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...EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain ...eyer. Has been in use over thirty ...and for cleanliness and prompt cura... ...rtues cannot be excelled.
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Weymouth Weekly Gazette,

AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. IX. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875. NO. 28.

Rates of Advertising, etc.

For the insertion of one inch, one week, $1.[illegible] Three times, $1.[illegible] and [illegible] cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch, one year, $[illegible] Six months, $[illegible]. One column, one year, $[illegible] Half Column, $[illegible]—net prices.

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Memories.

Memories on which we dwell—
Are they those that, well defined
By their crystal clearness, quell
Saddest longings of the mind?
Or which, softly indistinct,
Full of shadows as in dreams,
By their mystic beauty link
Reality to that which seems?

Faces on our way through life,
Haunting every step we take,
Some that help us through the strife,
Some we love for their own sake;
Are they those on which are stamped
Energy of thought and will;
Action that is never cramped,
Working always, restless still?

Rather those o'er which are thrown
Gleams of mellow, tender light,
Winged grace of heart and soul,
Charmed sense of conscious right.
Artists that we choose apart
From the few who high are set,
Just because their lesser art
Quivers o'er a dead regret;

Are they those who, firm of hand,
Try the veil of life to raise,
Though they know the spirit land
Never may reward their gaze?
Rather those who by a touch,
Or a subtle, silver gleam,
Show the sunlit thoughts that rush
Out of some fantastic dream.

Chords from out some well-worn strain,
Struck at random when alone,
Often shadow forth a pain
Drifting into deeper tone.
Voices, musical and sweet,
Sunlit with emotion rife,
Like the touch of angel feet,
Thrill across our inner life.

SOLEMN ENTHUSIASM.

How One of Tom Corwin's Speeches was Received in the Western Reserve.

It was one of Corwin's campaign years, way back in the fifties, or may be the forties, and he had been making the circuit of Ohio in behalf of the Whig ticket. He had gone through the southern and middle counties, and had been assigned to the Reserve to wake up the Yankees, as he said, and so had lighted down at Painesville. The meeting was a morning one, after the old fashion, and the farmers from all around the country had come to town to hear "the great Mr. Corwine," as they called him, make a speech. When the organization had been effected and the speaker introduced, he felt that he must do something worthy of his reputation as "the great Mr. Corwine." He laid down his stock of facts and figures in systematic order, building from them an argument that he thought irresistible, working at it patiently until he thought the structure complete; but upon looking into the faces of his auditors was unable to catch a single responsive look. There they sat, bolt upright before him, dignified and quiet—so silent, indeed, that Tom could hear the ticking of the old clock at the far end of the room. There wasn't a ripple of applause though, nor a smile nor a clap of a hand.

This discouraged Corwin a little, but he thought he could wake them up with some of his oratory. So he sailed in with some of his impassioned flights of rhetoric, and no orator that America has produced had a more glowing fancy or could utter more eloquent things than he. Still there was no response. There his audience still sat, upright, unmoved as so many gate posts. Then he concluded he would try the virtue of his funny stories, and told a string of them as only Tom Corwin could tell a story. Selecting a particularly dignified old fellow in front of him, he directed his budget of side-splitting yarns at him, but ne'er a smile broke from his lips or those of any one present. Then he went to making faces at them—the funniest faces that ever a man made—faces such as only Tom Corwin could make. Still not a smile, not a hint even that anybody enjoyed the performance. There they sat before him, giving that dignified attention which they thought the occasion required; but no one opened his mouth or moved hand or foot in the way of response. Finally Mr. Corwin sat down disgusted.

Then a tall, lank, cadaverous-looking individual, sitting off in one corner of the room, slowly rose to his feet, and, clearing his throat very leisurely, said: "Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we have had the great Mr. Corwine here with us to-day, greatly to our edification, I therefore move, sir, that we now proceed to give Mr. Corwine three cheers." So saying, he sat down.

Then another lank, cadaverous individual, on the other side of the room, rose to his feet slowly as the other, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I second that motion." And he sat down.

Then the chairman with due solemnity assumed a perpendicular to put the question. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "it has been moved and duly seconded that this town meeting proceed to give three cheers to the Honorable Mr. Corwine for the able and masterly address he has delivered in our presence to-day. All who are in favor of that motion will signify the same by saying aye." A dozen or more voted in the affirmative. "Those of a contrary mind will say no." There were none. "The motion is adopted. Then he sat down, and silence again reigned.

Presently a little, dried up, weazen-faced old man in the back part of the hall got up, and in a cracked voice called out "Mr. Chairman, hooray for Mr. Corwine!" And he took his seat.

And then the dignified party in the middle of the audience, at whom the jokes had been directed, rose in his seat, cleared out his throat, and, in dignified tones, said: "Mr. Chairman, hooray for the great Mr. Corwine," and sat down again.

Finally, an old, gray-haired veteran, who sat up in the amen corner, got on his legs, and, leaning on his cane, called out, in the querulous voice of age: "Mr. Chairman, hooray for Mr. Corwine!"

The three cheers having been thus given for the speaker, the meeting adjourned with due solemnity, and Corwin went to his room at the hotel, vowing that he'd never make another speech in the Reserve. And he didn't. "Still," said he, "I never blamed them much. That was their way of showing enthusiasm. They'd never had any missionaries among them."

A Vicksburg woman was trying hard to get her drunken husband home, and her words and actions were so tender that a citizen halted and said: "Well, all drunkards' wives haven't your disposition." "Sh, don't say anything," she replied, in a whisper. "I've got to call him pet names to get him home; but wait till he drops into the hall—be [illegible]d then."

The Miseries of Boyhood.

Does the boy hope, some cold winter morning, to economize time by a hasty toilet, and turn himself over for a wee bit nap after the rising bell, there comes a voice up the stairway: "O Johnnie! John-n-i-e!" with lingering persuasiveness. "Get right up. Your father says he wants you to have all the paths sheveled before breakfast."

If little Jennie is up and ready for breakfast, that is all that is expected. She has nothing more important to do than breathing on the frosty panes to get a view of Johnnie at work. Does the boy get up early to get his skates sharpened—"Don't make that noise in here!" Does he try on those idols of his heart to see that every strap and buckle is in order—"Haven't I told you times without number not to put on your skates in the house? By next spring there won't be a rag of carpet left." How does little Jennie manage to keep her skates in good condition? Why, she appeals to the head of the household: "Pa, can't Johnnie bore a hole in this strap for me?" "John, fix your sister's skates;" and they're fixed. If Johnnie tries to play in the house, he is told to put away that top or those marbles, asked if he can't keep still a minute, and advised to take a book and sit down. On the contrary, just so soon as he hurries home and snatches up "Robinson Crusoe" or "Swiss Family Robinson," and becomes oblivious for a time of his unhappy lot, he is roused to it by the paternal voice: "Come, Johnnie, put up that book and go find the cow. She hasn't come home." Jennie, who is very busy putting her refractory doll to bed, wonders how Johnnie knows which way to turn to look for the missing animal. Perhaps he catches a grandaddy-long-legs, and repeats that familiar rhyme which compels him to point out the road which Johnnie must take. Johnnie being interrogated as to that subject on his return, slings his hat defiantly into the corner, in the groundswell of his discontent, snatches us "Robinson Crusoe" again, mutters something under his breath about "girls" and "geese," and is again absorbed in his book. "Come now, Johnnie," says the mother, "don't go to reading again. It's eight o'clock." Five minutes elapse. "Johnnie, did you hear me? Jennie's gone up stairs." Five minutes more on the desert isle, and a childish voice is heard at the stairs landing: "Ma, can't Johnnie come to bed? I'm afraid." "Now, Johnnie, I shan't speak to you again. A brief, a very brief respite. "Oh! only to finish this chapter." "Ma! Ma!" louder and angrier, "I'm coming down if Johnnie don't come. Mayn't he come?" Enter the paternal. "John, what are you up for at this hour? Shut up that book and go to bed! Why, Pussie, why aren't you in bed?" "I want to kiss you good-night," pleads the little fibber. "Bah! She's afraid of the dark; that's the matter," defiantly retorts Johnnie, going up stairs two steps at a time. "I ain't neither. Can't he stop plaguing me?" "Come, John, let your sister alone." That's all the consolation a boy gets.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

The offender never pardons.

Money is a bottomless sea, in which honor, conscience and truth may be drowned.

Take care to be an economist in prosperity; there is no fear of your being one in adversity.

Faith evermore overlooks the difficulties of the way, and bends her eyes only to the certainty of the end.

To do nothing is not always to lose time; to do negligently is sure to lose time; it is fatigue without profit.

God takes some things from us lest we should spoil them, and we have more of them in missing them than we should have in keeping them.

Happiness is having what one likes; contentment is liking what one has; but contentment is only the pale ghost of happiness.

A religion which is but an intellectual conviction of the truth and does not call into exercise the emotions of the heart, can have but little effect upon the life.

We should learn never to interpret duty by success. The opposition which assails us in the course of obedience is no evidence that we are mistaken.

There is only one stimulant that never fails and yet never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, maybe—into which the skylark—happiness—always goes singing.

An honest reputation is within the reach of all men; they obtain it by social virtues and by doing their duty. This kind of reputation, it is true, is neither brilliant nor startling, but it is often the most useful for happiness.

The man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet sounds, and which, when touched accidentally even, resound with music.

Most of the failures in life arise from ignorance of how and when to leave off. When you read the life of almost any great man, with the exception of Agustus Cæsar, you see how much greater a man he would have been if he had known how and when to leave off.

The National Cemeteries.

The report of the officer in charge of the national cemeteries of the United States will be sent to Congress with the message and documents. It will be a very interesting paper, and will give the condition of the various cemeteries, now numbering between seventy-five and eighty in the country. A correct statement of the number of interments in these cemeteries has never before been made, and there has always been a doubt as to the number. It is now ascertained to be something over 300,000, and is divided between the known and the unknown about equally. In March, 1873, Congress appropriated a million dollars for the purpose of erecting marble headstones over the graves of the known soldiers. The work of setting these stones goes on rapidly, and will be entirely finished within a year. Twenty-five cemeteries have been already provided. The granite monument ordered by Congress at a cost of $10,000, to be erected to the memory of 11,700 unknown dead at Salisbury, N. C., has been finished, and will be set in a short time. It is an obelisk, about forty feet high, including the base. A wreath surmounts the top, and on the face, inclosed in a circle denoting immortality, are the words: "Pro Patria." Beneath, in raised characters upon a draped pall, are the figures 11,700, denoting the number of unknown soldiers buried there.

THE LITTLE BEGGAR.

A Story Illustrating Poverty Told by M. Quad.

A ragged, sad-eyed boy, aged nine or ten, stopped me on the street the other day and said:

"I haven't had anything to eat this whole day! Won't you please give me ten cents?"

I gave it to him. I'd have given him the money if it had been necessary to pawn my hat.

"Do you let impostors swindle you in that manner?" inquired an acquaintance, a journalist who has knocked around for a daily paper a dozen years, and has seen every phase of human life. Men, women and children have swindled him, or sought to; people have lied to him; his money has been given to whining, lying vagrants who told direful tales of distress, and he ought to be able to correctly read human nature.

"I'll bet that boy is a professional beggar," continued my friend, chuckling at the idea of my being swindled.

None of us care for the loss of a shinplaster on the street, while every one feels vexed and annoyed at the idea of being swindled out of a single penny. I could not say that the boy was not a swindler, and yet I would have divided my last shilling with him.

"Why?"

I told my friend why, and I will tell you.

One day last year when the wild wind blew the snow over the house roofs and around the corners in blinding clouds, and when the frosty air cut one's face like a knife, a boy of ten came up to me as I waited for the car. He was thinly clad, his face betrayed hunger and suffering, and in a mournful voice he pleaded:

"I'm hungry and cold!"

"Why don't you go home?" I asked.

"I haven't any!"

"Haven't you any relatives?"

"Not one!"

"How long have you been here?"

"Three weeks."

The boy spoke in that drawl which professional beggars assume. I believed, too, that I had seen his face on the streets time and again. I hardened my heart and said:

"Boy! I know you, and if I catch you asking any one for money again I'll have you arrested!"

He moved away quickly. I argued that this proved his guilt, forgetting that a homeless waif might evince fear when entirely innocent.

Five hours later, when night had come and the wind had grown to a fierce gale, the boy halted me again as I plunged through the snow drifts. I did not see him until he called out:

"Mister! I'm almost starved, and I'll freeze to death if I can't get some place to sleep!"

The same thin, ragged clothes, hardly comfortable enough for June weather—the same whine to his voice. I felt like giving him money, but the fear that he had been sent out by his parents to beg restrained and angered me. Catching him by the arm, I yelled out:

"See here, boy! if you don't own up that you are lying to me I'll take you to the station!"

Through the blinding storm I saw his white face grow paler, and he cried back:

"Don't take me—don't! Yes, I was lying!"

I released him and he hurried away, while I walked on, flattering myself that I had played a sharp game and done the generous public a good turn.

An hour later, when the night had grown still wilder and colder, some one knocked at my door. It was a timid knock, and I wondered who could have sent a child abroad on such a night. When I opened the door that same boy was on the step, his face blue with cold, his whole form shivering, and a look of desperation in his eyes.

"Please, mister!"— he began, but stopped when recognizing me.

I was puzzled to know why he should have followed me home—why he had selected me for a victim and trailed me so persistently. I might have argued that the storm had driven people off the streets, and that the freezing, starving boy had in his desperation called at the house, but I didn't. Had it been any other boy or any other person asking charity I would have given promptly and freely. But I was angry at his trailing me—angered that he thought he could swindle me, and I grabbed at him and inquired:

"Boy, what is your name?"

He leaped back, and, standing where the furious storm almost buried him from sight, he answered:

"Gil!"

"I know you, sir!" I shouted, and he moved away without another word.

May the Lord forgive me for that night's work! but you might have acted the same. When morning came, after a night so bitter that the policemen were frozen on their beats, I opened the front door to find that boy dead on the steps, frozen to death! I knew, as the dead white face looked up at me through the snow, that I had wronged him with my suspicions, but it was too late then—the angels had opened to him a gate leading to a place where the human heart and its unworthy thoughts can never enter. Poor Gil! A warm meal or a shilling would have saved his life, and I drove him out to his death!

This is why I give when I am asked now. I know that I sometimes give to the unworthy, but it would be better to give all I possessed to an impostor than to have another homeless waif creep back to die on the spot where I had unjustly accused him.

Something of a Consideration.

According to the announcements which were liberally scattered about for some time past, the drawing of the lottery at Alexandria, Va., was to be the means of distributing a million of dollars for the benefit of the institution we have named. The managers doubtless thought that to do the thing well it must be done liberally, and that in these days of abundant money anything under a million would not draw subscribers. The result showed the wisdom with which the calculations were made, for it is now stated that tickets were taken to at least half a million dollars. They cost twenty dollars, though, for the convenience of the victims who were to buy them, halves, quarters, and even eighths could be purchased. It is now alleged, and with every appearance of truth, that not a single dollar was drawn by any bona fide ticket-holder, so that the simple-minded people who bought the tickets have now the consolation of knowing, not that they ever had a chance of winning a prize, but that they have been subscribing liberally to make a handsome present to two or three individuals whom they have never know, and probably never will know.—*New York Times.*

Gen. Herod's Little Game.

We have time, says Col. Thomas W. Knox in his new book, "Backsheesh," to take a little run to some curious caves that lie in a cliff about half an hour's ride from Magdala. A steep and narrow path leads to them, and while we are climbing it we see how easily the caves could be defended. Their origin and history are unknown, and they were evidently the work, not of one, but of several generations. They are mentioned by Josephus as fortified caverns, belonging to the city of Arbela, whose ruins are close at hand. At various periods they have been the resort of bandits, and probably would be so at present if the bandit business was at all profitable. Herod the Great had an unpleasantness with some free-booting gentlemen who dwelt in these caves. They made things disagreeable for travelers and others, and would not divide with the king, and so he sent an army to teach them better manners and bring their heads home in carpet-sacks. But the fellows defended their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor so desperately, and had so good a place to defend them in, that the army couldn't gain a point on them.

But Gen. Herod knew a thing or two, and after scratching his head awhile over the problem, he sent for his carpenters and blacksmiths, and ordered them to get their tools ready and then come before him at five o'clock the next morning.

They came, they saw (each carpenter had one), and they concurred with him.

"Go," said the general to the carpenters, "and make some boxes of strong plank, about six feet square and four feet high. Make them as strong as you would a traveling trunk for a thousand-mile journey on an American railway."

Then turning to the blacksmiths, he said:

"And you, sons of Vulcan, get up lots of ox chains strong enough to support these boxes with a thousand pounds in each."

"A thousand pounds in sovereigns will weigh more than the same amount in five-pun notes," said the boss blacksmith, musingly. "Does your majesty pay gold or paper?"

"A thousand pounds avoirdupois, you idiot," replied the king. The blacksmith apologized, and whispered to his neighbor that he thought it would turn out so, as the king was hard up, and couldn't raise five hundred guineas in a month unless he stole them.

The boxes were made, and the *fer blontiers* and *charpentiers* wondered what the king could be about. When they were ready, he put a dozen infantry men with plenty of carbines and revolvers and supplies of provisions and ammunition into each box, and lowered the whole lot of them simultaneously down the face of the cliff above the canals. Thus the soldiers were enabled to make it nasty for the robbers. They killed most of them, and what they didn't kill they flung over the face of the precipice.

A Circulating Library.

The *Tribune* gives the following hints about getting up a circulating library in towns and villages where they do not exist:

In getting up a circulating library, the best person to move in the matter is frequently the teacher of the public school. With comparatively little trouble he or she can have an exhibition by the pupils, in which charades, recitations, tableaux, and music constitute the entertainment, and can charge a small fee for admission. Funds thus procured may be expended in purchasing the nucleus of a library. Most publishers make a discount of twenty-five per cent. on their books in favor of libraries. Donations of money and books and the loan of books may be solicited. A fee of ten cents a month for adults and half that sum for boys and girls should entitle the contributor to one volume at a time. A few new books procured every month will keep up the interest. By an intelligent and progressive teacher such an organization may be made to work wonders in inspiring his pupils with a love for the noblest literature, and open to them lives of research and varied intellectual activity which otherwise they might totally miss. The books read would furnish topics for discussion, for essays, for reflection, and an atmosphere thus be created in the school and neighborhood under the stimulus of which both the elder and the younger pupils would grow in knowledge and mental power in a manner surprising to their parents, their teacher and themselves. Young children imbibe a vast amount of information from listening to the conversation of their elders when the little things are supposed to be too small to understand what is said or too much absorbed in their play to hear it. But the rudiments of many a science are thus picked up by juvenile minds, and they come to the study of the text book with aptitude for apprehending the statements in it. So, though the reading club and the circulating library be organized chiefly for the benefit of adults, the little children will come in for their share of the profits, and their yearly dividends continually increase. It would be an excellent idea to have some of the books and periodicals especially suitable for youngest readers, so that the entire families of members of the club or library may possess a lively interest in its success.

Secret Assassins.

According to information received by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, Garcia Moreno, the late president of Ecuador, was assassinated by members of a secret society, which has branches all over South America, and even in Europe. Lots were drawn to select the murderer, who entered the presidential palace at Quito. One of the accomplices, an officer, who was caught after the assassination, was told by the president of the court martial before whom he was tried that his life would be spared if he would give up the names of his associates. "My life," he replied, "would be worthless; for if you spared me my comrades would not. I would rather be shot than poniarded."

A Close Call.

A Detroit boy, says the *Free Press*, surprised his father the other day by asking:

"Father, do you like mother?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"And she likes you?"

"Of course she does."

"Did she ever say so?"

"Many a time, my son."

"Did she marry you because she loved you?"

"Certainly she did."

The boy looked the old man over and after a long pause asked:

"Well, was she as near-sighted then as she is now?"

Bret Harte's Story.

A correspondent writes: I have just read the first installment of Bret Harte's story, "Gabriel Conroy," which appears in *Scribner's Monthly* for November. Mr. Harte has never written anything finer than the description of a snowstorm on the first page. The story begins by describing a party of men and women who have lost their way, and are starving in the mountains. The picture of their sufferings is very real, and would be revolting in less artistic hands than Mr. Harte's. The horrors of eating human flesh are only hinted at, but you know it was done. One of the best things in the story is about a dream of food one of the starving men had, and which the famished would beg to have repeated, while they listened with eager ears and watering mouths. I must quote the scene:

"What's that dream you was talking about?" said McCormick.

"'Bout the dinner at St. Jo!" asked the person addressed, a gentleman whose faculty of alimentary imagination had been at once the bliss and torment of his present social circle.

"Yes."

They all gathered eagerly around Mr. McCormick; even Mr. Dumpleg, who was still moving away, stopped.

"Well," said Mr. March, "it began with beefsteak and injins—beefsteak, you know, juicy, and cut very thick, jess squashy with gravy and injins." There was a very perceptible watering of the mouth in the party, and Mr. March, with the genius of a true narrator, under the plausible disguise of having forgotten his story, repeated the last sentence—"jess squashy with gravy and injins. And taters baked."

"You said fried before, and dripping with fat!" interposed Mrs. Brackett, hastily.

"For them as likes fried—but baked goes furder—skins and all—and sassage and coffee and—flapjacks!"

At this magical word they laughed, not mirthfully, perhaps, but eagerly and expectedly, and said: "Go on!"

"And flapjacks!"

"You said that before," said Mrs. Brackett, with a burst of passion. "Go on, —— you!" The giver of this Barmecide feast saw his dangerous position, and looked around for Dumpleg. But he had disappeared.

How Monkeys are Captured.

Monkeys are pretty common, yet as all the families are remarkably cunning, has it ever occurred to the reader how they are taken? Pitfalls will take a lion, and the famished monarch will, after a few days' starvation, dart into a cage containing food, and thus be secured. But how are monkeys caught? The ape family resembles man. Their vices are human. They love liquor, and fall. In Darfour and Senar the natives make a fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this, the natives go to the parts of the forest frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy, that attract his comrades. Then an orgie begins, and then in a short time they show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The few who came too late to get fuddled escape. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some up, and these begin to weep and cover them with maudlin kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support, and endeavor to get along also. Another will grasp at him, and so on until the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village, they are securely caged and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

Earth Worms.

These insignificant and unattractive creatures are of the greatest benefit to the fields which they inhabit, though many have supposed to the contrary. They are very humble but efficient servants of the agriculturist; and far from injuring his meadow and his garden, they devote themselves with praiseworthy assiduity to turning over the soil to a greater depth and more thoroughly than can be done with the best appliances known to science. These animals (for so they are classified by the naturalists) are scarcely more than animated tubes. They seem to live by taking earth and earthly substances in at one end and passing them out at the other. This simple process of digestion is aided, however, by a mucuous secretion; and the worm has a habit, when he has filled himself with earth, of ascending to the surface, turning around and working himself back again into the ground. This operation unloads him; and the process repeated by millions of his fellows cannot but have a highly beneficial effect upon the quality of land. It is said by Mr. Darwin that these worms have been known to cover a field to the depth of thirteen inches in the course of eighty years. A slow process, to be sure, but so are all the processes of nature. This, however, is not all that they do. They carry their shafts and their galleries to a depth of several feet, and cross and intersect in all directions, loosening the soil, opening it to the air and water, and, in short, doing all that they can to help vegetation, without preying upon it or injuring its roots in the slightest degree.

An Unfashionable Wedding.

The London *News* says: A somewhat remarkable wedding took place a few days since at St. George's church, Old Brentford. The bridegroom, a laborer at the gas works, not putting in an appearance at the appointed time, the sexton was dispatched in search of him and found him smoking his pipe, coming out of a neighboring inn, coatless and with his shirt sleeves tucked up, having apparently just left off work. On telling him that they were waiting, the man hastened to the church in his shirt sleeves. The sexton observing that the only persons present besides Jones was the bride and her maid, asked who was to give the bride away, when Jones replied: "You can do that, guvner." At first, it is said, the clergyman hesitated about going on with the ceremony, but finding the parties appeared really serious, he conducted the service in the usual manner, the sexton kindly undertaking the duty of giving away the bride. The ceremony being over, the wedding party adjourned to the inn, and after partaking of refreshment, the bride proceeded to her new home, while the bridegroom returned to his work.

A California Logging Camp.

A logging camp is interesting to one who sees it for the first time. It is inhabited by choppers, "bull punchers," sawyers, swampers and water carriers. At 5:30 o'clock in the morning they have breakfast, and go to work at 6. At noon they get thirty minutes in which to bolt food like ravenous wolves, and at 6:30 P. M. they "light out" for the evening repast. Life in a logging camp is a continual race against time; and yet a more hearty, healthier lot of men cannot be found than those who follow it.

The wages paid are very good. A chopper receives from $55 to $70 per month, and board, according to his skill; sawyers—those who cut the fallen trees into convenient lengths for hauling—get about $50 per month; swampers, who clear paths, cut away brush, etc., for the teams, about the same; water carriers, who pack water with which to slop the ground, so that logs will draw easily, $30 to $40. Strange to say, the men who have the hardest work and are the most difficult to obtain are the men called "bull-punchers."

I used to think that any noodle could drive an ox team, but I recede from that standpoint. It requires a great deal of skill and much knowledge of bovine proclivities to navigate a ten-bull procession. The journeyman puncher must be a man of the most cold-blooded judgment, with lungs like an elephant, and the endurance of a jackass. He must turn out of his blankets before it is daylight to feed his stock and groom them with curry-comb and brush; at 9 P. M. he is expected to perform like duties.

During the day he can be heard at almost any distance at which you choose to listen. A chain is fastened to a huge log, so large that it seems bedded in the ground for all ages; the team is then straightened out in the desired direction, and the riot begins. The air is immediately filled with angular sounds and billets of wood; the goad, with its long, torturing brad, is thrust at the oxen as fast as a strong arm can wield it. "Haw, Bright!" "Gee, Star!" "Hi, you!" and the yelling, punching and pelting usually convince the cattle that "suthin's up," and with eyes bulging out and tail like a starched crowbar, they put out for a more congenial clime, the big log following in their rear like the bob-tail of a kite. The "puncher" is a man of the most mellifluous profanity; and for all this display of native talent and cultivated skill he receives the pittance of $75 or $85 a month and board.

The Bengale Schoolmaster.

We who in early days suffered punishment at school for misdeeds thought it rather hard. They tell us of the Bengale schoolmaster, and we rejoice that he was not our teacher:

Rama Rupa was a strict disciplinarian. He had by him constantly, besides his crutch, a thin but longish twig of bamboo, which often resounded, not only on the palms of his pupils' hands, but on their heads and backs, and sometimes also with cruel ingenuity he used to strike their knuckles, their knee-joints, and their ankles. You could hardly pass by the door of the house during school hours without hearing the "shop-a-shop, shop-a-shop" of the bamboo switch. But he had other ways of administering discipline. One famous mode of juvenile punishment consisted in making a boy sit on the ground with one leg in a kneeling posture; the two arms were then stretched, and a large brick was placed on each. In this posture a boy is expected to remain still for several hours. Should either of the bricks fall from the hand, down comes the bamboo switch on the pate of the delinquent. We shall mention only one other clause in Rama Rupa's penal code. The juvenile offender was handcuffed and his feet were tied by strings to the trunk of the jack-tree of which we have spoken. While the boy thus stood handcuffed and chained the leaves of a stinging plant were applied to different parts of his body. Whoever has been stung by a wasp or a hornet can have some idea of the sensation produced by the application of the plant to the skin. The agony is intense. Perfectly helpless, unable to run away, unable even to stroke with his hand the part stung, the boy can do nothing but shriek. In justice to the lame schoolmaster of Kanchanpur, I should here remark that the above disciplinary process was not the product of his own fertile brain; it is a time-honored institution, which has been handed down from generation to generation of Bengali village schoolmasters.

Dietetic Effects of Water.

Certain experiments made by a French *savant*, with the view of ascertaining how far the phosphate of lime in bone may be replaced by other phosphates, have been used by Mr. W. J. Cooper to illustrate how profoundly the bodies of animals are influenced by the waters they drink. This is an aspect of the water question which will be new to most people; but there is no doubt that the composition of the body is materially influenced by the mineral constituents of the fluids we habitually drink. The active effects of several mineral waters upon the functions are well known; it is not so generally known that water from artesian wells, so pure from organic pollution, sometimes contains sulphate of magnesia and other salts to such a degree as to be positively injurious. On the other hand, in some districts in Holland where there is only rain water to be obtained for drinking purposes, softening and distortion of the bones are frequent. That, as shown by the experiments referred to by Mr. Cooper, the use of natural waters may tend to alter the structure of our bodies, introduces another element into the much vexed question as to the proper source whence to draw the supplies of potable water for towns, by showing that the inorganic impurities of water are of more importance to health than they have been usually considered, while it lends support to the opinion that the same conditions have something to do with the goitre and other glandular affections endemic over certain regions.

WAFFLES.—In the evening boil quite soft four tablespoonfuls of rice, using more water than when cooking it for other purposes. In the morning beat the whites of three eggs, put the yolks into the rice, stirring both lightly together; add one pint of new milk, a little salt and flour to make rather thick batter; stir in the whites last, and bake a light brown in a well-greased waffle iron; the batter should be thick enough to require a little spreading out with a spoon when put upon the iron, but if too thick the waffle will be tough. The above quantity is sufficient for a family of four or five persons. Deep irons are better than shallow ones.

The Old English Housewife.

The following portrait of an English housewife two hundred years ago will lead our lady readers to be thankful they were born in the nineteenth century: It was held that a woman had no right to enter the estate of matrimony unless possessed of a good knowledge of cookery. To be perfect in the art she must know in which quarter of the moon to plant and gather all kinds of salads and herbs throughout the year. She must be "skilled in physick, surgery, cookery, extraction of oyles, banqueting stuffes, ordering of great feasts, preserving of wines, distillations, perfumes; have a knowledge of the dairy, and understand baking, brewing, and all other things belonging to the household." For an ordinary feast with which any good man might entertain his guests about sixteen dishes was a suitable supply for the first course, and the mistress of the house was expected to attend to their preparation. This included such substantial articles as a shield of brawn, with mustard, a boiled capon, a piece of boiled beef, a neat's tongue roasted, a roasted goose, a turkey, a haunch of venison, a venison pasty, a couple of capons and custards. Beside these, the housewife added as many light dishes, salads and fricassees, as made thirty-two dishes, which were considered as many as it was polite to put upon the table for a first course. She was also expected to superintend the dairy personally and the bake-house, and see to the making up of the various kinds of bread, both for the family and the servants. By way of relaxation to these serious duties, which with the necessary supervision of the dressing and spinning of wool, hemp and flax, must have kept the good dame pretty busy, she prescribed for any of her household that were indisposed, compounded her own remedies and made stores of scented bags to lay away among her linen, manufactured rosemary and violet water, herb water for weak eyes, and plasters and lotions and ointments of all kinds.

Sober Second Thoughts.

Truth will be uppermost one time or another, like cork, though kept down in the water.

Truth is the ground of science, the center wherein all things repose, and is the type of eternity.

"Is not life useful when it is happy?" asks the egotist. "Is it not sufficiently happy when it is useful?" asks the good man.

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

The head truly enlightened will presently have a wonderful influence in purifying the heart, and the heart really affected with goodness will much conduce to the directing of the head.

Never believe to be right those who, having but a piece of metal in their chests, would persuade you that to be cold is to be wise. Warmth is the vivifying influence of the universe, and the heart is the source of noble deeds.

Impatience, says Sterne, is the principal cause of most of our irregularities and extravagances. I would sometimes have paid a guinea to be at some particular ball or assembly, and something has prevented my going there. After it was over I would not give a shilling to have been there. I would pay a crown at any time for a vension ordinary. But after having dined on beef or mutton, I would not give a penny to have had it venison.

When the stiffened body goes down to the tomb, sad, silent, and remorseless, says Theodore Parker, I feel there is no death for the man. That clod which yonder dust shall cover is not my brother. The dust goes to his place, man to his own. It is then I feel my immortality. I look through the grave into heaven. I ask no miracle, no proof, no reasoning for me. I ask no risen dust to teach me immortality. I am conscious of eternal life.

Spare the Birds.

In an article on the wholesale destruction of birds in the United States, an exchange remarks: Professor Riley, of St. Louis, the State entomologist of Missouri—than whom there is no closer observer or better authority upon the habits of insects—estimates that one grouse will in one season consume the eggs and larvæ of locusts enough, if hatched out, to destroy one hundred acres of crops. When, therefore, men are allowed to trap these birds to the extent of hundreds of tons' weight every season, is it any wonder that people are plagued with locusts? They have their choice—grouse or locusts; if they choose the latter they should not complain.

It is stated that nine hundred tons of these birds were received in Chicago last winter, and such was the glut in the market that immense quantities were fed to the hogs or thrown into the lake. Allowing that all that were killed amounted to nine hundred tons, the average weight of each bird being two pounds, there were 900,000 of them, which, according to Professor Riley's estimate of their insect feeding, would have consumed the eggs and larvæ of locusts sufficient to have destroyed the crops on ninety millions of acres, or three times the area of the State of Pennsylvania.

In proportionate extent is the damage done by the destruction of other birds. All over the country men and boys may be seen stalking about with guns in their hands, ready to shoot any bird, however small, even though it be but a wren. Is it any wonder that we are afflicted with curculio, currant worms, rose slugs, cabbage worms, cock-chafer grubs, and other insects that destroy our fruit and other crops? Plums, apricots, nectarines and cherries, which were formerly raised in abundance in many places, now can hardly be grown at all.

Wonders of Chemistry.

The tomato vine, which furnishes food so palatable to almost every one, belongs to the same family of plant as the deadly nightshade which attains such a rank growth in the edge of swamps and by the shady roadside, and which all children are educated so cautiously to shun.

Aquafortis and the air we breathe are made of the same materials.

Linen, sugar, and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar and the sugar into spirits of wine.

Wine is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of almost all combustion, and the other will burn with more rapidity than anything else in nature.

The famous Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen weak stomachs, and the poisonous principle of opium, are found to be composed of the same materials.

Items of Interest.

A tramp tore the rings from a Harrisburg (Pa.) lady's ears the other night.

In what colors should babies be dressed? Why, infancy colors, of course.

Kerosene is said to be cheaper than gas as an illumination. You can't save a scent in using it, however.

The ghost which haunted a Massachusetts schoolhouse for months, and frightened one teacher into spasms, turns out to have been a cat in the garret.

Bad news for the birds. The California canary seed crop is almost a total failure, and prices have risen from four to twenty-five cents a pound.

It is said that a girl lately sang "Darling, I Am Growing Old," with an expression so pertinent and forcible that her procrastinating lover was brought to time on the spot.

The Detroit philosopher thinks it is the best way not to make a will. If you do make one the lawyers will prove you an idiot or lunatic and take the property for proving it.

How grand it sounded the other day when a justice of the peace at La Crosse called out: De Forrest Ronald William Thespius Donaldson, you will have to take the witness stand.

"Say!" said the city youth to the modest countryman, "got the hay seed out o' your hair yet?" "Wall," was the deliberate reply, "I jedge not, from the way the calves run arter me."

It was at Harford, Pa., where the tenor stopped in the middle of a sole in the oratorio of "Esther," and scratching his head soliloquized thus: "Let's see—hold on—how's this thing going to come out, anyhow?"

It is proposed in France by the telegraphic administration to encourage the introduction of private wires and to offer such inducements that no great factory and no rich man's house in the country will be without its wire.

Two sisters, named Challis, have bought a newspaper in Martinsville, Pa., and are publishing vigorous editorials urging the young men to marry. Who will be the first, inquires the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, to put a Challis to his lips?

It is rather a dubious sort of an obituary which an old lady lately received in a New Orleans newspaper. It is stated, as if in her honor, that she was "the widow of that renowned fighter, Rezin Bowie, the brother of the famous James Bowie, whose name was bestowed upon that fearful instrument of death known as the Bowie knife." This beats the epitaph of the Irish lady who was "first cousin to Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful" all hollow.

An unfortunate accident that occurred at Hydeville, Vermont, proves the fearful explosive powers of nitro glycerine. A lad picked up an empty can which had once contained this compound, and which had been thrown away two years ago, and was attempting with a hammer and gouge to remodel it, when the blows of the hammer caused an explosion. The lad's right hand was torn from his body and the fragments scattered, while his body was terribly mutilated.

There is a story told of Joaquin Miller, the poet, that when he was at Barnum's Hotel, New York city, a few weeks ago, he wrote to a friend in New Jersey and ended the letter: "Come and see me whenever you can. I am at Barnum's." The friend, who does not appear to have been familiar with the names of the city hotels, answered: "I am sorry you have commenced to exhibit yourself. If you had stuck to literature you would have made your mark and fortune. Whereabouts is the show now?"

Acquaintances versus Intimates.

Ladies, let the names on your acquaintance list be many. Friends are too familiar. To them you confide your troubles, and so make them grow. You tell them your private affairs, which, ten to one, they tell again, being so sorry for you. You ask advice and get it, and follow it and suffer in consequence. Now, an acquaintance in quite a different thing. Acquaintances stay in the parlor, and never dream of entering your private room. You go to them with dress and hair all right, and talk weather and gossip with them with great satisfaction to both. It is well to talk of the weather and fashions, and the last new novel, and all—now and then. You forget your personal grievances—of which every one has plenty—for a while. When Mrs. A. has been "sitting up for Alfred until one o'clock the night before," it is better that her acquaintance, Mrs. B., should call than her friend Fanny. She would tell Fanny that Alfred's conduct was dreadful, and that she should go home to ma if he went on. But Mrs. B. asks: "How is Mr. A.?" and Mrs. A. says: "Very well, thank you;" and Mrs. B. says: "I do hope we shall see you at our house together some evening soon. And Mrs. A. says: "We shall take a great deal of pleasure in coming." And then comes the thought how dreadful it would be to be talked about by acquaintances! And so acquaintances are good for you. They are not let into the midst of family arrangements. They are not treated to washday luncheons. They do not see shabby morning gowns and crimpingpins. They are a fine sedative for all sorts of agonies. In their company we try to look our best, behave our nicest, put our best foot foremost, and exhibit the best, and not the worst, qualities of our relatives.

Chinamen as Farmers.

The Natchez *Democrat-Courier* gives an interesting account of a number employed in Chicot county, Arkansas. They are most serviceable as tenants, and display for more ability than the colored man. The terms usually made are one hundred pounds of lint cotton to the acre, the planter furnishing a mule with which to cultivate the crop. At early dawn the Chinaman has had his breakfast and is in the field. At eleven o'clock one of their number is sent in to cook their dinner, the hour for which is announced by the display of a small pennant. Half an hour is usually consumed at the meal, and returning to the field they work until dark. During plowing time planters are compelled to see to it that their animals have time to rest and eat, as the Celestials appear to be blessed with no compunction where mules are concerned. Their plowing is with furrows straight as a rule. They also seem to be adepts in cultivating vegetables, all their gardens being kept in perfect order. A supply of the principal vegetables is carefully dried and kept for the winter. Their houses are the personification of neatness, every utensil being scoured bright as silver, while their clothes are clean, and in personal appearance they are never offensive. With great difficulty they can be restrained from working on Sunday.

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1875.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

GEORGETOWN AND SOME OF ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1875.

Georgetown, like ancient Rome, is built on a series of hills. There may be seven of them, and the comparison made topographically more complete, but of that I am not certain. They, in their beauty and picturesqueness, however, overlook the city of the plain beneath them, and contributing to its grandeur, add to their own attractiveness. The view of the river from Georgetown "Heights" is unequalled. The broad, historic Potomac, like the coquettish stream it is, comes rushing madly through the opening in the green hills, dashing over rocks and ledges, frisking through innumerable cuts and runs, speeding like an impetuous thing of life, around a graceful bend in its course, till it lies quiet and peaceful at the wharves beneath the vision, the buoyant element which floats a nation's commerce and sustains a nation's wealth. Then it speeds away again, down by glistening meadows, by beautiful Arlington standing like a sentinel on the opposite shore, by the Long Bridge, made sacred by its glorious associations, by the new Washington, with the white-domed Capitol rising in the midst of towers and spires, embowered in verdant foliage, until lost to sight in the distance as it hurries away toward the great ocean.

Georgetown is to Washington what Roxbury is to Boston—the suburban residence of many of its merchants, the retreat of its oldest families. Around it clusters many national associations, and much of our national history. Bearing the christian name, as does the larger city the surname, of the Father of his Country, it was ever his favorite child and the scene of many of his pleasantest hours. It is much the older city, having been settled more than a century and a half ago and laid out under an act of the Colonial Assembly of 1751. The plan which contemplated a square of ten miles as the seat of the National Government, rendered it necessary to embrace Georgetown then a thriving and prosperous city, within one of the triangular points, as Alexandria on the Virginia shore was included in its extreme diagonal opposite. Georgetown was then the settlement, but few houses standing on the other side of the creek which separated the two. Its commerce was not inconsiderable, and it became, as it still remains, the port of entry for the District. As late as 1830, five thousand hogsheads of tobacco and eighty thousand barrels of flour were received and inspected there. Rock Creek, which separates it from Washington, is crossed by three fine bridges, one of which has been always considered one of the finest examples of engineering skill on the Continent. It has a two hundred foot span, with a rise of twenty feet, the arch formed of two lateral courses of cast iron pipe four feet in the clear, and combining the purposes of viaduct and aqueduct, in that the lateral pipes forming the arch carry the water by which the city of Washington is supplied.

The visitor to Georgetown is quickly impressed with its air of antiquity and severe respectability. It seems to earn for itself the somewhat hackneyed appellation of an "aristocratic old cemetery." Its houses are old and in bad repair; the grounds surrounding the residences of the oldest and wealthiest families are overgrown with weeds and brambles; mould and rust seems to conceal the beauties which they may have boasted in some indefinite past. The retired streets are overgrown with grass, which if cultivated as carefully on the lawns, would add to the attractiveness of the display, while the people themselves one will meet on the back streets are severely antique and as freezingly distant as an Arctic iceberg. Its antecedents are Southern in the extreme, where its sympathies were centered during the late unpleasantness, and to whom it furnished substantial aid and encouragement. The old families visit the Virginia Springs during the summer, where they exchange reminiscences and gossip, and form themselves during the winter into a mutual admiration society, select to be sure, and happily exclusive, where they discuss the deeds of their ancestors and canvass the probabilities of their return to power, which late events have seemed to encourage.

Georgetown has produced quite a number of individuals who have managed to distinguish themselves in various walks of life—William Wirt, Benjamin Stoddard, the later Corcoran and Riggs, whose charities, though somewhat ostentatious, are well considered, and the whole vast combination of Masons, grandfather, children and children's children, even to the third generation, who managed for some half a century to subsist in every capacity on the fodder from the public crib. The homestead of this enterprising family, which seems to have politically finished with James M. Mason, late rebel commissioner to Great Britain, is on *Analostan Island*, a charming little estate of some seventy acres, lying in the Potomac, between the Georgetown and Arlington shore. Gen. Mason, the father, built the first mansion house on the island and carried it on in a somewhat regal style. Here he entertained Louis Phillipe in 1797, and his brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and the Count de Beaujolais, and here were born his five children, the second of whom being James M. Mason, United States Senator and a member of the Confederate government. The elder son died while yet young, our Secretary of Legation in Mexico. One of the daughters married Sam Cooper, who resigned his position as Adjutant General of the Army to accept a similar position under the Confederacy; another the rebel Admiral Lee. A nephew of Gen. Mason of Analostan, Richard B., was Military Governor of California in '49, when gold was first discovered; another, Stevens T., a United States Senator from Virginia, whose son, also a Senator from Virginia at the age of twenty-eight, was one of the principals in the celebrated Mason-McCarty duel at Bladensburg. Without exhausting the subject I might add that John T. Mason, United States Senator from Maryland; Stevens T., a Major in the Army, killed at Cerro Gordo, and still another Stevens T., Governor of Michigan at the age of twenty-three, were members of the same family. The Masons were always intense Democrats, and it is said that a son who joined the Federalists was summarily disinherited.

The *Union Hotel*, on Bridge Street, has been quite an institution in its day, and at one period, some fifty years ago, had no equal in the United States. During a long period, before Members of Congress brought their wives to Washington, the Union was the headquarters of John Randolph of Roanoke, and his sympathizing spirits, and high carnival was held in its spacious parlors, to the great scandal of the near neighborhood.

One of the most prominent institutions of Georgetown is the *Convent of the Visitation*, whose towers and turrets may be seen from almost any elevation in the District. This Catholic institution was founded in 1799, in the early days of the Church in this country, by Archbishop Neale, the second Bishop of Baltimore. The dramatic situation of a monastery, almost within the shadow of the dome of the National Capitol, in every respect as secluded and vigorous as those of ultra-monarchical ages and fully as exciting in its legends of human sorrow, devotion and despair, is extremely suggestive not only of the remarkable freedom of our form of government, but of the inapathy of our democratic citizens in the matter of religious exclusiveness and fanatic zeal. Many years ago, a beautiful young lady of an old Maryland family, Miss Anna G. Wright, a relation, by the way, of the Masons whom I have just mentioned, was sent to the school connected with the Convent for education and safe keeping, while her family were travelling in Europe; but before they returned she had taken the veil as Sister Gertrude, and was lost to them and the world, presumedly forever. So thorough was her conversion and so earnest her zeal, that her name was seriously considered for Lady Superior of the Convent. But one dark and stormy night, while the winds were howling around the dreary walls, she covered herself with a monk's cloak and escaped to the city, where, refusing all entreaties to return and scorning all threats, she became one of the most beautiful and brilliant women of society, and with a reputation of possessing extreme influence in official circles.

A daughter of the Emperor Iturbide, of Mexico, lived for many years a zealous and humble nun, and died within its walls. She left a handsome legacy—not to the Church, however, but to Sister Gertrude, who proved her complete emancipation and demonstrated her cleverness by going to the city of Mexico and recovering it in the face of the determined and aggressive opposition of the Church. A daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott was immured for years within the same walls, where she died and is buried. It is but a year or two ago that Miss Bertha Gerolt, the daughter of Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister to this country for some twenty years, left her aged parents under particularly distressing circumstances and took the final vows at the Convent of the Visitation. I may tell you the story—for it is more of a romance than otherwise—at some future time. The year has hardly passed since the beautiful daughter of Admiral Sands, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory—wealthy, accomplished, and a society favorite, took the white veil in this Convent, and will be seen no more in the midst of that unconscious history performing within her daily sight and hearing.

CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

A BEWILDERED VOTER on the 6 P. M. train to Weymouth, Tuesday, was called upon by Capt. Mapes, with his usual polite request for "ticket." The voter fumbled every pocket, Capt. Mapes patiently awaiting the result of the investigation, but his pleasant smile was turned into a broad grin when the passenger gave up the search and exclaimed, "I have (hic) made a d-r-e-f-f-u-l mistake; voted my (hic) railroad ticket 'stead of the (hic) Democratic ticket."

THE ELECTION in Weymouth passed off quietly, not one-half the voters exercising their privilege, and the consequent result was that the Democratic nominee for Governor received a plurality of the votes. The vote for Governor stood—Gaston 510; Rice 479; Baker 135. For Senator, E. A. Hunt 588; Alexis Torrey 524, Mr. Hunt's plurality in the other towns of the District being sufficient to secure his election. For Representatives to General Court, Wm. S. Wallace had 608; Elon Sherman 618; Alvah Raymond Jr. 480; Peter B. Lowson 499.—The largest vote for any of the State officers was thrown in favor of Capt. H. B. Peirce, for Secretary, he receiving 627 to 492 for Monrae.

The caucuses held the previous week for selection of candidates for Representatives were quite harmonious, the candidates, after an informal ballot, being nominated by acclamation.

NOTICE.—The Ladies Centennial Committee of Weymouth, are requested to meet at Mrs. Chas. E. Hunt's, Front St., Weymouth Landing, Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10th inst.

LITERARY.—The meeting of the Weymouth Literary Union, in the Baptist vestry, Wednesday evening, was one of an interesting and encouraging character, an audience of good proportions being present, and a number of new members were received. In the list of exercises was a piano performance, in splendid style by Miss Nellie Baker; also readings by Mrs. Wright, E. Chamberlain and Mr. Arnold: piano solos by Rev. Mr. Wright and Miss Nellie Samborn, with vocal music by members of the Union.—In aid of the objects of the Union, we learn that the Rev. C. Y. Swan, of Boston, is expected to deliver his brilliant, witty, and humorous Lecture, on "Cheerfulness vs. the Blues," before the Literary Union, at the Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Let all who wish to enjoy a treat be present.

WOMPATUCK ENCAMPMENT.—In addition to the Grand Officers present at the installation of officers of Wompatuck Encampment, I. O. of O. F., at East Weymouth, mentioned last week, there were about 40 members from Mt. Washington Encampment of South Boston, and quite a delegation from the Massosoit Encampment of Boston. After installation, the Camp, with its visitors, sat down to a bountiful turkey supper, with all the fixings, which was discussed at length.—During the evening the Encampment was presented with a very elegant set of Sentinel's equipments, by P. H. P. John P. Lovell, and a splendid carpet sweeper by H. F. Noyes, of Boston.

The Encampment has started under very favorable circumstances, and has the support and good wishes of all. Their meetings will be held in the hall of Crescent Lodge, which they have recently refurnished and upholstered for their use. The meetings are held on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month, when they would be pleased to receive all members of the Order in good and regular standing.

ASSAULT.—Last Friday evening, three Boston roughs were "sloshing around" East Braintree, insulting passing ladies, when they were met by officer Albert Hobart, upon whom they turned in a savage manner, when the officer, to prevent their killing him, broke a billy over their vile carcases and drew his revolver, but the weapon missed fire, though he tried it three times. They continued pounding him in a merciless manner, when officer Loring happened along, and with his "purty stick" whacking upon their crowns they were forced to surrender. With the assistance of other officers they were taken to the Weymouth lock-up, and next morning Judge Bumpus held them in bonds of $2000 each, to appear at Dedham. Mr. Hobart was quite severely injured, but is recovering.

AT the Election in Braintree, on Tuesday the 2d inst., the vote for Governor was as follows: For Rice, 268; Gaston, 389; Baker, 53; Adams, 1; Phillips, 2. For Representative to the General Court—Stevens, Rep., 424; Drinkwater, Dem., 282.

W. A. & I. Society.

We are indebted to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Weymouth Agricultural & Industrial Society for the accompanying copies of their reports, presented at the annual meeting of the Society.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In entering upon my report for the year now ending, you will allow me to bear a tribute to the faithfulness of the retiring President, John S. Fogg, Esq., who for ten years had presided over the deliberations of the Society with so much dignity, and who had contributed so much to the material prosperity of the Society. We trust though he felt it his duty to resign the position he had so long and honorably filled, his interest in its welfare will never cease.

The President and Directors, at their first meeting feeling the importance of improving the appearance of the grounds around the hall, as well as to give a better approach to the grounds, made an appropriation of one thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of three of their members, who proceeded to gravel the grounds, removing the rocks which had so long been unsightly objects, and laying out a new driveway, obviating the necessity of driving upon the track in the approach to the hall from the west entrance. Much was done in clearing away brush and useless trees, and leveling the grounds so that teams can pass unobstructed around the hall. The first appropriation proving inadequate, a further sum of two hundred dollars was appropriated, and at a meeting in the spring the Directors authorized the expenditure of two hundred and fifty dollars for the finishing of the work. In addition to the work upon the grounds, they have erected near the track a stable, with 12 stalls, for the use of valuable horses during the races, and stock horses for exhibition, which stable was found to be inadequate at our late fair, as the Secretary was obliged to decline the entry of three valuable stallions, whose entry was conditioned upon their being provided with stable accomdations, for the reason that the stables were full of trotting horses. This stable was built by contract for $1000.

We have long felt that we were almost subject to the complaint of the officers of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, for the mean condition of pens provided for the exhibition of swine, in which they must stand unprotected under sweltering heat and drenching rain or the chills of night, unless they had,—as was more than once done, disgusted with their accommodations,—rooted up the decaying remains of a former apology for a pen and sought more confortable quarters in the woods which skirt our grounds. But in the commodious covered pens erected the present season, every reasonable want has been met. The track has been enclosed with a substantial fence, and the buildings put in passable repair. Thus much for the appropriations of the Society. Through the liberality of our President, a fine flag-staff has been erected upon the grounds, his own gift, and the substantial Band Stand which circles its base was also a gift to the Society. The thanks of the Society are also due to the President for the elegant gate which stands at the entrance on Park Avenue, which he has caused to be erected at his own expense, and from its beauty of architecture as well as its substantial character, awakens in our minds anticipations of that happy day when on yonder eminence overlooking the entire grounds, a commodious hall shall be erected, which shall afford all the convenience so long hoped for. The Society has this year inaugurated a plan for enabling the members of the Society to form a better acquaintance with each other. At a meeting of the directors, held July 23d, it was determined to hold a concurrent meeting of the officers and chairmen of the committees, to confer together upon the interests of the Society, which meeting was held Aug. 2d, when a committee with some forty ladies, with the Secretary, was appointed to arrange for a grand reunion to be held Aug. 24th, on the grounds of the Society, to be followed by a supper in the evening, with varied entertainments of speaking, music, &c. The pleasure of that occasion is too fresh in the minds of members of this society to need rehearsal here, but justice would seem to require mention of the fact that the valuable services of the Weymouth Band and the East Weymouth Orchestra, with the Vocal Quartette from South Weymouth, were freely contributed by those bodies for the evening. Indeed, I feel we should be guilty of an omission did I not allude to the profuse and beautiful floral decorations, so largely the gift of the President, and the bountiful supply of ice cream and lemonade which he also gave. To the Sup't. of the Grounds we are also indebted for the supply of meats. The ladies, as ever ready for every good work, spared no labor and withheld no contribution that could increase the pleasure of the evening, and the result was such an enjoyable, sociable occasion that every one fortunate enough to be a member sincerely hoped that it might be repeated another year. The Society has held two grand entertainments during the year, one on the 5th of July, which while it afforded a place of amusement to the people failed to net the Society much money. The other, the annual fair of the society, was, in compliance with expressed wish of many of the members, held later in the season than formerly, and we were blest with weather so pleasant that large numbers of the people were upon the grounds every day, and the receipts amounted to nearly $3531.—In the hall the display was, as a whole, very fine, being, according to the opinions of judges from abroad one of the finest in the State. The display of vegetables was excellent and the Society are indebted to the assiduous labors of the committee for the systematic arrangement of contributions in this department. The display of flowers and pot plants was abridged somewhat by the heavy frosts which prevailed before the fair, and indeed we never can hope for the finest display in this department so late in the season. But notwithstanding the drawbacks, the quality of the floral exhibition was very fine and elicited much praise from the professional florist engaged to decide upon the merits of the contributions. The display of apples far exceeded all we had hoped, considering the season, and the question on every lip was where did these apples all come from?—But the entries were genuine and according to the rules. The Pear department presented some of the finest specimens of this valuable fruit, and was arranged with care. In the department of Peaches and Grapes we had, notwithstanding the coldness of the season and the damage sustained by vines last winter, a nice display of Grapes, both raised under glass and open culture. All visitors to that department remarked that the beauty of a plate of peaches contributed by Nathaniel Derby, Esq., of natural fruit, and the inquiry might arise whether proper attention is paid to the raising of these native trees, which prove so hardy, and which rival in flavor the choicest imported varieties. In the judgment of many the failure of the peach crop at the north for the last ten years is owing to the almost universal introduction of varieties unsuited to our climate.

In the bread department a great improvement has been made by the purchase of show cases, thus protecting the contributions from the handling of passers by, who constantly break off pieces till the display becomes very unsightly. I regret to record one of the most prominent industries of the town, the boot and shoe department, was not represented except by a single pair of shoes. The poultry show had its accustomed number of entries, although it perhaps lacked somewhat in quality. But there were some fine specimens. We must not forget to mention the beautiful display of doves which was such an attraction. The exhibition of swine excelled that of some former years, and shows appreciation of our new accommodation. In the department of cows and heifers the display is local, owing to the long time the cows are required upon the grounds, but judges say that in point of breeds we excel many of other exhibitions in more purely farming districts. We noticed some fine specimens of blood stock in department of Bulls aud Calves, contributed by our town's people, as well as from abroad.—The committee on rural sports deserve the thanks of the society for their abundant labors for the entertainment of large company upon the grounds, and the ingenuity displayed in devising various games of amusement.

As we thus cast a retrospective glance on the operations of the year, we have occasion to rejoice in the success which has attended the efforts of the Society; and though depression in business has blighted the industries of the public, yet their generous contributions to its treasury shows an interest in its welfare which no disouragements can abate.

WILLIAM DYER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The subscriber having attended to the duties of Treasurer of the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society the past year, submits the following report.

The payments for the past year amount to $10,763.45, of which 3009.40 was for payment of borrowed money and interest; 2209 for labor on grounds and materials; 1000 for horse sheds; 490.00 premiums awarded July 5, 1875; 744.50 awarded Sept., 1874; 311.00 awarded at late fair; 189.75 for crockery ware.

The receipts for the year have been $7,514.38, of which about 2,963.00 is from borrowed money; 137.00 from interest on money formerly deposited in Savings Banks; 788.00 taken July 5, 1875; 3,537 at late fair; 458.00 from sale of wood; about 30.00 miscellaneous. Balance at the last meeting, 3,531.04, making a total of $11,045.42. The balance in treasury, Oct. 11, 1875, was 873.44.

Respectfully submitted,

O. WHITE.

The expenses for the Fair, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d, were—

Premiums to firemen,	545.00
" base ball clubs,	140.00
" rural sports,	65.00
Expenses firemen and b. b. clubs,	55.00
Weymouth Band,	200.00
Help about Fair,	401.50
Hay and Straw,	75.92
Purses to Horses,	515.00
Oiher premiums,	732.00
Adv. in Herald,	54.30
Printing posters, tickets, &c.,	111.50
Lumber,	25.00
Incidental expenses,	100.00
Total,	3,120.22

[For the Gazette.]

Docked! and how he saved Money.

The author of this article is not the undersigned, nor is he in any way related to the man who fell from the roof of a five story building, sustaining no injury because he struck on his cheek! He is a very modest young man, who, while having something worth communicating to his fellows, shrinks from the publicity incident to having one's name, or initials, in print. So, at his request, we stand as a medium between him and the public, being fully aware of the injustice of letting this nameless contributor to the press sink into oblivion while the monogram of L. D. P. shall be handed down, and down, and down, until it is inscribed and intertwined with the immortal name of the author of "An Ode to Spring," on the back side of the front gate, at the foot of the concrete walk before the temple of Fame.

This is the young man's story.

One year ago he was a married gentleman, having only one wife and one child, which relation to the census agent he still sustains. He was at work in a factory, receiving 25 cents an hour for his labor, or, if he worked ten hours a day, an annual income of $780. On this pay he had been unable to live and meet his expenses, although able to meet his old bills at every turn and corner, especially the corner grocery.

One day his employer came to him and told him business was very dull and the profits so exceedingly small, that in order to get a living he should be obliged to dock him ten per cent., which he was very sorry to do. So his wages were reduced to $2.25 per day, making two sorry instead of one, and thus creating a mutual interest and fellow feeling. Our unknown friend tried to think of some one he should be very sorry to dock, so as to get a business undertow of ten per cent. flowing into *his* pocket, but he could only call to mind his wife, who had worked for him several years for her board and clothes and whom he could scarcely expect to work for less. Besides, his home, although a very happy one, was not in all respects an Eden, and his wife must needs have some things that Eve did not at one time require, in order to move in good society and be acknowledged the first lady in town.

So he searched about for means of retrenchment. Calling to mind the time when his pipe fell into the pig-pen, causing the old black hog to give a grunt of disgust at such a filthy presence, he came to the conclusion it was high time for him to spew out of his mouth that at which the scavenger of beasts instinctively turned up its nose; for similar reasons he gave up the use of beer. He discovered that for a weekly attendance on base ball, at an expense of 25 cts. admission fee and two hours labor, the clubs paid him no dividend;—that a sixty dollar custom-made suit of clothes would wear no longer than a ready-made suit at twenty dollars;—that a three dollar pair of shoes would do as good service as a pair of boots that cost ten dollars;—that a two dollar hat would keep in style and wear as long as a five dollar one;—that a pound of round steak at twenty cents weighed precisely as much as a pound of sirloin, or rump, at thirty cents;—that Adam lived very comfortably without tea, coffee or oysters;—that Eve was her own dressmaker;—that a one hundred pound dog would put himself outside of several cents worth of meat and other victuals in the run of a year;—that the tax on the yelping nuisance equaled that on his master;—that a two dollar dog tax would pay a year's subscription to a respectable newspaper and secure five dollars worth of inestimable chromos;—that keeping four cats to catch one mouse, and a hen and five roosters to lay one egg a day, wasn't a shrewd business way of managing one's domestic affairs;—that the rent of one house at $150 a year was just twice as much as the rent of another at $75 per annum;—that horse hire was higher than pedestrianism, and that managers of balls and circuses were not in the habit of paying folks to listen to their fiddlers. Having made these and other discoveries, he discovered further that the wisest course for him to pursue would be to dock his expensive habits, which he did, saving during the past year as follows:—

On tobacco and cigars,		$10.00
Beer and ale,		10.00
Base ball,		15.00
His own clothes,		50.00
Dressmaking and sewing wife's clothes,		50.00
Meat,		20.00
Tea, coffee and oysters,		20.00
A lamented canine,		15.00
Three grimalkins and four chanticleers (also lamented.)		5.00
House rent,		75.00
Chances to be smashed up, (not enjoyed,)		20.00
Balls and circuses, " "		10.00
Total amount saved,		300.00
Less amount of dock, annual,	78.00	
" " of lost labor, two months, (this loss being on account of dull times.)	117.00	—195.00
Saved above all expenses and losses,		$105.00

The V he contributed towards the support of the gospel, a cause to which he never before could afford to give a counterfeit nickel copper. The one hundred dollars he deposited in a savings bank; then he held a consultation with a compound interest annuity table, when he found, to his surprise, that if he banked $100 annually, for forty consecutive years, at 7 per cent., by the time he was sixty years old he would be worth $(19,961.60) nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty cents! And then he called to mind what a miserly skinflint of an old farmer said concerning a young spendthrit's unsuccessful attempt at suicide:—"He's a misrebil critter; they'd better let him hung 'till he wuz ded; the world wouldn't a bin any poorer; but the old gentilmun, hiz father, is a fine man—*he's a man of property*."

We need not add that the oblivious original of this article, two score years from now, will be "*a fine man*," in the world's estimation, as sententiously defined by the copper-grabbing old yeoman.

And any young man can go and do likewise, without going west.

L. D. P.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Weymouth Savings Bank, held at their Banking Rooms, this twentieth of October, A. D. 1875, on motion of the Treasurer, it was unanimously Resolved, that we have learned with profound emotion of the death of our late associate, Nathaniel Blanchard, Esq., who for more than twenty-seven years has most cheerfully, ably and faithfully served as member of this board.

Resolved, that, recognizing in the death of Mr. Blanchard, while in the vigor of his manhood, a very great loss to ourselves personally, and to the Institution we represent, as well as the community at large, we are not unmindful of the crushing force upon his family, of this unlooked for blow, sundering, as it does almost without warning, the strongest and most intimate ties which have ever bound devoted hearts, and that we tender to them our heartfelt sympathy in their sore bereavement, and offer our earnest prayer that the Divine Consoler may not now hide *His* face from them.

Resolved, that in testimony of our high respect and esteem for his memory, we will attend the funeral of our departed friend, and further that these resolutions be entered at length upon our records, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

(Copy.)

A. S. WHITE, Treasurer.

The dwelling house and barn containing 16 tons of hay, belonging to Mr. Ira Thayer, on Pond street, Braintree, was consumed by fire on Sabbath morning, between twelve and one o'clock, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Insurance on the house and barn $1600.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Wareham Native Oysters, in the shell, constantly on hand and for sale by M. A. ROLLINS, (formerly C. W. Stevens & Co.) basement of C. S. Williams' Dry Goods and Clothing Store, Weymouth Landing.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Rockland News Items.

A fire, discovered on Water street on the morning of the 27th, at about three o'clock, led many to suppose that the threats of burning the town, made a short time since, were to be carried out, but it proved otherwise. It was found to be a pile of shavings, shingles, &c., that had been lighted the day before by Mr. C. H. Collins, who supposed it to be extinct, but was started afresh by the intensity of the gale, scattering the burning coals for a great distance, and greatly endangering the property of Mr. D. S. Poole.

It is reported that Mr. Ira Blanchard, a former resident of this town, is to commence the manufacture of boots and shoes here. This, together with the encouragement which many other manufacturers are giving, seems quite hopeful.

Dr. J. C. Gleason has purchased the estate formerly owned by Mr. George B. Clapp, and will occupy as soon as possible.

Mr. Walter B. Studley, of this place, was nominated Representative from the twelfth District, at the Democratic caucus held in Abington, last Friday evening.

MAGNUS.

Another correspondent says that lectures do not get the desired amount of encouragement to appear on the Rockland platform: people have all they can do to encourage bread and butter to appear on their tables.

A Favorable Notoriety.—**The good reputation** of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them favorable notoriety.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Western Correspondence.

A WEYMOUTH MAN ON A WESTERN FARM.

In travelling through North Missouri I heard a farmer speak of

GEN. ISAAC V. PRATT,

a native of Weymouth, who has spent most of his life away from the place of his birth. Being connected with the Gen. by the ties of consanguinity, we determined to pay him a visit.

Hardly a farmer within fifty miles of his home, but knows of him, and of the efficient service he rendered the Government during the dark days of the rebellion.

Gen. Pratt came west in 1837, was educated in Missouri, and settled in Virginia, where he married and remained until 1859 when he removed to Laclede, Linn Co., Mo., his present place of residence.

When the war broke out, he found himself in the midst of a hot rebel settlement in which he could find but little sympathy and much opposition. The views taught him in infancy by his radical parents prevailed over the baser principles of those who had witnessed his success and envied his prosperity in mature life.—He took sides with the government, assisting in raising a regiment of union men, in a rebel community, and was commissioned Lieut. Colonel. His regiment became the terror of those whose sympathies were with that foetal, prematurely born monstrosity which had been begotten by Slavery, concieved by the Devil, brought forth in sin, and nourished by Jeff. Davis, who acted in the double capacity of accoucheur and wet nurse.

Southern sympathiers were arrested, treason stopped, and those rebels whose pastime it was to shoot union men, were compelled to behave themselves. The regiment was ordered south, and took part in the bloody battle of Shiloh. Col. Pratt was taken prisoner, and for seven months experienced the horrors of prison life, being dragged through the south like a wild beast, and viewed with the utmost curiosity, like the side show of a circus, by the poor ignorant rabble, who wondered what had been done with his hoofs and horns.

After his liberation from Libbey prison he returned to Missouri, and rose to the rank of Brig. Gen'l. At the close of the war he was in command of one-half the state. He is known far and wide as an uncompromising radical.

With the return of peace he turned his attention to agriculture, but was not allowed to remain long in retirement. He was elected Secretary of the State senate and has twice represented his district in that body. Has been an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, where the Liberals triumphed, carried off the palm of victory, and now Missouri is irretrievably Democratic.

Such has been the life of one of whom Weymouth may be justly proud, as his success has done honor to his natve town. Maj. Belt, of the St. Joseph Gazette, in a recent issue, says:—

"Linn county is one of the best counties in the State. We had the pleasure of visiting Laclede, and calling upon our old friend, Gen. I. V. Pratt, at his farmhouse. He is demonstrating the value of Missouri soil, having some years ago raised the largest wheat crop known to the soil of Missouri. He has now five hundred acres in cultivation—eighty acres in Indian corn that will produce one hundred bushels to the acre; seventy-five acres of broom corn will make forty tons; three hundred acres of meadow, with vineyard, orchard, etc. When the country shall be tilled in this manner, there will be no hard times. We well remember Gen. Pratt when in Platte county in the beginning of the late rebellion, the courteous, dignified and impartial manner with which he treated all parties with whom he came in contact. The people of old Platte remember with pleasure the many acts of kindness shown by him to them, and with feelings of deep gratitude, his refusal to obey an order to devastate a portion of the county. The citizens of his portion, as well as of the entire State, may sometime delight to honor Gen. I. V. Pratt."

I have just picked an ear of corn from the General's field, that is over a foot in length, and weighs 1 1-2 lbs. It is said to be smaller than some others. The General has about 5,000 acres of land, and would like to dispose of it to some of his early friends who may wish to secure a good home in the west.

The soil is quite productive here; have seen broom corn ten feet high, and Indian corn even higher than that. Corn is raised to yield 100 bushels to the acre. Timber is plenty, and fuel cheap. In our next we intend to give the dark side of Missouri and tell how, after having travelled all day we got nowhere and spent the night supperless in the open air.

PEREGRINE.

Laclede, Mo., Oct. 5, 1875.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In So. Braintree, Oct. 25, by Rev. Jos. Hammond, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Osgood Brown, and Mrs. Francis Means, both of Braintree.

In Braintree, Oct. 27th, by Rev. F. B. Sleeper, of Everett, Mr. Geo. H. Holbrook, and Miss Sadie Newcomb, both of Braintree.

Horses Clipped
AT WILKINS' STABLE,
by WM. IOYE.
28 36

Just Arrived,
A CARGO OF
Bangor Jackson Potatoes,
now landing at Tufts' Wharf, Weymouth, and for sale at lowest market prices, by
J. G. WORSTER or SAM'L THOMPSON.

HENS LAY.
Something to make Hens Lay, made from Fresh Blood, Bones and Meat, dried and ground to SWEET MEAL. Keeps well. Very nutritious. Fowls like it very much. Trial bags 50 cents and $1; 100 lb. bag, $2.50. Address, **Jacksons & Bowker,** 53 No. Market St., Boston. 28 31

A COUGH, A COLD,
—OR—
A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,
having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieve the Hacking Cough of Consumption.
Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS,
And are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Soothing and simple, CHILDREN can use them.
As they assist Expectoration and relieve Hoarseness.

OWING to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.
OBTAIN ONLY the genuine

Brown's Bronchial Troches,
which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Sold everywhere.
28 31

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,
THE DWELLING HOUSE of the subscriber, situated on Vine Street, Weymouth Landing. For particulars apply to
28 tf W. F. BURRELL.

A Little Girl
OR BOY can find THE BEST variety of Scrap-Book Pictures, Transfer Pictures, Surprise or "Open Sesame" Cards, Scrap Books (25 and 50 cts.;) Heads for Dolls, 2 cts.; Materials for Dolls' Dresses, Boxes, Frames, Easels, Passe, Theatres, Castles, etc., at J. JAY GOULD'S PICTURE FRAME STORE, No. 20 Bromfield St. *8th and 9th doors from Washington St.*, (South side.)
LADIES' beautiful Holiday Gifts, Panel Pictures in Frames, Silver Cardboard, Card and Cabinet Passepartouts of every variety (very low prices,) in Velvet, Paper, etc., 8x10 Walnut and Gilt Frames—in elegant variety. Framed Pictures a *Specialty. Pictures Framed to order.* 66 P. Cat. 6 cts. by mail. *Agents wanted.* 28 31

OPENING
OF A
NEW DRUG STORE,
ELBRIDGE NASH, Proprietor,
Fogg's Building, - Columbian Square,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Clerk, he is prepared to furnish Physician's Prescriptions with accuracy, at all hours of the day or night.

ALL THE
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES
of the day, constantly on hand.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.
27tf

In Bankruptcy.
THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee of the Estate of EDMUND S. HUNT, of Weymouth, Mass., a bankrupt.
EDMUND A. HYDE,
26 28 52 Chauncy St., Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JULIAM HORGAH, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MICHAEL MURPHY, Adm'r.
Sept. 29th, 1875. 24 26

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court
TO all persons interested in the Estate of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, SALOME BRIGGS, the Executrix of the Will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the third Wednesday of October current, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said Accountant is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in Weymouth, in said County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
24 26 J. H. COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
TO the heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of JACOB HUNT, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by BENJAMIN F. WHITE, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
26 28 J. H. COBB, Register.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,
Basement of Henry Loud's Store,
Broad St., East Weymouth.
Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.
CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.
Will be open and ready for business, on Saturday morning, Sept. 11.
Customers who wish us to call for orders, will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to. 20 1y

For Sale or to Let,
THE large three story Manufactory of the subscriber, at Weymouth Landing, near the Depot,—convenient for any description of manufacturing business—containing three large rooms, 48x24.
For particulars of terms, &c., apply to
P. H. LINTON,
20tf Weymouth, Mass.

Tax Collector's Sale.
THE owner and occupant of the following described parcel of Real Estate, situated in Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the same are assessed for State, County and Town Taxes, including highway taxes; and also including a tax assessed on the South Weymouth Fire District, in the list committed to the subscriber, the Collector of Taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as follows, viz.:
To Alvin Bates, residence unknown. A lot of land containing about one and a half acres, bounded westerly by land of Helen Marlow; northerly by a street lately laid out; easterly by land of James L. Bates and by land of Seth Curtis; southerly by land of Lucy Reed.
One dollar fifty-one cents.
All of which taxes now remain unpaid; and if no person shall appear to discharge said taxes on or before that time, I shall sell by Public Auction, at the South Weymouth Post Office, on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of November next, at four o'clock P. M., so much of said respective parcel of land as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges.
BENJAMIN F. WHITE, Collector of Taxes for Weymouth, for the year 1873.
Weymouth, October 28, 1875. 27 29

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a license from the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, allowed the 8th day of September, 1875, the subscriber, as Administrator of the Estate of Hosea D. Pratt, late of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, will sell on TUESDAY, November 16th, at two o'clock P. M., by public auction, at the office of Weymouth & Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Co., in said Weymouth, so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of one hundred eighty-nine 92-100 dollars, for the payment of his debts and charges of administration, being the right to redeem three pieces of land, situated in Weymouth aforesaid, viz.:
One piece or lot called the "Walnut Hill Lot," containing about two acres and fifty-one rods, situate near "Back River," adjoining land of Henry Cleverly, Joseph Hardwick and James Bates.
Also, a lot of Woodland situate about 100 rods from the Town Hall in Weymouth, containing about 73 rods. Also, one other lot of Woodland near the last named lot, containing about one acre and fifty-two rods. ELIAS RICHARDS, Adm'r.
Weymouth, October 22, 1875. 26 28

FOR SALE,
A COTTAGE HOUSE, with about one Acre of Land, situated on Shaw Street, East Braintree. There is a good Orchard on the premises, excellent well of water, etc.
Terms one-half cash; balance on mortgage.
Apply to GEORGE W. ARNOLD,
1tf East Braintree.

H. F. CUSHING,
NORTH WEYMOUTH,
Painter, Glazier and Decorative Paper Hanger.
Mixed Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c., constantly on hand. Agent for Seabery's TRANSPARENT WOOD FILLING, the only transparent Filling manufactured. Wood Filling of all kinds a specialty.

Horses Clipped
IN THE BEST MANNER,
AT THE STABLE OF ALEXIS TORREY,
NORTH WEYMOUTH,
by CHARLES H. THAYER.
27 29

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

STRICTLY PURE
CIDER VINEGAR
FOR
Pickles and Table use.

HUNT & CO.,
FRONT STREET,
Weymouth Landing.

Carriages and Harnesses
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

Special Notice.
OWING to the demand for OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY, I shall continue to give my attention to this branch of the business,
The first three days of each week,
until the 15th of October.
My Gallery will be open the last three days of the week, where I shall be pleased to serve all that may favor me with their patronage, and all that want Pictures of their Residences, Manufactories or Stores, or anything in that line, will do well to improve this opportunity.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Photographer,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

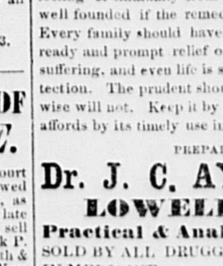
Pat. June 15, 1875.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PORTABLE BATH TUB is acknowledged to be far ahead of any others. It is self supporting, perfectly firm and substantial, and sets on castors, so that it can be filled and moved to any room. There is no tumbling down or bursting out, but it is in every way
A PERFECT BATH TUB.
PRICE, ONLY $20.00.
Examine this before buying any other.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor,
20 Weymouth, Mass.

NOTICE!!
THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a
NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS
FOR
Gentlemen's Wear,
and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Goods,
in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.
Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.
Yours truly,
P. J. CURRAN,
OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,
25 52 **Weymouth Landing.**

W. I. JORDAN
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself
NEAR HOBART'S MILLS,
SHAW ST., EAST BRAINTREE,
where he is prepared to fill all orders for
BLACKSMITH WORK, HORSE SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK,
etc. A share of public patronage is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis Asthma, and CONSUMPTION.



The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues.—Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season.—Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical & Analytical Chemists
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, IN MEDICINE.

FREEDOM NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby made to all persons, that I have given my son, GEORGE T. BARNARD, his time, from and after this date, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting.
THOMAS BARNARD.
Weymouth, Oct. 9, 1875. 25 27

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.
TO the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ABNER HOLBROOK, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by ALANSON A. HOLBROOK and JOSEPH W. HOLBROOK, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named, and that they may be exempted from giving sureties on their official bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And the said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
26 28 J. H. COBB, Register.

s Clipped
BEST MANNER.
OF ALEXIS TORREY,
WEYMOUTH,
CHARLES H. THAYER.

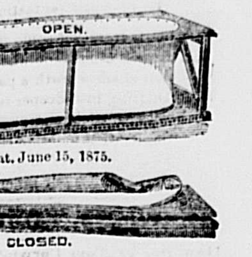
d STRAW!
ay and Straw
SALE BY
OUD & CO.,
TH LANDING

LY PURE
VINEGAR
FOR
nd Table use.

T & CO.,
NT STREET,
uth Landing.

and Harnesses
HAND AND FOR SALE OR
EXCHANGE.
ATHAN T. JOY,
Broad and Middle Streets,
East Weymouth.

al Notice.
emand for OUT-DOOR PHO-
shall continue to give my atten-
f the business,
ree days of each week,
ober.
e open the last three days of the
be pleased to serve all that may
patronage, and all that want
Residences, Manufactories or
in that line, will do well to im-
ity.
BERLAIN, Photographer,
Weymouth Landing.



OPEN.
at, June 15, 1875.
CLOSED.

AIN'S PORTABLE
UB is acknowledged to be far
It is self supporting, perfectly
al, and sets on castors, so that it
oved to any room. There is no
bursting out, but it is in every

ECT BATH TUB.
ONLY $20.00.
is before buying any other.
CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor,
Weymouth, Mass.

OTICE!!
r begs leave to announce to the
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E OF FALL GOODS
OR
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nd Domestic Goods,
ROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW
STANDARD PILOT, for OVER-
description of TRIMMINGS of
kept constantly on hand.
a call at your earliest convenience.
Yours truly,
J. CURRAN,
ILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,
Weymouth Landing.

H. JORDAN
LLY informs the public that he
hed himself
HOBART'S MILLS,
., EAST BRAINTREE,
pared to fill all orders for
ITH WORK, HORSE
, CARRIAGE WORK,
public patronage is solicited, and
anteed.

AYER'S
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such as Coughs, Colds,
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ONSUMPTION.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues.—Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been public about forty years, by a long s of marvelous cures, that have won ce in its virtues, never equalled by cine. It still makes the most effec- oughs, Colds, Consumption, that can medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY really robbed these dangerous dis- errors, to a great extent, and given a unity from their fatal effects, that is f the remedy be taken in season.— hould have it in their closet for the apt relief of its members. Sickness, even life is saved by this timely pro- prudent should not neglect it, and the Keep it by you for the protection it amely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
C. AYER & CO.,
WELL, MASS.,
& Analytical Chemists
L DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS,
E.

EEDOM NOTICE.
hereby made to all persons, that I
en my son, GEORGE T. BARNARD, his
l after this date, and shall claim none
or pay any debts of his contracting.
THOMAS BARNARD.
Oct. 9, 1875. 25 27

nwealth of Massachusetts.
SS. Probate Court.
rs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other
interested in the estate of ABNER
, late of Weymouth, in said County,
Greeting:
certain instrument purporting to be
and testament of said deceased has
ed to said Court, for Probate, by
HOLBROOK and JOSEPH W. HOLBROOK,
at letters testamentary may be issued
executors therein named, and that they
pted from giving sureties on their offi-
ereby cited to appear at a Probate Court
Quincy, in said County of Norfolk,
Wednesday of November next, at nine
forenoon, to show cause, if any you
the same.
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thereof, by publishing this Citation
, for three successive weeks, in the
alled the Weymouth Weekly Gazette,
eymouth, the last publication to be two
re said Court.
eorge White, Esquire, Judge of said
neteenth day of October, in the year
, eight hundred and seventy-five.
J. H. COBB, Register.

GAZETTE & REPORTER.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

☞ Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree: also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.

TEMPERANCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Braintree Temperance Union was held on Sunday evening, in the lecture room of the Union Congregational Church of Braintree and Weymouth. Mr. Josephus Shaw, President of the Society, occupied the chair. The interesting proceedings commenced by the singing of a spirited temperance hymn, and an eloquent and very impressive payer by the Rev. Mr. Loomis, of North Braintree. Mr. Shaw then read the 13th Chap. of 1st Corinthians, extolling charity as the best of all the graces. Mr. Locke then gave a colloquial hyperbole, on the terrible results flowing from the use of strong drinks, after which the Rev. Mr. Loomis delivered the address of the evening, and which may be described as a striking burlesque on the liquor traffic, which was well received by the audience, especially when Mr. Loomis indulged in a cutting sarcasm, which is undoubtedly the most formidable *arrow* in his quiver. During the evening there were various readings given by the younger members of the Union, all of which were in good taste and in keeping with the spirit of the meeting. We liked especially, the reading of Mrs. Holbrook, which gave just the impression we wished for.

We feel that this notice would not be complete without acknowledging the obligations of the Union to Miss Sarah M. Loud, of Weymouth, who so unassumingly and yet so effectively—as is her wont, presided at the piano.

The meeting altogether, was a complete success, and the large room was crowded in every part.

DISCUSSION.—One evening last week there occurred in one of our stores a very animated discussion regarding the advantages we possess over our fathers in the training and proper bringing up of children. The question was argued pro. and con. for some time, and with considerable ability on both sides, when one who supported the negative, brought the debate to a crisis by remarking, "Suppose," said he, "I was married and blessed, as, after all most men are, with children; how on earth should I educate them to keep them out of State Prison bolts and shackles?" The thought is bewildering. If I, educated on Watts' Hymns and the New Testament, am yet so hazy on the moral points and distinctions of right and wrong, which can justly be described as being very wise, such as paying my bills, using no profane language, going to church, and such like, my son, brought up on Walter Scott, and Dickens, and the "dime" writers of his own day, will surely never pay his bills at all; his oaths will be atrocious, and he will die incapable of telling the truth from a lie. And how am I to teach him better, I really do not see.

MAC.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without.

STOP THAT COUGH.

DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine.—There is positively no pulmonary disease which it will not cure or greatly alleviate. For all cases of hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, croup, bronchitis, asthma and whooping cough, it has no equal. We never knew a person who had used it but recommended it to others. We are prepared to guarantee every bottle. Please call and inquire about it.—Trial size 10 cents. For sale by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth; F. W. PARKS, South Braintree; J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth.

"OAK HALL," BOSTON.
32 TO 38 NORTH STREET.

The winter season opens with prospects of a largely increased trade, and the effect of general dullness has been so to reduce the prices of materials and cost of manufacture that Clothing will be sold this season at least fifteen per cent. less than last year. We offer, as usual, *everything* which is worn by Boys, Young Men and Gentlemen, and remain the headquarters for all in search of first-class Ready-made Clothing at moderate fixed prices.

This is the fifth season since we introduced the now famous ENGLISH ULSTER OVERCOAT. As the original importers and first manufacturers we take pride in watching the growth of the trade.—We have prepared for our retail trade alone, one thousand Ulsters in eighteen different varieties,—from the child's "Ulsterette" to the choicest imported English Ulster. This health preserving garment will be the leading coat for the season, and we will send samples for approval to any address, the only sizes required being waist and breast measure, height, and length of sleeve.

For Fall shooting we have prepared some entirely new styles of Hunting Suits, and in connection with these we show the new patent Duck Decoys, one dozen of which can readily be packed in the carpet-bag.

We not only keep everything worn by man or boy, but we have in our Notion and Furnishing Departments all the useful and seasonable articles of the day. Just now we are offering UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS, weighing ten pounds, at $3.50 per pair. These are the cheapest and most serviceable blankets sold. We are selling a great many bales of HORSE BLANKETS at $1.50 per blanket;—protected by one of these a horse will be less likely to suffer from the prevailing disorder.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, also, we sell in greatest quantities, being direct agents of several mills.—Our prices vary from 50 cts. upward, and we supply the trade at less than jobber's prices.

NIGHT DRESSES of flannel or heavy cottons, in all sizes.

"OUR BOYS" is the name of a new SUIT and OVERCOAT which is attracting great attention in the Boys' Department.

The "ULSTERETTE" is the favorite Overcoat for little fellows from six to twelve.

MILITARY OVERCOATS are made to order in the Military Department, and POLICE UNIFORM for members and officers, of all the forces in the principal New England cities, is kept in large quantities ready-made,—(capes, overcoats, sacks, vests and pantaloons.)

CARRIAGE BLANKETS two yards square, all wool, $3.50.

We have enumerated but a small part of our stock, which must be seen and examined to be understood. We cordially invite our out of town friends who visit Boston to call at

"OAK HALL,"
NOS. 32 TO 38 NORTH STREET,
BOSTON.
G. W. SIMMONS & SON,
Original Importers and Manufacturers of Ulster Overcoats for Men and Boys.
27 30rm

JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,
Funeral Undertakers,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a new Glass Side Hearse, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets or Coffins
on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our
NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.
17 1y

Advertisements.

WINTER CLOTHING!!!

A full stock of New and Desirable
CLOTHING
For Men, Youth & Boys.

A FRESH STOCK OF
OVERCOATS!!
LATEST STYLES AND LOW PRICES

A FULL LINE OF
FURNISHING GOODS

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
HATS and CAPS.

A LARGE LOT OF
Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

We are now ready to show the best stock of Goods in our line ever offered for sale on the South Shore, and we shall sell at
Prices to suit these Hard Times.
M. H. READ.
WEYMOUTH, Sept. 20, 1875. 23tf

Paper Hangings!
CHOICE STYLES
AND IN
GREAT VARIETY,
AT
J. H. ROBINSON & CO.
406 Washington street,
BOSTON.
25 28m

Chairs! Chairs
10,000 BLACK WALNUT LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM & CHAMBER CHAIRS, of the finest quality, will be sold at
Less than Manufacturers' Cost,
to close the balance of stock of a concern which has given up business.
HALEY, MORSE & CO.
615 Washington Street, Boston.
25 28m

C. L. WELLINGTON,
Cabinet Maker,
SHOP ON KEITH STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
Church and Store Finishing.
COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.
CARPENTER'S JOBBING
of all kinds done at short notice, and
FURNITURE REPAIRED
in the best manner. 19 1y

FRANK W. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
27 COURT STREET, BOSTON,
AND
WEYMOUTH, MASS.
OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. / Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

THOMAS J. McCORMECK,
Would call the attention of the public to his
UNDERTAKING
BUSINESS.
He is now prepared to furnish the public with
COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
AND A
SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,
WITH TWO HORSES,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
☞ Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN. Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.
All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
RESIDENCE:
Norfolk St., Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth
Office Hours,—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry
REPAIRED.
THE undersigned having taken rooms at the Store of H. LOUD,
EAST WEYMOUTH,
is ready to attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
All work promptly and neatly done, and warranted. F. B. REED.

GEO. W. HERSEY,
Painter and Glazier,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue.
[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]
Weymouth Landing.

JUST ARRIVED.
A CARGO OF
Nice Skimming Sand,
AND FOR SALE BY
F. A. GARDNER & CO.,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

H. N. OUR,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, { South of Village Cemetery.
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
36 tf

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.
Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

DON'T READ THIS!

FOR FEAR IT MIGHT
SAVE YOU A DOLLAR,
which we all know is not
Necessary these Hard Times

THE SUBSCRIBER ONCE MORE TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
FURNITURE
and
CARPETS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
CURTAINS,
CROCKERY
and
Glassware,
CLOCKS,
Children's Carriages,

AND EVERYTHING BELONGING TO A FIRST CLASS STORE, TO BE FOUND THIS SIDE OF BOSTON.

☞ Being in the market every day, I am enabled to buy, with Cash in my fist, cheaper than many in the trade, and thereby in condition to sell cheaper, and will not be undersold, without exception, by anybody.

GREAT
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
Boots, Shoes
AND RUBBERS.

Owing to want of room, I am desirous of closing out that part of my business, and have marked the prices of the same below wholesale prices. It will pay patrons to look at my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
APRIL 19th, 1875.

THE
South Weymouth
SAVINGS BANK
Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.

DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.
☞ The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.
B. F. WHITE, Treas.
S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

COAL
WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

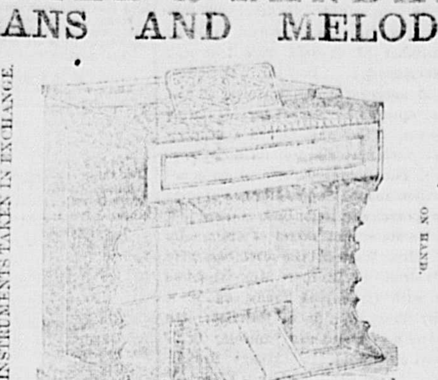
SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
AND
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.
Auction Sales attended to as usual.

COWS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Apply to or address
J. W. HARDWICK,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PERFUME!
TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!
IMPERIAL COLOGNE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers
FLORIDA WATER,
THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!
BAY RUM,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
HAIR OILS, &c.
PREPARED BY
R. W. WALKER,
WEYMOUTH, - MASS.
For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 26 30

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.
BOSTON.
Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street.
Agents for Ethan Allen Co's Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLESLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

The Smith American Organ Company
OF BOSTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.
TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED
150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.
The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.
By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.
Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.
The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.
Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.
Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*
Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.
PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

E. C. BUMPUS,
Office, Boston Post Building,
Milk, near Washington St.,
BOSTON.
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing,
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign & Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
BROAD ST., East Weymouth.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

Citizens Market.
WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.
The subscriber is now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
WITH
CORNED BEEF,
TONGUE,
HAM,
&c.,
Cooked and Ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.
Weymouth Landing.

DENTISTRY.
NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
any time during the hard times.
TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.
Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

MEETINGS OF THE
Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.
THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.
JAMES HUMPHREY, } SELECTMEN
Z. L. BICKNELL, } AND OVER-
NOAH VINING, } SEERS OF
ABNER HOLBROOK, } POOR OF
FRANCIS AMBLER, } WEYMOUTH.
Weymouth, March 5, 1875.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

Notice to Ladies.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at
L. O. CROCKER'S
Railway Punch Manufactory,
10 East Braintree.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
R. MARSTON & CO.'S
DINING ROOMS
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
23, 25, & 27, BRATTLE ST.,
BOSTON.
NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS
To Let by the day or Week.

HAY and STRAW
FOR SALE.
CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.
Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Cattle.
Weymouth, April 19, 1875. 36 tf

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 11th, 1875,
TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.30 P. M.
NEW BEDFORD via TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; via FAIRHAVEN, 8.00 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am., 2.15 pm.
NEWPORT, 8.45 am., 4.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN 7.20 am.; 2.55 pm.
FALL RIVER via TAUNTON, 8.45 am. 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; via BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am, 4pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a, 6.45, 8, 11.15 am, 3.47 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.50 am, 5.20 pm.
TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.52, 7.28, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12m.; 4.35 pm.
NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am., 12 m. 2.45, 4.30, 6.05 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.52, 7.55, 9.14 am; 12.25, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 6.59, 8.03, 9.22 am; 12.33, 5.09 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.10, 8.13, 9.32 am; 12.45, 5.17 pm.
MIDDLEBORO, 8.00 am.; 3.25, 4, 6.05b pm. RETURN, 6.10d, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.
BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m; 3.35, 4, 5, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.30, 7.28, 9.23 am; 12.43, 4.48 pm.
BROCKTON, 8.00, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6.05 pm.—RETURN, 6.34, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.
PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8.45 am; 2.30, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15b pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 6.30, 9.15 am; 3.40 pm; via DUXBURY, 4.45d, 6.40 am; 2.55 pm.
EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.55, 9.34, 11.38 am.; 3.05 pm.
SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12 m; 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.12, 9.50 am; 12 m, 4.17 pm.
SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15b pm. RETURN, 5.05d, 7.02 am; 3.15 pm.
SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.25, 6.44, 7.57 am.; 12.53, 4.15, 5.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 8.11 am; 1.09, 4.27, 5.58 pm.—Nantasket, East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.51, 8.04 am; 1.02, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.07, 8.22 am.; 1.19, 4.35, 6.08 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.16, 8.31 am; 1.29, 4.44, 6.15 pm.
SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11.00 am; 12 m; 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.57, 6.30, 7.19, 7.43, 7.48, 8.20, 8.48, 8.27, 9.42, 10.20, 10.45 am; 12.33, 1.32, 3.42, 4.45, 4.55, 5.25, 5.35, 8.25, 10.20 pm.
BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.30, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.02, 6.47, 7.25, 7.50, 7.46, 7.52, 8.20, 8.53, 9.30, 9.46, 10.50 am; 12.37, 1.39, 3.47, 4.55, 5.05, 5.38, 6.25, 8.29, 10.24 pm.
QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.09, 6.54, 7.30, 7.36, 7.52, 7.58, 8.35, 8.45, 8.59, 9.36, 9.53, 10.57 am; 1.02, 1.46, 3.55, 5, 5.12, 5.43, 6.31, 8.36, 10.30 pm.
NEPONSET, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.21, 7.03, 7.13, 7.46, 8.08, 8.51, 9.10, 9.46, 10.35, 11.06 am; 12.39, 1.58, 4.07, 5.22, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.39 pm.
HARRISON SQUARE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m.; 12.40, 1, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.30, 6.05, 6.20, 6.50, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.12, 6.26, 7.08, 7.15, 7.51, 8.14, 9.01, 9.14, 9.50, 10.24, 11.10 am; 12.44, 2.02, 2.09, 4.12, 5.15, 5.26, 6.09, 6.45, 8.53, 10.43 pm.
WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.45, 5, 6.15 pm. RETURN 6.05, 6.58, 8.48 am; 1.42, 5.05, 6.18 pm.
CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis, 8.00 am, 4.00 pm.—RETURN, 6.45 am; 2.07 pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am.; 4 pm. RETURN 5.00 am, 12.20 pm.
WOODS' HOLE, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]
NANTUCKET, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

SUNDAY TRAINS.
FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a am; via Bridgewater, 7.30 am.
SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.30 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN, (South Braintree) 9.20 am; 1.40, 6 pm.
a Thursdays excepted. c Thursdays only. b Saturdays only. d Mondays only. • Or on arrival of Boat from New York.
J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875,	$2,629,013.00
Cash Assets	$21,939.53
Deposit Notes	101,235.12
Gross Assets,	$123,174.65

N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

F. A. GARDNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber,
BRICK, LIME,
CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,
WHARVES,
Weymouth Landing.
☞ Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

E. H. PRAY,
Boot and Shoe Store,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for
MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.
☞ Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

S. W. HOLLIS,
Insurance Agent,
WASHINGTON ST., - BRAINTREE.
☞ Agent for the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 14 27

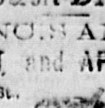
Why go houseless & homeless?
WHEN YOU CAN BUY
Spruce Lumber
AT
$10.00 PER M.,
suitable for Cheap Houses,
AT
F. A. GARDNER & CO.
Weymouth Landing.
50 6

Best Flour,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,
ALSO
PAPER
HANGINGS
AND BORDERS
All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. ☞ Orders called for, if requested.
J. E. JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY DYEHOUSE
AND
Steam Laundry.
HAVING fitted up a Dye House in the most improved style, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Gentlemen's Garments cleansed or dyed. Kid Gloves, Boots and Slippers cleansed.
THE QUINCY LAUNDRY REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.
☞ All orders left with C. S. WILLIAMS will be promptly attended to.
GEORGE BROTHERS, Propr's.
45 tf

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.
FRANCIS AMBLER,
DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,
Commercial St., Weymouth.



Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply
Pic-nics and Parties
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH MARKET
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,
Hams, Butter, Cheese, and
FAMILY GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices

Jos. Sherman & Co.
DEALERS IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME, CEMENT, BRICK
LATHS, HAIR, etc.,
BUNDLE HAY,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
AND FEED
WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.
Office, - - Wharf and East streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH
MASS.
37tf

Pallas
RANGE
IF you know what is for your best interest, before you purchase you will not fail to look at the above Range, as it has several
Improvements
OVER
ALL OTHER RANGES
in the market. It is either
Double or Single Oven,
High or Low Hot Closet,
Has a
Sifter Box, with Dumping Grate,
A Broiler Door,
Illuminated End and
Clinkerless Grate, with Shelf
which fits on either end, level with the top, and a
Drier for Small Clothes.
It works Quicker and Better
THAN ANY OTHER RANGE YET MADE.
FOR SALE AT
L. Tuck's
Stove and Hardware
ESTABLISHMENT,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

REBUILT.
Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.
Black Walnut Chamber Suites,
(at Factory prices.)
Book Cases, Sideboards,
Wardrobes and Hall Stands,
Extension Tables
(with improved patent iron slides.)
CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.
READ AND PHILLIPS,
North Street, North Weymouth.
36tf

WANTED—A foreman in our fan factory, in the polishing department. Also, good polishers, such that have worked on fans. Good wages and steady work guaranteed.
Address American Fan Manufacturing Co., 527 & 529 West 22d Street, New York. 23 26

JAMES WEST,
COMMERCIAL STREET. - - Weymouth Landing,
IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Hard Wood Filling a specialty.
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequalled
MORSE BRO'S, Prop's, Canton, Mass.

Publishers & Printers
Can buy direct of the Manuf'r on favorable terms.

The ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES are the best and cheapest low priced machines made, and have a national reputation for utility and durability." [The Electrotyper, Chicago.]

"The ANSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength and firmness, and is the only machine to which is applied the Patent Movable Cutting Board. The quality of the stock used in these machines is of the best to be had in the United States. These machines have always taken the highest stand, and nothing has been neglected which was found to be of benefit to them. One patented device used in them has a reputation of itself, by which the movements of the cutting board can be instantly and accurately regulated, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in this machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the labor of preparation in working the paper backward and forward. We cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of this patent movable board. It is worth the price of this machine, and purchasers should fully understand how highly it is to be valued. Every detail of the running parts have been thoroughly attended to, with the view of adding to the accuracy of the machine and it is put together in the most thorough manner. No imperfect work of any kind is permitted to be sent out. The reduced price at which these machines are now offered places them within the reach of every printing office. Though reduced in price the quality remains the same as it always has been, and will be maintained thus in the future." [Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Reporter & Printer's Gazette.

THE LATEST IMPROVED HARDY CARD CUTTER is pronounced the MOST DESIRABLE CARD CUTTER in the market, for the general uses of a printing office.

The well known RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, with my latest improvements, is still preferred by many printers, and holds its favoritism over other machines. The same excellence of material and workmanship will be found in this machine as in the others.

The above named machines are manufactured in the most thorough manner, and of the best material. The improvements have given to these Cutters a renewed popularity, and increased their favoritism among their old patrons."

☞ Newspapers in want of advertising, from first parties, should send for my circular proposal.
ANSON HARDY, AUBURNDALE, MASS.
I will buy of those that buy of me.

ROOMS TO LET,
For Mechanical Purposes,
WITH STEAM POWER.
Apply to G. F. DOTY,
at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

SEWING MACHINFS, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!
Your Choice of any in the Market!
THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!
Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!
☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!
SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.
LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

"GOOD NEWS"
RANGES.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree that he has established a
NEW
Stove and Tin Store,
NEAR THOMAS SOUTH'S BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,
NEAR WEYMOUTH LANDING,
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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

The Epizooty in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: Three years ago the epizootic pest caused much loss to our city railway companies and great inconvenience to the traveling public. Now again the stables resound with the wheezing and sneezing of infected equines. The first symptoms in this city were observed about September 28, when that dry hacking in the throat set the hostlers to concocting their epizootic nostrums. The nature of the pest is far from being so violent as that of 1872, nor has it yet attacked one-fourth as many horses. Experts believe that the present attack will not acquire the virulency of the former. The features of the disease are, first, swelling and inflammation of the gutteral passages, which prevents sufficient eating and drinking, and lasts three or four days in the least stubborn cases. In many stables a liniment compound of alcohol, hartshorn, and camphor is applied to the glands of the neck about the throat. The main object is to reduce the internal swelling, which is followed by mucous nasal discharges. Recovery comes soon after the appearance of the discharge unless the lungs are affected. The usual treatment for the lungs is a mustard or oil blister applied immediately behind the fore legs, surrounding the lungs. In most cases horses can resume work within eight days from the first symptoms. There is a singular and noteworthy difference between the present visitation and that of 1872. When the nasal discharge now appears the animals are considered past danger, and put immediately to work if their lungs are all right; but in 1872 the discharge was looked upon as the most critical stage of the disease.

Scores of horses can be seen with frothing mouths drawing burdens, whereas those most afflicted stand with clean faces in their stables. The mortality thus far is not worth mentioning; in fact, none of our city horses have been lost, though they were victimized to a fearful extent three years ago. Throughout the country very few horses have died from the relapse. Comparatively slight as the attack has been, yet it has resulted in a remarkable depreciation in the value of horseflesh. None of the mules give any sign of thier lungs being feverish. From the foregoing it may be inferred that their is little probability of any considerable loss of horses resulting from the epizootic atmosphere at present overhanging this section of the country.

Household Notes.

To Preserve a Bouquet.—When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soapsuds, which nourish the roots and keep the flowers as good as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stalks entering first into the water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in soapsuds, and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when gathered. The soapsuds need to be changed every third day. By observing these rules, a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will last longer in a passable state; but the attention to the fair but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or "the last rose of summer" will not be "left blooming alone," but will perish.

Remedy for Chicken Cholera.—Two ounces each of red pepper, alum, rosin, and flour of sulphur, and put in their food in proportion of one teaspoonful to three pints of scalded meal.

Tomato Catsup.—Take half a bushel of tomatoes, cut them in two, lay them in a dish, sprinkle a little salt over them, and let them stand three or four hours. Then drain off the water and put the tomatoes into a preserving kettle with a pint of water; let them stew two hours. Strain them through a collander and put them back into the kettle, with half a teacupful of salt, half an ounce of cayenne pepper, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of nutmegs, one of mace, and one quart of good white wine. Boil this one hour. When cold, bottle it and cork it tight.

Fall Plowing--Raising Water.

O. J. M., Ashtabula, Ohio, says: What are the results generally from fall plowing on clay land for spring sowing and planting of oats and corn? I have field of turf turned under in the spring and cropped with corn this season; how will it answer to plow now and cultivate in the spring before sowing? The soil is a bright clay, and very mellow. I have a stream of running spring water, thirty feet from the barn, and fifteen feet lower than the barn. How can I get the water to the barn, or would it be cheaper to dig a well?

Reply.—In your case we would plow the land as deeply as may well be done now, leaving it rough during the winter. In the spring the soil will be mellowed by the frost, and will be in good order to be sown with oats early in the spring. Then we would sow the seed upon the rough fallow ground, and work it in with a cultivator, or cover it with a light furrow by cross plowing, and then harrow smooth with a very light stroke of a light harrow. To raise the water in the case presented a hydraulic ram would be the best thing to use. This is cheap, always at work, and effective, and would raise a constant stream. Otherwise, a small pump in the barn might be attached to a pipe laid in the ground to the spring, and worked by hand when necessary as any other pump, and no well would be required.—*New York Times.*

Washing Calicoes.

It often happens that black calico and printed goods which have a white pattern on a black ground will not bear washing, unless some precautions are taken to prevent "running," or in other words, the white spots acquire a reddish color and the black ground becomes dull and foxy. This can be avoided by the following method: Dissolve two ounces of red chromate of potash, three ounces of common salt, and two and a half ounces of sal soda in a wash-boiler full of water heated to a boiling point. Put the dress into this hot bath for five minutes, and frequently turn and stir it. Then wash it thoroughly in clean water. There will be no further danger of discoloration, and the white portions of the goods will appear perfectly bright and clear.

Pork and Corn.

Probably, taking all the accurate trials together, the general average would be about ten and one-half pounds of pork to a bushel of corn of fifty-six pounds, and from this it is fair to deduct about one-fifth to get at the net weight, leaving, say, 8.40 pounds of pork as the average net result of the judicious feeding of a bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from six and two-thirds pounds of corn uncooked. The lowest amount of cooked corn meal is stated at three and four-fifths pounds to a pound of pork. If corn costs seventy cents a bushel, the pork will cost 8.33 cents per pound to produce, and so on.

Punished.—A lady belonging to one of the most distinguished families in New York State, lately placed herself in "a terrible fix" by an attempt to evade custom-house dues, and had the satisfaction of paying $1,000 to settle the difficulty. In another case the attempt to smuggle in a trousseau on the part of a member of an eminent publishing firm resulted in payment of $1,200. The detectives of the importing houses are "all there."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Work of the Revivalists in Brooklyn—Twenty-five Thousand People Attend the Meetings.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who made such a world-wide reputation in Europe as the "American revivalists," are in the midst of their labors in Brooklyn and New York, and are creating an excitement heretofore unequaled in the religious field. The excitement created there is an excuse for the lengthy space we give this week to a report of their labors and a description of one of their meetings:

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

Both men made a favorable impression, says a report. Many were disposed to think they belonged to the traditional type of Down East camp meeting leaders—lank, lantern-jawed and hollow-eyed. In Sankey they found a face of the regular English type, framed in black side whiskers, and as smooth skinned, full and round as if he had been raised from childhood on the roast beef and plum pudding of old England. In Moody they saw a very fair example of a type of face that has come to be recognized as Western American. A full beard and mustache are essential to constitute it, and Moody has these. His voice also is Western, and the energy of his delivery must be born of the same great and vigorous soil.

"Let us go and take the land," repeated a hundred times in rising, vigorous tones by a strong bodied man of intense earnestness, struck the keynote of the revival. He had no occasion to explain that he called for an army of believers to go forth and drive sin out of the nation. His audience was responsive. He used neither logic nor rhetoric, but he thrilled them with the energy and boldness of his brief and plain appeal. It was as if Cortez, hungry and disheartened, turned to his timid but famishing followers and, pointing to the gilded battlements of Montezuma's palaces, cried out in desperation: "Let us go up and take the land," and history records that they went up and took it.

The secret of the success in England of the two evangelists was made plain to everybody. Moody's overpowering energy is calculated to stir even the most phlegmatic audience, and even the most intelligent and refined appear to fall under the spell of this influence as quickly as the simple and illiterate, to whose minds only, some would think, these sermons should be addressed. Sankey's singing has no tricks of vocalism. Take an average Sunday-school singer and magnify the volume of his voice eighteen or twenty times, and you have Sankey. But it is not his clear, full, rounded voice alone that has made him so successful. His hymns have a music in them that possesses a great charm for the mass of church-going people who neither understand nor care for the dazzling intricacies of operatic or concerted music.

The following is the first solo Mr. Sankey sung. A strong desire was felt to hear him alone. In the previous hymns his voice was drowned in the tremendous volume of sound that went up with a will from five thousand pairs of lungs. The repetition of the last line in each verse had an impressive effect:

[Tune—"Your mission."]

Hark! the voice of Jesus crying—
"Who will go and work to-day?
Fields are white and harvest waiting;
Who will bear the sheaves away?"
Loud and strong the Master calleth,
Rich reward he offers thee;
Who will answer, gladly saying;
"Here am I; send me! send me!"

A low murmur of approbation passed through the audience and in a pleasant state of expectancy they awaited the next verses:

If you cannot cross the ocean,
And the heathen lands explore,
You can find the heathen nearer,
And help them at your door.
If you cannot give your thousands,
You can give the widow's mite;
And the least you do for Jesus,
Will be precious in His sight.

If you cannot speak like angels,
If you cannot preach like Paul,
You can tell the love of Jesus,
You can say He died for all.
(Voices, "Yes.")
If you cannot rouse the wicked
With the judgment's dread alarms,
You can lead the little children
To the Savior's waiting arms.

If you cannot be the watchman,
Standing high on Zion's wall,
Pointing out the path to heaven,
Offering life and peace to all,
With your prayers and with your bounties
You can do what heaven demands;
You can be like faithful Aaron,
Holding up the prophet's hands.

Several other hymns were sung, all of which created much feeling. The hymns used by the revivalists are not only earnest in their words but in their tunes, and become at once so popular that even the boys in the streets sing them daily.

MR. MOODY'S SERMON.

In his preaching Mr. Moody's voice is powerful and reaches every part of a large building.

I want to call your attention to a part of the thirtieth verse: "Let us go in at once and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it."

There has been a cry heard throughout the United States during the past twelve months for a revival of religion. It is coming from all quarters of the land and from all classes of people, and now a great many are standing up and waiting to see if there is going to be a work. I saw in one of the newspapers that some one sent me that the revival in Philadelphia had been postponed for one month—that it was going to commence on the 21st of November! As if we could tell just when it was going to be commenced or could postpone it or hinder it from working. Now I believe there is just one way that we can hinder God from working—just one way. A great many people have asked me what that obstacle is, and I answer in one word—the unbelief of the Church of God. The only obstacle that we have is this miserable unbelief; that keeps back the blessing. All the influences in the world cannot hinder God from working—all the unbelief outside of the Church of God cannot hinder Him; but this wretched miserable unbelief among God's own people is the one thing that can hinder the work. Now, the question comes to us this morning: "Can we cross the Jordan and take the land?"

Now he is warming up, and his audience begins to understand and appreciate him. "Can we take this land?" he fairly yells, and from various quarters come cries of "We can; we can." Every eye is on him, and his voice rebounds from the furthest limits of the hall, and rings above in the wide area of the roof.

We are able to go up and overcome it. "If God is with us, who can be against us?" says Paul. We hear that God's delight is in His own church. If He cannot delight in us what can He delight in—if not in His own people, God's own flock? Therefore, my friends, let the question be settled this morning in every heart that loves the Lord Jesus, that we will cross the Jordan; that we will go up and possess the land.

You remember that they sent Caleb and the others as spies into the Promised Land to see how the land looked. I suppose they wanted to find out if God's word is true—that is what unbelief is always trying to find out—and they said: "We will pick out twelve men, and we will send them to view the land." God had said unto them: "I give it to you; do you possess it; it is ours." But they thought they would find out if it were worth taking. So the twelve men went over, and perhaps they brought back charts of the land; and they brought back what we would nowadays call a majority and a minority report. Two said it was a land flowing with milk and honey. They never saw any such land. They brought back some grapes. I think I know who it was that brought back the grapes. Caleb and Joshua had faith and they came back and told the children of Israel that it was a good land, that it was flowing with milk and honey. The ten others came back and said: "It is a land that ate up the people thereof; we saw giants there; and the sons of Anak were there; and great walled cities; and we are not able to take it." I can imagine one of these men telling how he looked up into the face of one of the giants and describing how the giant looked down upon him as if he were a grasshopper. I tell you when unbelief comes in we are like grasshoppers in the sight of the world; but when we are filled with faith those men look like grasshoppers to us. Then, instead of our being eaten up, they are as bread to us. Then we are able to go up and take the land.

He is far ahead of the shorthand writers, and his words are like a mountain torrent—rushing, leaping and carrying all before it. He elevates himself on his toes, strikes with the force of a sledge hammer the railing in front of him, turns a three-quarter circle and sends a volley of sentences flying right and left like the discharge of a whole battery of mitrailleuses.

But the ten men came back, and they said that it was a land of evils, that it was a land that eat up the people, and you know that it is said "a lie will travel half way round the world while truth is pulling on its boots to follow it." It will telegraph itself around this little globe in twenty-four hours. So it was with this evil report. It spread through the whole camp that night, and they all cried: "Let us go back to Egypt. I'd rather perish in Egypt, I'd rather hear the crack of the slavedriver's whip, I'd rather make bricks without straw than go up and be destroyed by these giants." Caleb said: "Just let me speak a few words. I have been with the twelve; I am one of the spies who were sent out, and we are well able to overcome it. Let us go up and take it." The voice of Caleb rang through the camp that night: "Let us go up and take the land; no power can prevail against us, for God is with us." Let us bring it down to the present day. Where are you now, I want to know, for we hear the voices of many professed children of God saying to-day: "We are not able to go up and take the land." I don't know how many people I have heard saying to me: "Mr. Moody, you must not expect so great a work in this country. There are great difficulties in the way." Well, if you don't expect it you won't have it. I expect to have a greater work. I hope that every man right along will take the land at once. We can say with Joshua why we are able to go up and take the land. How easy it would be for the fear of the Lord to fall upon the hearts of the people of the nation! How easy it would be for the Lord to pour down such a blessing! Those ten men who were with Joshua and Caleb had their eyes fixed on the great walls of the city and upon the sons of Anak, and upon the giants, but Caleb and Joshua lifted their eyes above those walls and they saw Him who sat upon the throne. I can imagine Joshua as he came back, and in answer to these objections saying: "Did not the Lord bring us through the Red sea? When we were lost in the wilderness did He not open His hand and give us heavenly food? When we were athirst and had no water did He not strike the rock and make the water bubble out? If we will we are able to go up and take the land." That is the difference between the man of faith and the man of unbelief. Would to God that we could sweep away this wretched unbelief.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Three children being left in a house in Oil City, Pa., attempted to light a fire with kerosene, when the can exploded, and a boy and girl were burned to death ...... The students of Yale indulged in their practice of hooting, cat-calling and hissing as an Odd Fellows procession was passing the college in New Haven. They then seized a passing coal cart and began firing the coal at the procession, when the Odd Fellows, unable to stand such sport any longer, charged the crowd with drawn swords, slightly injuring several of the students...... A fire at Anderson, Texas, destroyed fourteen stores and dwellings, the Odd Fellows Hall and furniture, Wilson & Howell's store, two warehouses and the post-office..... The New York Produce Exchange has fixed the grades for oats as white, high mixed, No. 2, No. 3, and no grade...... A royal decree has been issued carrying into effect the Bavarian imperial law introducing compulsory civil marriages..... Ex-Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, has taken the oath of office as secretary of the interior...... A telegram from Berlin says it is stated in naval circles that Prince Frederick ("Fritz") intends to visit the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and that a German squadron will escort him thither...... Two more steamers laden with troops for the Spanish army have landed at Havana.... Utica, N. Y., is trying to abate the tramp nuisance by requiring all able-bodied applicants for relief to break stones on the streets...... Sheriff Baker, of Portage county, Wis., was killed by two brothers named Courtwright, while ejecting them from a building. The brothers were arrested and locked up in jail, from whence they were taken at night by a masked mob and hanged.

Recent rains have swollen the rivers and streams in Devonshire, England, causing inundations. The loss is considerable. Torquay, Teigumouth, and Dawlish were flooded, and much damage was done to property ..... The Congress of Costa Rica, Central America, has passed a law declaring the Port Limon, on the Caribbean sea, a free port, and offering inducements to immigrants to that section by permitting public lands to be acquired at a nominal rate and allowing manufactories of rum and tobacco to be established in that part of the State for domestic use or export without payment of duties...... The Warren avenue Baptist Church, of Boston, has stricken out that portion of the declaration of faith which makes immersion a prerequisite to communion. The church is one hundred and twenty-five years old..... The trunk lines running out of Chicago have advanced passenger fares about $2...... A verdict of $6,000 damages and five per cent. for counsel fee was rendered in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) court against a liquor dealer who bit off a piece of the nose and thumb of Walter Westlake...... Governor Tilden's commission made their seventh report, showing an absolute waste of half a million of money on the Buffalo canal "improvements," and inculpating Appraiser Davis and Commissioner Fay in corrupt and unlawful practices...... Two hundred dwelling, a synagogue, and five schools in the town of Widsy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished and three thousand are homeless...... A terrible fire took place at Iquique, Peru. Three-quarters of the town are said to have been destroyed ...... A white murderer named Dugan was taken from a sheriff in Arkansas, by a crowd of masked men, who shot him. Dugan was under sentence of death for killing his son-in-law under slight provocation.

China has promised to send a mission to England bearing an apology for the Yunnan outrage ...... The sinking of a shaft one hundred meters deep will be begun near Calais, France, as the preliminary operations in the construction of a tunnel under the English channel..... Mr. Frederick Hudson, formerly managing editor of the New York *Herald*, and well known as a journalist and author, was killed by a train of cars at Concord, Mass..... The damage by the floods in England was heavier than at first reported. Sheffield was heavily damaged. The valley of the River Don formed a lake half a mile wide and fifteen miles long, flooding many collieries and iron-mills, and throwing hundreds of employees out of work. At Rotherham two thousand people were thrown out of employment by the floods...... Eight of the indicted St. Louis distillers have pleaded guilty, and have withdrawn their claims to the property seized by the government, valued at over $500,000...... A Dr. Ballard was waylaid and shot dead by a man named Andrews, near Marion, Ark. It was the conclusion of a former quarrel ...... A policeman of Denver, Col., entered a small tenement, recently vacated by some Italians, to discover the cause of a sickening smell, when he discovered in the cellar the bodies of a man and three boys, all having their throats cut...... The county of New York has issued judgment for $648,491.57 against the estate of the late James Watson, county auditor, under the Tweed ring...... A young man named Kiser, who had become insane over religious subjects, threw himself from the tower of the water works in Chicago, and falling a distance of one hundred and seventy feet, was dashed to pieces.

A telegram from Berlin says that the estimates for the German empire for 1876 show a deficiency of $3,750,000...... Proposals for the new Canadian loan for two and one-half millions sterling have just been issued in London. Three-fifths of this sum are guaranteed by the Imperial government, and the other two-fifths are issued on the credit of Canada alone. The rate of interest of both is four per cent...... A firm in Manchester, England, has begun the importation of American calicoes...... During the recent storms in Great Britain a number of vessels were lost and many lives sacrificed...... Ben Boyd, the most notorious and successful counterfeiter in the country, was captured by secret service detectives in Illinois. They also seized a number of plates and much material for making counterfeits ...... The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that weiss bier is a similar liquor to ale, porter and lager bier, and subject to a tax of one dollar per barrel of thirty-one gallons..... Mrs. Walton, the divorced wife of Hiram Walton, of Mercer, Me., who has been living with Greenleaf Tracy, was shot and killed by Tracy in a fit of jealousy. He then fled to the woods and shot himself. Both were dead when found...... Henry Brown, the negro who killed Phillip Pfarr, a German, living a few miles from St. Louis, and then ravished and robbed his wife, was hanged in the yard of the jail. In a brief speech made on the scaffold, he admitted having struck Pfarr the blow which caused his death, but denied outraging Mrs. Pfarr.

Indian Commissioner Smith has resigned. ...... The commissioner of pensions, in his recently finished report, states the number of new pensions created during the past year as 11,557, and the number dropped as 12,977. The total number of pensioners is 234 821, including 384 widows of revolutionary soldiers. The total disbursements during the year were 29,683,116.63, leaving a balance from the appropriation of $397,871.31 .... Attorney-General Pierrepont has given an opinion that the faith of the government is unqualifiedly pledged to pay the principal and interest of the 3.65 District bonds. Charles O'Conor, of New York, coincides in this matter...... Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland (N. Y.) *Independent*, who was shot by Mr. Landis last March, and from whose brain the bullet had never been taken, died a few days since, and Landis was immediately surrendered by his bondsmen and locked up in jail...... Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, opened their initiatory service in Brooklyn, N. Y., at eight o'clock of a Sunday morning, with an audience of five thousand, ten thousand more being unable to gain admission. The afternoon service at four o'clock was likewise crowded, and a church half a block away was opened to the throng, who were exhorted by Rev. Dr. Cuyler. ...... A dwelling in Cheshire, Conn., was burned, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray, a young married couple, were burned to death ...... A carriage was precipitated into the Schuylkill river opposite Manayunk, Pa., containing five persons, three of whom, Henry Getler, his mother and child, were drowned.

The republic of Santo Domingo is in a bankrupt condition.... The first city hall ever built in Baltimore, costing over $2,200,000, was dedicated with great ceremony ...... The annual report of the free delivery division of the Post-office department shows that for the first year the receipts for local postages exceed the cost of free delivery ...... Burglars broke into the office of the Oxford Iron Co., at Oxford, N. J., but were met by the watchman, who shot and killed one and wounded another. ...... The Emperor William has returned to Berlin from his Italian trip.... Russia is to send only such of her products as are but little known to the Centennial...... The twenty-first anniversary of the "charge of the six hundred" was celebrated by a dinner given in London to the survivors of the Light Brigade, who took part in the Balaklava charge...... Thirteen persons perished by the floods at Nottingham, England, and six at Burton-on-Trent...... M. P. Handy and Charles J. Jones, of the New York *Tribune*, and James H. Beals, Jr., of the Boston *Post*, have purchased the Richmond *Enquirer*, and will continue it as a conservative journal...... A skiff overloaded with colored people was capsized in the Mississippi opposite South St. Louis, and all but two, including the ferryman, were drowned.

A Wizard.

Extraordinary story in Omaha of a "spiritualistic shoemaker" this is. He pretends to be a medium, or clairvoyant, or whatever the proper name is, of the most wonderful sort. Recently, while engaged in the convivialities of a lager beer saloon, he went into a trance and observed that "some one was stealing a new pair of boots from his shop." Just at this moment a messenger came and told him that a man had gone into his place, stolen boots, and fallen down in a fit on the sidewalk. "All right," said the necromancer; "he can't come out of that fit till I get there." So the spiritualistic shoemaker calmly played out his hand, and then went over to see about matters. Over the prostrate and convulsed petty larcenist he made certain passes and uttered sundry mystical formulas, when the thief stood erect, gave up the boots, received a kick and departed.

It has been determined to discover Columbus and bury him in Italy. His remains are outside of the national fold, and Santa Croce mourns for him.

All the nice young women are getting a stock of colored yarn to make worsted dogs during the long evenings.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, she washed it oft with Dobbins' Soap, and that's what made it so. (Made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Try it once.

1500 per cent. profit was realized upon a "put" on 500 shares Mo. Pacific R. R. stock during the past week in October; then why go to the silver mines of Colorado or the gold mines of California, when you have a mine of greenbacks at home. Explanatory circular, "how it is done," sent *free* by Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall St., N. Y.—*Com.*

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, etc. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—*Com.*

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally. —*Com.*

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.—*Com.*

Mystery Solved.—The great secret of the wonderful success of Vegetine. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to a healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.—*Com.*

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for the money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors to all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so afflicted, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billous tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

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Beef Cattle--Prime to Extra Bullocks	10	@	13½
Common to Good Texans	6¾	@	09
Milch Cows	46 00	@70	00
Hogs--Live	07⅜	@	07⅞
Dressed	09¾	@	10⅛
Sheep	04	@	06¾
Lambs	06	@	07½
Cotton--Middling	14¼	@	14½
Flour--Extra Western	5 65	@	5 85
State Extra	5 65	@	5 85
Wheat--Red Western	1 46	@	1 46
No. 2 Spring	1 31	@	1 31
Rye--State	84	@	90
Barley--State	1 10	@	1 12
Barley Malt	1 30	@	1 30
Oats--Mixed Western	42	@	42½
Corn--Mixed Western	69	@	72½
Hay, per cwt	65	@	1 00
Straw, per cwt	55	@	90
Hops 75s 12@15--olds	05	@	07
Pork--Mess	21 90	@22	00
Lard	13⅛	@	13¼
Fish--Mackerel No. 1, new	23 00	@29	00
" No. 2, new	17 50	@18	00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 75
Herring, Scaled, per box	35	@	40
Petroleum--Crude	6¾@6⅞	Refined,	13½
Wool--California Fleece	20	@	29
Texas "	20	@	26
Australian "	47½	@	47½
Butter--State	24	@	35
Western Dairy	20	@	35
Western Yellow	16	@	21
Western Ordinary	12	@	16
Pennsylvania Fine	30	@	35
Cheese--State Factory	08	@	14
" Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	06	@	13
Eggs--State	28	@	28

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 40	@	1 50
Rye--State	87	@	87
Corn--Mixed	70	@	70
Barley--State	1 00	@	1 12
Oats--State	38	@	50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 50	@	9 00
Wheat--No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 22
Corn--Mixed	63	@	63
Oats	40	@	40
Rye	72	@	73
Barley	1 05	@	1 05

BALTIMORE.

Cotton--Low Middlings	13⅛	@	13⅝
Flour--Extra	8 75	@	8 75
Wheat--Red Western	1 45	@	1 45
Rye	75	@	80
Corn--Yellow	71	@	71
Oats--Mixed	37	@	42
Petroleum	06⅛	@	06½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour--Pennsylvania Extra	6 25	@	6 87½
Wheat--Western Red	1 42	@	1 42
Rye	75	@	85
Corn--Yellow	75	@	70
Mixed	68	@	70
Oats--Mixed	38	@	41
Petroleum--Crude	10⅛@10¾	Refined,	14

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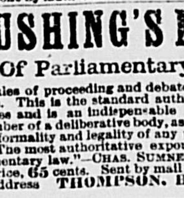

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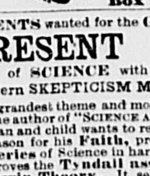

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VARICOSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure for this distressing and dangerous condition.

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BLEEDING from any cause. For this is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

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N.Y.N.U.—No. 44

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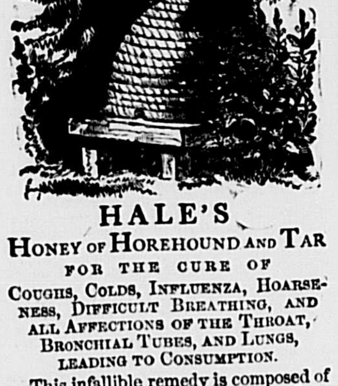

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES, AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

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The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air-passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor, who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N. B.—The Tar Balm has no BAD TASTE or smell.

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VOL. IX. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875. NO. 29.

Rates of Advertising, etc.

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Closing Days.

The plashing breakers on the beach seem to the listening ear
To wail a soft sweet plaintive dirge for the departing year;
The yellow leaves, whirl'd o'er the path by the sharp autumn breeze,
And dying clouds are falling fast from all the rustling trees.

The frost-beads sparkle on the grass, bright in the chilly dawn;
The mateless thrush his lonely meal seeks on the rectory lawn;
The laburnus begins to show her white and delicate flowers—
Sure token that have fled at last the summer's golden hours.

Black berries on the privet hang, the ash shows clusters red,
Crown'd with a scarlet diadem king oak's majestic head;
The elms are orange, the queen beach is robed in russet brown,
And from the graceful pendent birch dun leaves come showering down.

Close in the furze the linnet lies, the lark's sweet song is mute,
No longer from the cherry bough the blackbird tunes his flute;
The white-throat and the nightingale to sunnier climes have flown,
And on the buried holly bough the redbreast sings alone.

Ah, sweet and solemn are the days that mark the dying year,
Waking, like music, in the heart some slumbering memories dear—
Of times gone by, of friends long dead, of happy fleeting hours,
When our fond youth was one long dream of love and joy and flowers.

A ROMANTIC CRIMINAL.

The Story of a California Defaulter and his Singular Career.

A San Francisco correspondent tells of a strange career of crime in that land so full of vicissitudes. The story is of John Miller, secretary of the Contract and Finance company. He had lived in San Francisco from eight to ten years, highly respected and courted by the best society. He was gentlemanly in his manners and in business a perfect giant. He had worked his way from a clerk to the office of secretary, at a salary of $10,000 a year, gold, and was highly regarded in a business point of view.

Miller had married a wealthy lady, and his luxurious manner of living excited no suspicion. The correspondent goes on to say: One day there came a little voice into Leland Stanford's private office which spake a word or two into his ear. Before the evening of the next day Mr. Stanford knew that John Miller's name was not John Miller but A. R. Woodruff, that he had a wife living in Lynchburg, Va., and that his wealth had, every dollar of it, been stolen from the Contract and Finance company.

Such a revelation created a flutter in the Central Pacific office, but the secret was well guarded. Stanford and Crocker at once went to work to investigate the actual extent of the defalcation. They hoped to do this without exciting Miller's suspicion, but failed. One day he came to Mr. Sandford and said very quietly that he was not feeling well and believed he'd run up to the McCloud river and catch some trout.

Repairing to his mansion he packed a small valise and asked his wife to make ready to accompany him as far as Sacramento. The next morning both went to Sacramento.

Meanwhile an examination of Miller's accounts was begun, and the first thing the expert struck was a false entry of $10,000. Then Stanford knew that the fishing trip was a blind. The telegraph was set to work to capture the fugitive. Every train on every road under Central Pacific control was boarded, but for a long time Miller could not be found. Accident, however, brought him in contact with a baggage master at Marysville who knew him and pointed him out to the conductor. His arrest quickly followed. He took matters very coolly, saying he guessed there must be some mistake. He was taken to San Francisco and confronted with Stanford and Crocker. After a brief interview, he asked to see his wife. An officer was detailed to escort him to his house. Arriving there, Miller asked permission to retire for a moment. When he returned he whispered a word to his heartbroken wife, and she quietly went out of the room. In a moment she returned, and to Miller's great dismay exhibited and gave to the officer a package containing $13,000 in greenbacks, over $75,000 in United States bonds, and a lot of valuable papers belonging to the company, which he had taken from his person and told his wife to secure. After this evidence that Mrs. Miller refused to be a party to his crime, Miller sunk in his chair and meekly asked to be taken back to the railroad office.

The clew once struck the expert at work on Miller's books rapidly unearthed a deep mine of rascality. The original $10,000 defalcation grew in an hour to $100,000. The next day it swelled to $250,000 and the affair became the sensation of the hour. Finally, Miller confessed all, and set about making restitution. He turned over hundreds of thousands of dollars, but still the daily reports of the expert called for more. Finally the new house went, and block after block of city real estate, improved and unimproved, was made over to the railway company. When the expert had finally finished his work it was found that the extent of Miller's peculations exceeded $1,900,000 in the space of five years. The amount of property offered in restitution exceeded one million and a half, but as most of it was real estate in rapidly improving localities the company accepted it in full reimbursement of their loss. They also, so far as was in their power, granted immunity to the defaulter, this being done to prevent the possibility of exposing the affairs of the Contract and Finance company in court.

Thus far the history of this defaulter differs but little from that of other gentry of the same ilk. But in other crimes—bigamy and that of living for years under a bogus identity—Miller's case surpasses that of any other in cool audacity and boldness of design.

Simultaneously with the discovery of his peculations came that of the fact that his name was not John Miller but A. R. Woodruff, and that he formerly lived in Lynchburg, Va., where he had a wife and one or two children. His family were in ignorance that he was living in San Francisco as John Miller, but believed that as A. R. Woodruff he was a prosperous wool grower in Australia, for every steamer brought them a letter full of love and affection and a fifty pound note. By means of a friend in Australia Miller kept up this deception without difficulty.

One day he and wife No. 2 were returning from Lake Tahoe. They had a compartment in the palace car from Summit. The station there is in the snow sheds, and therefore the interior of the car was somewhat dark. The train ran down the mountain for an hour or so and presently left the snow sheds behind and emerged into the light. Miller left the compartment to get his wife a glass of water. As he passed through the car he saw in a section wife No. 1, with her father and sister, on their way to San Francisco on a pleasure trip. The recognition was mutual. Wife No. 1 nearly fainted with delight. Quick as a flash, Miller formed his determination what to do. Two circumstances favored him. Wife No. 2 was in her stateroom reading a book and out of sight. Nobody in the car knew him, and this fortified him. He kissed wife No. 1 with great ardor and shook hands with the old gentleman. Then he asked to be excused for just an instant. There were some gentlemen in another part of the car with whom he had left some unfinished business.

Then he went to wife No. 2 and soon made an excuse for another brief absence. Then he went back and sat down by wife No. 1, and a happy reunion was enacted. He said that he had arrived from Australia only a few days before. That he had some business with some California wool men which had detained him for a few days; that he was then going home to surprise and delight his wife and make her comfortable and happy for the remainder of her days. He had not written her because he wanted to surprise her. He had got rich in Australia, but still he had to return as soon as possible. Her coming to California was a most fortunate circumstance, for now he could see her without going East. They could be happy for a week or ten days, and then he could sail on the same steamer he came on instead of waiting for the next, which left a month later. Wife No. 1 demurred at this, but Miller, knowing that he could not keep up the deception for a month, insisted that he should sail in ten days.

As the train sped along Miller, while chatting with the coolness of Mephistopheles, was hatching a plan to get wife No. 2 out of the car without wife No. 1's seeing her. Wife No. 2 wanted to stop at Sacramento and go to San Francisco by a later train. He mentally resolved that wife No. 1 and her party should not go to San Francisco at all if he could prevent it. So he at once told her that he had some important business in Sacramento, and must stop over there that night. Of course she and her party must stop too. Wife No. 1 consented. Wife No. 2 was managed just as skillfully. The train makes a stop of twenty minutes at Sacramento. She was asked to keep her seat in the compartment until he could get a carriage to take her to a friend's house. When the train stopped Miller hastened wife No. 1 and party out of the rear end of the car, shoved them hastily into a carriage, and told the driver to take them to the hotel. Then he got wife No. 2 out, put her in a carriage, and sent her to her friends, saying he would call for her at train time. This gave him a breathing spell, which he employed in perfecting his plans to evade detection. These were subsequently carried out, and so well was everything managed that wife No. 2 never suspected anything, and wife No. 1 never dreamed that her husband was anybody but A. R. Woodruff, and that his Australian story was false.

Miller's house was just finished when this occurred, and as wife No. 2 was about to have it furnished, he told her that he would relieve her of his presence by going off for a week to the Yosemite. To wife No. 1 he said that before going back to Australia he wanted to go to the Yosemite, and as they would doubtless like the trip, he would take them. They all went, and on the trip or soon after, Miller made wife No. 1 a present of $60,000 in United States bonds—"a part of the fortune he had made in Australia."

But the presence of wife No. 1 was still fraught with more danger. On their return from the Yosemite, and immediately before wife No. 1 returned to the East, she insisted upon staying a few days in San Francisco. Miller was very anxious to hasten her departure, but still he had to give in and take her to San Francisco. They put up at the Lick House. Fortunately wife No. 1 did not like San Francisco, so to Miller's great relief she cut her stay short. Before going he took her to a dry goods store and bought her $1,500 worth of goods. Subsequently the bill was sent to Miller's house, and fell into the hands of wife No. 2, to whom it was a cause of alarm. But Miller quieted her by saying that he had only ordered the goods for the wife of a friend of his in Portland, Oregon, and the bill was made out in his name by mistake.

Production of Rails.

The total productio of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1874 was 720,413 net tons, against 890,077 tons in 1873, 1,000,000 in 1872, and 775,733 tons in 1871. Nineteen States made rails in 1874, against eighteen States in 1873, Kansas having entered the list of rail-making States May, 1874, when the Topeka rolling mill was put in operation. This was the first rolling mill in Kansas. Since its erection the Decatur rolling mill has been removed from Decatur, Illinois, to Rosedale, Wyandotte county, Kansas, and there are now two rail rolling mills in that State. A rail rolling mill has this year gone into operation at Laramie, in Wyoming Territory. It is owned and operated by the Union Pacific railroad company.

The whole number of rail rolling mills in the country was ninety-one, of which fifty-seven make heavy rails mainly, and thirty-four make only light or street rails. Of the whole ninety-one mills, twenty-two made no rails in 1874. The product of the year was therefore rolled by sixty-nine mills, and many of these ran only a part of the time. The capacity of all the rail rolling mills of the country is at least double the product of 1874, which was 729,413 net tons. Of these sixty-nine mills which made rails in 1874, seven made both iron and Bessemer steel rails, one made Bessemer steel rails exclusively, two made steel headed rails exclusively, two made steel-headed rails and iron rails, and one made solid cast steel rails and iron rails.

It has been proposed to establish a pigeon post between Europe and the United States, and an ocean homing bird of great docility has been discovered in Iceland, which is said to be admirably calculated for the purpose, being able to fly at the marvelous rate of one hundred and fifty miles per hour.

The Confederate Currency.

Some time after the close of the late civil war, says Hugh McCullough, I met a Virginian who contended that the failure of the South to establish its independence was attributable to its financial condition. He related to me an incident which I will repeat, as nearly as I can recollect, in his own language:

I knew, said he, that our Confederate notes which had been made a legal tender were terribly depreciated, but a little purchase that I made brought the fact home to me very forcibly. As I was walking along one of the streets of Richmond with some of my friends from the country, a short time before the fall of the city, I observed in the window of a shop some fine apples for sale. Thinking that it would be a nice thing to treat each of my friends to an apple, which was then a very rare fruit in Richmond, I stepped into the shop and said to the dealer: "How much for your apples?" "Three dollars apiece," was the reply. "Three dollars apiece!" I exclaimed; "that is an outrageous price for apples." "Can't help it," said the dealer; "it is as cheap as I can afford to sell them." There were eight in the party and $24 was rather more than I could conveniently spare at the time, but as I had undertaken to do a clever thing I did not like to back down; so I said to the dealer: "The price is extravagant, but I will take eight of the apples." The apples were placed upon the counter, and as I was taking out my wallet to pay for them, it occurred to me that I had two half dollars in silver in my pocket, and that it would look better to pay for the apples with them than with the Confederate notes; so, involuntarily almost, I threw both pieces down upon the counter, remarking: "Perhaps that will pay for them." "Oh, yes," said the dealer, seizing the half dollars, and hastily dropping them into his till, "that will pay for them and leave you some change." I took the apples and he handed me back the change, and how much do you think the change was? Why, sir, $36 in Confederate notes.

An Unlucky Diamond.

A lady of great accomplishments, and one who has had considerable experience of life—none other than the wife of Captain Burton, the renowned African traveler—has just published a book, in which she foretells much peril to England, and especially to Queen Victoria, if that sovereign persists in retaining in her possession the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond. That stone has always had a bad reputation. It is said to have been discovered in the mines of Golconda, and that in consequence of some terrible deed of cruelty perpetrated on its finder, his dying curse still clings to it. Mrs. Burton traces the history of the gem through many possessors, all of whom suffered some terrible disaster or came to a violent death. The first lost his kingdom, the second died in exile, others were strangled or assassinated in different ways. The fall of the once great empire of Aurungzebe she attributes to the "mountain of light." When Nadir Shah captured Delhi, he took away with him to Persia treasure and jewels of incalculable value, among them the Koh-i-noor. From the moment he reached Persia "everything went wrong." The emperor was soon after assassinated, and his jewels stolen. Its next possessor was poisoned; the two next had their eyes put out, and so on, disaster ever following the stone till it came into the possession of Runjeet Sing, the lion of the Punjab. He died soon after; then his son was poisoned, and at brief intervals his grandson and great grandson also were assassinated. Anarchy followed; then came the conquest of the Punjab, and so the diamond fell to its present destination.

New Black Silks.

A new black silk costume, says the *Bazar*, is as much the object of desire this season as it has ever been. To meet the demand one large furnishing house has thrown upon the market a thousand pieces of black silk, and is selling the entire line of goods below manufacturers' prices. That these are all pure is evident, since it is impossible to crease or crush them, owing to the elastic nature of the genuine silk. They are of rich coal black hue, and are so soft that they drape as gracefully as the twilled India silks. For $1.50 and $2 a yard very fair qualities are sold. That at $2.25 is of admirable luster and has large reps, yet is very pliable and soft. The quality sold for $2.50 is handsomer than much now sold for higher prices. Two kinds are marked $3 a yard; one of these has a fine, close grain, while the other is very heavily repped; both have satin finish of such fine luster that in certain lights they are mistaken for satin. The quality sold for $3.50 would please a dowager by its richness and the ample folds into which it falls notwithstanding its softness. The fancy of the season is for making these black silk costumes with velvet sleeves and velvet skirt; the cuirass and apron are of the rich silk.

How Little Alice Died.

Not long ago Rev. Mr. Winsor, of Redwing, Minn., met with a painful loss in the death of his daughter Alice. She was shockingly burned, and after a few hours she died. She was only about five years old, and as she lingered between heaven and earth a little while, she asked her mother to lie on the bed with her, and when this request was granted she said: "Sing to me 'I am Jesus' little lamb.'" As her stricken mother tried to press back the torrent of grief that welled up in her heart, and sang the words, the dear little sufferer made an effort with her failing strength to put one of her crisped arms around her neck. Afterwards, as death drew nearer, she requested her father to sing "Rock of ages, cleft for me," and seemed to be soothed by those grand old words.

Buying a Wife.

When a gentleman in China feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife he sends to the paternal head of some family containing daughters for specimens of their feet, with prices attached. One foot is valued at perhaps $2,000, the next smallest at $5,000, and so on, according to the market. After the foot, or the lady to whom it belongs, is chosen, she is sent in a sedan-chair to the intended husband's house. He meets her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair one, and if she suits his taste he admits her. As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife; but if he likes the lady not, he shuts the door and she is carried whence she came.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Their Revival Meetings in Brooklyn—The Large Attendance, Etc.

The meetings of Moody and Sankey in Brooklyn are attended by immense throngs. The Rink, where these meetings are held, is fitted for about 6,000 to 7,000 people, but at some of the meetings fully 10,000 to 20,000 have stood about the buildings during the services, unable to obtain admittance. A report describes the scene at a meeting as follows: It was a half hour before the time appointed for the services, but Mr. Sankey seated himself at his organ, and led his choir through a half dozen of his triumphant, exultant chants, and the crowd outside, hearing the music, grew wilder and wilder for admission. In vain the ushers told them that the Rink was filled; they replied that they would not go away until they had seen the Evangelists. They shouted for them by name; they endeavored to clamber in at the windows, and a score of men remained through the service perched on the sharp edges of the lowered window sashes, and then they waited outside, blocking the streets, so that at the close it was as difficult for the congregation to go out as it had been for them an hour earlier to get in.

Mr. Moody's sermon was upon the Gospel as being of glad tidings and good cheer. It is essential, said he, that a person who is to preach the Gospel should understand what the Gospel is, and my definition is that which is given in the Bible of its being a message of glad tidings and good news. It is a simple theory, based upon the life, the crucifixion, and the death of Christ. A clergyman in a Western city once said to me: "Brother Moody, our modes of preaching are radically different, and either you must be right and I wrong, or I right and you wrong." I had not heard him preach, and so had to ask him wherein we differed. "I never," replied he, "preach of the death of Christ. I preach of his life, and you preach of his death." "What then do you do when you come to such a text as, 'By his stripes we are healed?' Do you leave them out?" He replied that he preached essays, moral essays, but left out atonement. Now, I tell you, for my part, I don't want any Bible without atonement. If you take out the death of Christ and the scarlet thread of blood running through the book, the Bible is no good to me. If it must be taken out, I may as well go to farming or something else, for all the good I can do preaching is gone. Why, what did Paul preach at Antioch and at Corinth? He preached Christ and Christ crucified; the life, death, crucifixion, burial, and resurrection.

And now I want to tell you why the Gospel is good news and glad tidings. First, because it takes out of our paths all sin. God, through his Gospel, has taken all our sins and put them behind his back where the devil cannot get them.

When God has hidden them they are buried so deep that they cannot be found; but if we hide them ourselves, they keep coming up against us. Another reason why I call the Gospel good news, is because through it death has lost his sting. That is the last thing that we gain as we become Christians—fearlessness in looking at death. We can indeed cry, "Oh, death, where is thy sting?" and a voice, grand in volume, strong and powerful, comes rolling down from Calvary: "It is hidden in the bosom of the Lord." And if the sting is removed what other terror remains? None. If we pull out the sting of a bee or a wasp the insect becomes as harmless as a fly, and so death, robbed of his sting, is pleasing to look upon. Yes, yes, let death come upon this platform and plant his cold icy fingers upon me. Then—what? I will be with the king, my Father. Should I not then welcome him, repulsive in form though he may be, for his sting is gone.

Years ago, in Northfield, where I was brought up, they had the custom of tolling the age of the dead, and as the bell tolled I used to listen. Sometimes there would be seventy strokes of the bell, and then I would slap myself in glee as I thought how long I had to live. Again there would be but few strokes—only fifteen or sixteen—and they would ring in my ears for days, and especially for nights, reminding me that I must die. I was tortured and wretched; for then death had not lost his sting. I can stand now by an open grave, and looking in it, say: "Grave, where is thy victory?" Yet the time has been when the fall of the clod upon the coffin made me start with dread. Have you ever thought of the picture of death gloating over the grave of the Lord? There he sat, grinning and ghastly at the entrance to the tomb. "Oh, where," cried the specter, gloatingly, "is the resurrectionist and the life now? I have him. I have him. I have got him locked up in a grave." But as he sat there, before the women came in the morning, the angels came unseen by him, and rolled away the stone, and stole the body from his care; and in three days the body was clothed with life. It is good, I say, that the Lord, when he went into the little graveyard in Bethany, called Lazarus by name, for had he not, all the dead there buried would have been raised and clothed with life.

Free Letter Delivery.

The annual report of the free delivery division of the Post-office department of the United States shows that there are now employed by that branch of the service 2,195 carriers, distributed among a total of eighty-seven offices, and that they delivered during the fiscal year nearly 228,000,000 letters, 68,000,000 newspapers and some 34,000,000 postal cards, besides collecting about 243,000,000 pieces of various kinds. The total cost of the service was $1,880,042, and the receipts from postage on local matter amounted to $1,947,559. As compared with the preceding fiscal year these aggregates show an increase in the number of carriers of 146 and in the number of pieces handled of 71,000,000, together with an increase of four per cent. in the cost of the service and of twenty one per cent. in the receipts from local postage, which now for the first time exceed the cost of the free delivery system.

This One.

A little five-year-old friend, who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate, before the other nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick room the other morning to see the tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby, he said decidedly: "Save this one."

Naming a Baby in Paris.

I have just heard the experience of an Englishman who tried to get his baby registered in Paris, says a correspondent. This gentleman, dwelling at Montrouge, had a daughter born to him amid the sleet and snow of early spring. He had heard how strict is French law on all points of registration, and within the three days appointed he went to fulfill his duty at the Mairie. "Where, then, is the child?" asked a stern functionary. The parent explained that whatever be the hardihood of baby French girls, English mothers commonly object to send their offspring out at threedays old in February. The clerk was but half satisfied, and said so. The case seemed to him *louche*. But without pursuing that point further at present, he begged to know how the father meant to call his child.

The father had, indeed, thought upon this most important question, so had the mother. But they had reached no conclusion. Was it absolutely needful, the Englishman asked, to give a name in registration? "Indispensable," the clerk replied, even more sternly. "Then," said the Englishman, quite desperate, "put her down Mary Winifred Grace." "Write that," exclaimed the clerk. It was written. "Mary," he observed, "is evidently an ignorant misspelling for Marie," and altered the word accordingly. "Grace wants an accent—circumflex; humph! not usual, but it may pass. Winifred is a fantastic name, which of course we can't allow. A female child, called Marie Grace—when born, and how?" But the Englishman objected to have Winifred thus cut out, and in dudgeon they referred him to the Procureur de la Republique.

To that official he went, and was received politely. "Winifred! It is probably a name of some distinguished general? No? A saint of course it is not, since you have no saints in England. A personage of history, perhaps? No? Well, at least a character of Walter Scott, or some other writer of moral fiction? Our compatriot could not think of one Winifred in history or romance to make a precedent for his little daughter. Then M. le Procureur de la Republique changed his tune. He began to think, with the Maire of Montrouge, that his case was *louche*. "Surely," said he, "you can show some of your family who have borne this strange name?" No, the perplexed father could not even do that. "Then, sir, I can take no such responsibility as to give permission. It may be an abuse of confidence. I am not ignorant how eccentric is your English law. Without authorization of the embassy I cannot interfere with the excellent Maire of Montrouge."

The parent's British blood was now up. Winifred should his baby be called, and nothing else. He went to the embassy, and they referred him to a smiling consul. Consul heard his tale, shrugged his shoulders, and wrote a line—five francs and a half to pay. Parent refused to produce the money, and went off in high dudgeon. Mounting the Rue de la Paix, he met a friend and told his troubles. "Why, Winifred was a saint!" exclaimed the counsellor. There and then they found a book dealing with such matters, looked up the fact, and made a note of it. The Maire of Montrouge was silenced by an almanac, but his clerk growled audibly in writing Winifred. As to Marie and Grace, he had his own French way there, and the young lady will bear a circumflex to the end of her days.

A Vessel's Eventful History.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives the following history of a vessel, which after serving for many years as a floating landing place from the steamers at Sacramento, Cal., has recently been sold and is to be rebuilt, if her timbers prove sound enough: The Globe, 293 tons, left the East in charge of Capt. Thomas Worth, for the Pacific, on December 29, 1822, and arrived here on Nov. 14, 1824, with 372 barrels of sperm oil. Four of the crew of this ship, headed by Samuel Comstock, mutinied on the night of January 25, 1823, and murdered Capt. Worth, Mr. Butts, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Fisher, and carried the ship to one of the Malgrave islands with the intention of destroying her. After taking out most of the provisions, sails, etc., they quarreled and shot Sam Comstock, having previously hung one of the mutineers. Sam Comstock's brother, George, a boy seventeen years old, assisted by Gilbert Smith, boat steerer, and five of the crew, made their escape with the ship and arrived safe at Valparaiso. Commodore Hull, in command of the United States ships in the Pacific, sent the schooner Dolphin, Lieut. Percival, to the Mulgrave islands after the survivors, viz.: Silas Payne and John Oliver, mutineers; Thomas Libeston, Cyrus M. Hussey, Roland Coffin, Columbus Worth, William Lay, Roland Jones, and a native of the Sandwich islands. Lieut. Percival found Cyrus M. Hussey and William Lay, the only survivors, the others having been killed by the natives. Hussey and Lay arrived safe at Nantucket, and Lay published a narrative of the mutiny.

A Simple Little Flower.

As soon as the mourners and friends had left the church where Andersen lies buried, says a writer, numbers of poor people rushed in to gather the flowers and leaves which had fallen from the coffin, in memory of the dear old man. Perhaps the most touching incident of this never-to-be-forgotten day, was that of a poor woman who, simply dressed in a peasant's garb, timidly advanced toward the altar, and, after eagerly, but in vain, searching all round for a flower or fallen twig, murmured sadly, half aloud, half to herself: "Too late—they're all gone," as the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Do you want a flower, my good mother?" asked a bystander, moved to pity at the woman's evident distress.

"Ah, yes, good sir! My boy at home will break his heart if I don't take him just a leaf. You see, sir, that dear departed angel often came to see him when he was ill, two winters ago, and told him a story, and the doctors say those beautiful stories saved his life; and he's my only son, sir, and he just worshiped dear Andersen, and he does miss him so terribly, and cries so now the old gentleman is dead, that I promised to bring him a flower, as I heard his coffin was to have some on it. He is lame and can't come himself."

"Take this one. I picked it up from the spot as it fell."

"Ah, you are good, dear sir!" And the woman tenderly kissed the little sprig, as, reverently and gratefully laying it in her bosom, she turned away.

A FAR WESTERN TOWN.

An Interesting Description of a Canvas Town on the Pacific Railroad.

A writer in *Harper's* gives us the following interesting description of one of those Western towns which spring up so suddenly on the new railroads and disappear as rapidly as they arise. He says:

Coyote was a temporary terminus of the railroad in 1868. On every side the dreary rolling plains lay up against the cloudless horizon. Sky and earth came together like two tenantless wastes, relieved only by the golden sun rolling daily over the one, while the mushroom town looked up at it from the other. A crazy street of shanties and a mob of men had been flung down among the buffaloes—the wreck of other mushroom cities, and the habitants of their purlieus. Canvas saloons, sheet iron hotels, and sod dwellings, surrounded by tin cans and scattered playing cards, the latter so out of form by repeated turnings from the bottom that even a Coyote gambler could not manipulate them. And it was interesting to see Boreas and Notus take a hand with these discarded trumps. Before the breath of the north wind they would rise into air, the queens dancing like so many witches in effigy, as, close over the smooth surface, they fled south. A few moments and the barren earth would be swept clean, while the pasteboards, accompanied by stray newspapers and old hats, were fluttering, like a flight of white birds, out of sight. Three days, the usual life of a full grown prairie gale, might pass, and then, as the north wind met the forces of the south, and fled back over this disputed territory of the tempests, the tenantless air became alive again. Far off on the heel of the vanquished and the crest of the victor wind came the white-winged coveys of cards, like the curses of the proverb, on their way home to roost. At nightfall they had collected beside the track and among the houses, and were again thick as leaves in autumn. Had it been possible for conscience to prick through a Coyote gambler's skin, how it might have gratified him to see the marked Jack that had fleeced the last stranger rise up like a grasshopper and fly south, beyond the possibility of becoming State's evidence! And how annoying to wake up and find the knave again under his window!

Coyote was in the midst of the buffalo country. For a hundred miles on either side carcasses disfigured the land. The meat, cut into strips or lying on sheds, thereby becoming merchantable "jerked," was everywhere. At night wolf baiters, armed with strychnine and lard, sallied out and daubed the bones. What the amber whale has been to the whaler, the white buffalo has been to the hunter. Traditions existed that there roamed, in the inner circles of the vast herds, one or two of these animals. Yet hunters who had spent a lifetime on the plains declared the report but an idle tale of greenhorns, who had mistaken for a white buffalo one covered with light clay from wallowing. Within the last year, however, the dispute has been settled by the acquisition of two individuals, one of which is now in the cabinet of a railroad company at Kansas City. So numerous were the buffaloes around Coyote that on several occasions I knew them to dash directly through the suburbs of the town when chased by horsemen.

Coyote soon disappeared. The temporary terminus moved forward to Sheridan. If the noise of house building, the blow of the hammer and tear of the saw, are sweet music to the workman's ear, however jarring to that of the neighborhood, no such plea can be put forth for the sounds which proclaim a prairie building's removal in situations where each man is his own carpenter. A liberal application of nails has done the duty elsewhere assigned to tenons, and the consequent breaking of boards and voice of the ax are discord most wonderful. Happy then the neighbor who may be deaf! The tempers of the workmen change for the worse, and there seems to be a general disjointing of dispositions as well as beams.

In one short week not a house but that of the railroad section men remained. Thousands of oyster and fruit cans alone marked the spot where vice had lately rioted.

Gambled his Child Away.

The Council Bluffs *Globe* says: We have from good authority that near this city, a few days ago, a game of "seven-up" was played, a little girl of five summers being the prize. The father had played and lost everything he had, and while under the influence of liquor proposed to put up his little girl against a certain amount of money. The proposition was at once accepted and the game began. At the last hand the game stood—father, five; opponent, two. In the deal the father received the following trumps: King, ten, seven and tray. His opponent received ace, jack, four and deuce. The father begged and was given one, which made him within one of going out. Confidently believing that the game was his, he threw down the king and the tray, exclaiming: "Can you beat that for high or low?" His opponent replied that he could beat both, and showed his hand, and claimed high, low, jack and the game. The claim was denied, the father hoping that he could take the game himself. The game went on, resulting in the success of his op

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1875.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

AFTER THE BATTLE—WHAT IS SAID OF THE RESULT IN ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1875.

Now that the smoke of the conflict is clearing away and the result rather clearly determined, I will endeavor to give you the condition of feeling among prominent politicians here, as to the lessons of the campaigns and the outlook for the future.

First, then, the result of the fall elections has most effectually disposed of the entire lot of Presidential aspirants in the Democratic party. Ohio settled the claims of William Allen and Pendleton, at the same time that our repudiationist friend, Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, was distanced and left out of the race altogether. Mr. Thurman, who endeavored to perform the rather acrobatic feat of straddling the Democratic fence, with a view to landing on the successful side, is left in the situation of the urchin, who to escape the clutches of the farmer whose orchard he is robbing, must perforce fall into the jaws of the vicious bull-dog on the other side of the wall. He joins Messrs. Allen, Cary, Gaston and Co. on their trip up the proverbial river. As for Gov. Tilden, who vaulted into the Gubernatorial chair of New York with a majority exceeding 50,000 but a year ago, with a majority in the Legislature at his back, he sees his own candidates for the Legislature ignominiously laid low and the majority for his State ticket cut down to a few thousands, if not overwhelmed altogether. He has not only failed to increase his strength, but he has not succeeded in holding his own. As it is out of the question for either of these gentlemen to prove their strength and popularity between this and the meeting of the National Convention, it would seem that the Democrats, if indeed they are able to enter the Presidential contest at all under their old name and organization, must look about them for a new man with a record altogether above reproach. Where shall he come from? Well, the only section left them is the South, and it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that some such man as Jefferson Davis even may find such a support in the Convention as may increase its embarrassment.

Second, the fall elections have complicated the financial policy of the Democracy. Ohio and Pennsylvania have been lost to them on an inflation platform; New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin completely, and New York practically, on a hard money one. The issue has divided them beyond any compromise and has gained them nothing in either wing. The fact is, the country is undeniably Republican, and until some reason is shown why the ruling party is no longer worthy of confidence, the voting population have no intention of deposing it at the instigation of a minority. As regards further inflation of the currency, the question is decided for once and forever. No one believes resumption to be near at hand, yet it is not going to be still longer delayed by the fanatical howlings of an irresponsible minority.—The financial policy of the Government has been practically approved by the country. The Democratic rebellion bequeathed us a legacy of three thousand millions in the shape of a public debt and absorbing one hundred millions of dollars per annum of the national receipts in the guise of interest, which must remain a perpetual burden until the principal is paid. Five hundred millions of the principal, and the interest as it has come due, has been met and faithfully paid. The tendency is toward resumption, which alone can restore the country to the condition in which the rebellion found it, while the only organized opposition to such resumption and its extreme of practical repudiation, has come from the Democratic party.

Third, as these letters have already intimated, the coming lower House of Congress is reduced to the pitiful spectacle of a legislative body without a constituency. It cannot be otherwise than unfortunate for the country that the Democracy has the control of the House of Representatives, although there is not the slightest chance of their retaining it.—The temptation for the majority to spend much of their time in arraigning the party in power is one not to be resisted, and the temptation of the minority to stand upon the defensive and to belabor a party in which the people have no confidence, as the fall elections have demonstrated, as well as discuss political questions with a majority whose constituents have since virtually repudiated them, is also a temptation which ordinary humanity, to say nothing of political partizans, will find it difficult to withstand. All this can be but productive of harm, and it is safe to say that this state of affairs will impede the progress of a healthful prosperity for at least the two years of its existence.—With a Republican Administration, a Republican Senate, and a Republican country, their power for mischief is of course somewhat limited, and it can only be hoped that they may see their ridiculous position and curb their propensities for grand and lofty tumbling.

Fourth, the Administration party has now regained the lost ground which was overswept by the so-called tidal wave of last fall, and again control the majority of the States of the Union. They are thus enabled to send several Senators to the United States Senate, not anticipated, insuring a majority therein for the next four years at least, and providing for all possible casualties in that body during the coming winter. Again, the reaction in the West and in Pennsylvania is in opposition to the Granger movement, which appears to be giving away under the depression of business and the force of circumstances, which have made the Republican party the party of resumption and reform. Both Wisconsin and Minnesota defeated by large majorities the anti-monopoly candidates, and have chosen Legislatures in sympathy with the State ticket. This is also suggestive in many respects. If it proves anything, it is that Republicans who go outside their party for needed reforms, who fly from the ills they have to those they knew not of, are seeing the error of such course and are returning to the party from which alone they may expect relief. Perhaps in this respect the diaster of last fall may not have been without its blessing. The Massachusetts voters who have been straying in the direction of prohibition and labor reform and listless inapathy, added their votes to the regular ticket, and undoubtedly turned the tide of events to that which in the end will tend to their own advantage. The party thus presents again a united front for the coming campaign of 1876.

Fifth, and most important of all, the past campaign has developed a new issue which no American citizen should for a moment lose sight of—an issue which has been forced upon them, and which they should boldly meet—*The permanency or the destruction of our Common School system.* A prominent illustrated weekly of New York has agitated the question in every issue for the past two years, by means of cartoons and extremely aggressive articles. The climax is reached by the defeat of our school system opponents in Ohio and their victory in Maryland.—Now that the issue has been raised and forced upon the public attention, there can be no other way of disposing of it except by calm and dispassioned action. The utterances of the President at Des Moines were well timed, and so far as the Ohio election was concerned, proved most effective. It undoubtedly turned the tide of events in that State by bringing out Republican votes that might not otherwise have been thrown at all.

Although this letter is sufficiently long, I must find time to congratulate your readers upon the election of my old friend, Mr. W. S. Wallace, as your Representative to the General Court. I have no desire to indulge in fulsome laudation, nor would it be relished by him. The interests of the town are safe in his hands, and his honesty, integrity and public spiritedness in other positions are a guarantee of his capability and trustworthiness for the greater position to which you have chosen him. The old town honors herself in thus honoring him, and from none can he receive more hearty congratulations than from

CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE GRAND CONCERT announced for Thanksgiving night by Post 58, G. A. R., will afford our citizens another opportunity of extending liberal aid to this worthy charitable organization. It must not be forgotten that the funds of the Post are applied to the relief of destitute and sick comrades, as well as soldiers' widows and orphans, and this fact alone should be sufficient to call out a large attendance. But in addition to the gratification arising from the extension of aid to a work of benevolence, the auditors will also have the pleasure of hearing some of the most charming and skillful artists in vocal and instrumental music that "the market affords."

CHASED.—Two young ladies residing in East Weymouth, while walking through Broad Street, last Monday evening, were pursued by a considerably inebriated rummist, who chased them into the yard of M. C. Dizer. Officer J. Binney happened to be in the house, and capturing the would be ravisher escorted him to the lockup.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Orphan's Hope and Delta Lodges of Weymouth, have voted to celebrate the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the introduction of Masonry in Weymouth, and the committee have made arrangements to hold a Banquet at the Town Hall, on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 17, 1875, to be followed by a Historical Address, Speeches, Vocal and Instrumental Music, etc.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Ladies of the Union Church and Society. Their entertainment, judging from their past reputation, will be such as to invite a large gathering, and its success is guaranteed by the well known ability of those who have the affair in charge. Their own people will of course attend, and any others who may go will without any question be amply repaid for the going. It is a good while since they have given an entertainment of this kind, and we bespeak for them a full house and generous results.

DECEASE.—Mr. Pliny F. Dunning, of Champlain, N. Y., (who married Margaret, daughter of William Holbrook, formerly of East Weymouth, but who has for several years been engaged in farming at Rouse's Point, N. Y.,) died at his residence in Champlain, Oct. 2d, of Bright's disease. The Plattsburg Republican publishes the following obituary notice of the deceased.

"Pliny F. Dunning died at his residence in Champlain on Saturday morning, Oct. 2d, 1875, in the 43d year of his age. The deceased was a member of the firm of G. F. and P. F. Dunning of Champlain, and was well known among business men in the county. He had held responsible positions in the gift of the people of his town, and was twice the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Clinton county.

He was a gentleman of excellent qualities of heart and head and was universally loved and respected by all who knew him. His death, though sudden at the last, was not entirely unlooked for, his disease having been such that recovery from it was impossible. The high esteem in which he was held by the people of the county was evinced by the large concourse of citizens who attended his funeral. The services were held at his late residence and were conducted by Rev. S. D. Elkins, after which the body was given in charge of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an esteemed member, and interred with the usual solemn and impressive formalities of that order, Rev. G. C. Pennell officiating for the fraternity. Mr. Dunning leaves a wife and two children, who have the sympathy and condolence of the people in their afflictive bereavement."

THE NEW ORGAN of the Weymouth Baptist Society will be built by Messrs. Hutchins, Plaisted & Co., of Boston, at a cost of about $1800. The extension in the rear of the main building will be enlarged by the addition of a recess, to secure the requisite space for the instrument, which will be placed in full view of the audience. The organ will be finished about the 20th of January next.

THE estimated damage to the new Catholic church at Weymouth Landing, caused by the fall of the upper part of the tower a week or two ago, is about $2500. A large portion of the slating will be replaced, and the tower is being roofed in, awaiting new operations in the spring. The windows will be inserted, and the building made completely tight before winter sets in.

NEW HEATERS.—Mr. S. W. Pratt, agent for the celebrated Stewart Stoves, has recently placed four of these heaters in the Town House—one near the platform, one in the G. A. R. room, and two in the new ante-rooms. Attendants at entertainments in the hall will in the future, have no reason to complain of a lack of caloric, and this much needed improvement will give general satisfaction.

RESCUED.—A dog belonging to Mr. C. H. Williams, of Weymouth Landing, fell into a well on his master's premises a few days ago, and his absence being discovered, a search was made for the animal through the day, but without avail.—The next day the owner of the dog happened to look into the well, when he discovered the animal resting his haunches on a piece of board which had fallen in, and pawing at the stones in a vain effort to escape from his imprisonment. When taken out it was found that the dog had so worn his feet by continual pawing that they were in a bleeding condition; but his manfestations of joy when he reached terra firma were not at all dampened by his bodily condition, though he was nearly starved when found.

OUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in a recent issue, presents a statement of the operations of several of the boot manufacturers of Weymouth, which we copy entire.

What a reputation for good work can do for an establishment is shown in the case of J. H. Clapp & Co., manufacturers of fine calf and opera boots, both sewed and pegged, 47 Pearl Street, Boston.—This firm are now employing 70 hands at their East Weymouth factory, besides sending work into 100 families outside. They are now running full time on orders and turning out 200 cases of goods per week for the western and New England trade. The factory is 30x65 feet and 3 stories high, and fitted up with machinery in the best style. Hard times steer clear of such an establishment.

Canterbury & Haskell, manufacturers of calf boots and shoes, No. 3 High St., Boston, are running their factory at East Weymouth on full time with a force of 125 hands. C. H. Pratt & Son have charge of the factory, and 250 cases of calf boots and shoes are turned out per week. The goods are readily taken by the Western, Southern, and New York trade. This establishment has now been running since 1830, and the shop at present occupied is 84x35 and 4 stories high with an L 100 feet long and 2 stories high. Orders are coming in very plentifully.

At the old well-known estalishment of Alvah Raymond, East Weymouth, Mass., 4 cases of very fine goods are turned out per week. This establishment has been running for half a century, and at the present time employment is given to 10 hands, the goods being for the most part, sold in New England. The products of the establishment embrace men's, boys', and youths' boots, balmorals, congress gaiters, Prince Alberts, and Oxford ties. Business is now very active, and the fall trade will show a very large aggregate.

In addition to the manufacture of boots and shoes from prepared leather, the firm of M. C. Dizer & Co., 94 Pearl Street, Boston, do their own currying of calf skins. Orders are now coming in upon them in great supply, and at their factories at East Weymouth, 150 hands are now employed, turning out the popular goods of the firm at the rate of 175 cases per week. The factories at Weymouth are 100x38 feet, and 40x38 feet, and the goods manufactured are sold in the East, the West and South.

A good fall business is being done by J. Totman & Son, East Weymouth, Mass. The work is all done by hand, and embraces men's calf, pegged, and sewed opera and congress boots. Forty hands are employed, and 1,500 cases are turned per year. This house has now been running for 25 years, and the goods turned out are widely and favorably known.

At the boot and shoe establishment of E. Hobart, Jr., East Weymouth, 16 hands are employed on full time, turning out 45 cases of goods per week for the New England trade. The products of the house are both pegged and cable-sewed, and the fall inquiry is active. Their trade is being gradually expanded, and orders from new quarters are continually coming in.

H. F. Bicknell, East Weymouth, Mass. has now been in his present line of business for 12 years. At the present time, he gives steady employment to 12 hands and manufactures 12 cases of goods per week. His products consist of sewed and pegged fine calf boots, calf and patent leather opera and congress boots, button boots, &c., the same being for the most part taken by the New England trade.

With an ever active demand for their goods F. N. Tirrell & Co., East Weymouth, Mass., are employing 11 men on full time and turning out 600 cases of goods per year. The products of the establishment embrace calf boots and shoes, pegged and cable-wired, and are sold mostly in the Western market. Orders are coming in very rapidly at the Boston office, 12 Pearl Street.

The popular and enterprising firm of J. W. Rogers & Co., East Weymouth, are doing a flourishing business this fall. Their goods, which are men's fine calf boots, both sewed and pegged, are for the most part disposed of to the New England and New York trade, though sales are also made in the West. Sixty hands are now employed in the factory on full time. The Boston office of the firm is at 125 Summer Street, where large orders are continually coming in.

All the boots and shoes turned out by Pratt & Bailey, East Weymouth, are sewed custom-made work for the Boston trade. Some 15 pair of fine calf boots are turned out per week, and no work is done except to measure. Orders are always in good supply.

They are having all they can do on orders at the establishment of William H. Bond, manufacturer of men's, boy's and youths' fine calf boots, both sewed and pegged, at Weymouth. Thirty-six hands are now employed and the same number of cases turned out per week, principally for the New England trade, though sales are also made in the West. The factory, which is 25x30 feet and three stories high, is now at work on full time.

They are hard at work on orders at the establishment of Charles H. Thayer & Co., manufacturers of men's fine calf boots and shoes, both sewed and pegged, 48 Hanover Street, Boston. The factory of the firm is situated at Weymouth, and they are now turning out 1,000 cases of goods per year for the New England trade. The establishment runs on orders exclusively, and 30 men can hardly keep pace with the demand.

Orders from as far west as California are very frequent at the establishment of S. W. & E. Nash, No. 60 High street, Boston. The factory of the firm, which is at Weymouth, is 35x55 feet and three stories high, giving employment to 150 hands. One hundred and twenty-five cases of goods, embracing sewed, pegged and cable-screwed work, are turned out per week for the New England, Southern, and Western trade.

The most of the goods turned out at the boot and shoe factory of Henry Hunt, Weymouth, are sold in New England, though sales are made to some extent in the West. The goods of this house embrace sewed and cable-wired work, and they are so firmly established in popular favor that 25 men are employed, manufacturing 20 cases per week.

The boots and shoes manufactured by J. W. Hart & Co., Weymouth, are adapted especially to the New England and Southern trade, and the 36 cases per week which the 40 hands now employed are turning out are eagerly taken in those sections. The factory at Weymouth is 24x32 feet and three stories high The Boston salesroom is at 48 Hanover St., room 3.

Although doing nothing but custom work for the New England retail trade, they have all they can do with the 17 hands at the boot manufactoy of D. Smith & Co., Weymouth. In their well furnished factory, which is 43x30 feet and three stories high, 8 or 10 cases of goods are made per week.

F. E. & A. H. Cook, Weymouth, report that orders are coming in in good supply for their men's and boys' fine calf boots. The goods are both sewed and pegged, and are very popular in New England and the Middle States. Twenty-five hands are now employed, and 25 or 30 cases turned outper week.

At the boot factory of A. H. Sterling, the work done is exclusively on orders. The 600 cases of sewed and pegged work which are turned out per year are taken by the New England trade.

The different boot and shoe factories at Weymouth, are supplied with boots at the rate of eight cases per day by A. A. Linton. Mr. Linton now employes 15 hands.

South Weymouth.

The work on Pine St. is nearly completed, and every one who has passed by remarks the neatness and thoroughness with which the work has been done.—This was one of the poorest streets in town, so narrow as to be a heavy expense to the town to keep it clear enough of snow to be passable.

The ladies are planning to raise some money for the further improvement of Mount Hope Cemetery, and a fair may be expected one of these days, when those interested will have an opportunity to contribute.

A week ago Sunday being the fifth anniversary of his settlement, Rev. Geo. F. Stanton reviewed the labors and results of those years, showing that he had preached 380 sermons, besides lectures, funeral services, &c. During his pastorate the Society had raised for parish expenses about $20,500, and given to benevolent objects, as missions, &c., $4330. Fifty deaths have occurred in the parish, one individual being over 90 years old—Elijah Bates. From the church 14 have died and 10 have been dismissed to other churches. 44 have united with the church on profession of faith and 12 by letter, making a gain to the church of 32. In looking over the past, while he had, in common with the church, occasion to bless God for his mercies, he raised the pertinent inquiry whether all had done what they could, or what God had a right to expect from them.

Our village is feeling especially gratified in the election of Mr. Elon Sherman to the Legislature this winter. Mr. Sherman is a thorough business and temperance man, with sound, conservative judgment—a man of the people, whose sympathies are with the people.

The musical part of the community are making preparations for the rehearsal of the Stoughton Musical Society, which occurs at Holbrook on Friday evening, the 12th inst., when they mean to come out with full numbers.

The annual meeting of the Mutual Library Association occurs this week, and a pertinent inquiry might be raised whether this Society ought not to have within itself the principle of self support. There are shareholders who have enjoyed the privileges of the library for years, without being assessed a dime. Now it seems to us that the shareholders ought at least to pay the annual expense of Librarian, Secretary, &c., and the sooner an article is inserted in the by-laws to that effect, the better it will be for the Association.

The service on Thanksgiving day will be held at the Union Church, Rev. Jas. McLean's.

The subject for the S. S. Concert of the 2d Cong. S. S., next Sunday evening, will be based upon Christ's declaration, "I am the light of the world." R.

A MYSTERY.—As Dea. Vining was passing through a tract of woodland between his house and the Town Hall, a few days ago, he came across a felt hat, with a bottle of whiskey lying near it.—Some student of Bacchus had, perhaps, been musing on his sad condition, and became so utterly oblivious to temporal things that he forgot to take his hat and bottle when he left. Another supposition is that it may have been a case of spontaneous combustion, everything else being consumed. The most reasonable idea of the matter is that it was an aggravated case of intoxication.

North Weymouth.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—The Highway Surveyor in Ward 1, Mr. Bennett, has just completed an excellent piece of work at Graves's Hill, near Pine Point. The road at this point has always been a bad one, especially in the spring of the year, and no one has seemed to understand how the hill could be properly fixed until Mr. Bennett undertook the work, and with his experience in road building made as good a piece of road as there is in the town. It is hoped that Mr. B., with his superior qualifications for such work, will be continued in the capacity of Highway Surveyor for many years to come.

BEATS THE WORLD.—Mr. R. F. Burrell raised from one seed this season, 83 full grown ripe citrons, which weighed in the aggregate four hundred and sixty-five pounds. This is believed to be the largest yield of citron from one seed ever known.

BURST.—Dunbar's Express brought from Boston, one day last week, for John W. Bartlett, Esq., a hogshead of molasses, containing about 150 gallons, and in roiling it from the wagon into the store a chain broke and one of the heads bursting, down went the molasses, running in every direction. A lively scene ensued for a time—tubs, buckets, pans, shovels, and every available vessel being brought into requisition, some 75 gallons being saved. There is no loss without some small gain, for the atmosphere for some distance around was sweetly impregnated with odors rich and rare. N. M.

A resident of North Weymouth undertook, last Tuesday, to accomplish a feat of walking from his home to Boston, a distance of 11 miles, carrying a bucket of clams—a wager of $25 being contingent on his success. We learn from the Globe that the crowd who awaited his appearance at the Old Colony R. R. Station in Boston, that noon, were disappointed by his non-fulfilment of the election bet.

The light seen at Old Spain Tuesday night was caused by the burning of a large pile of brush on the land of Mr. James Torrey. The Protector boys, under the command of Capt. Collyer, were promptly on hand, and had the fire been of a different nature would have rendered great service in extinguishing the flames. They are the only means of protection against fire that we have in this village, and we hope that they will always be as prompt. The company will give a grand ball at Webster Hall on Thanksgiving night, and it is hoped that they will be liberally patronized. X.

THANKSGIVING.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Proclamation, the different churches in Weymouth Landing village will unite in a service at the Union Church on Thursday, the 25th. Rev. S. R. Slack, the rector of Trinity Church, will deliver an appropriate discourse.

Braintree.

We regret to say the singing school commenced in G. A. Hall, Holbrook Block a few weeks since, has been dicontinued for want of patronage. The prospects of this school were good. A competent teacher from the city was secured at a moderate price, and prospectively all things were favorable for securing through the winter a large attendance of scholars. The science of music is less practiced by our young men and maidens now than in former years. Forty years ago no autumn or winter was allowed to pass without one or more singing schools being held in different parts of the town. The young men usually took the lead in the matter, and paid the bills, the girls of course attending in large numbers and contributing their share to swell the volume of sound, which often proceeded from a hundred voices. We sincerely wish another effort will be made to start a singing school in the south part of the town; that our young men will take hold of the work in earnest and no doubt the young ladies will do their part and more, to consummate so worthy an object.

The friends of Elisha Thayer, Esq. and wife, numbering about 60, unexpectedly invaded their premises on Crescent Avenue, Friday evening, 5th inst. It was a complete surprise. The occasion was the fiftieth birthday of Mr. Thayer, and although a surprise, full proof was given to the welcome visitants that the larder and pantry of Mr. T. was not wholly exhausted, a rich collation making its appearance upon the table, not only pleasant to the taste, but delightful to the eye. Good singing, with mirthful and sparkling converse, were marked characteristics of the evening. On leaving the happy home, many kind wishes were bestowed upon the family, and many thanks were received in return by the surprisers.

THE PARSONAGE QUILT is a novelty, and well worth examining. It was devised by the ladies of the First Parish, and although its construction was commenced more than a year ago, by piecemeal it has continued until a few weeks since, when it was completed. It contains 81 squares and 1701 pieces, of various colors. On the white pieces are written the names of 427 persons, in a plain copy hand, with indelible ink. One hundred and five dollars was received by the Parsonage Committee from the different persons whose names the quilt bears, being twenty-five cents for each individual. It is intended to be an heirloom for the Parsonage, and members of the Parish living in 1975 will probably see and admire the handiwork of the daughters of 1875.

The Methodist Episcopal Society gave an Antiquarian Supper at G. A. R. hall, on Wednesday evening, in aid of said society.

The second lecture of the course at Lyceum Hall was given on Wednesday evening last, by Amos W. Stetson, Esq. Subject, "Success vs. Shams." E.

DISTRICT COURT. The following cases have come before the Court since our last issue:—

James Holt, Weymouth, arrested by Constable Holbrook for being drunk.—Fined $3 and costs.

John Rustello, of Randolph, for an assault on his wife, was sent to the House of Correction for two months.

Frank Smith of Randolph, for being a common drunkard, was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

John Brennan, of Taunton, for being a vagrant at Quincy, was sent to the House of Correction for four months.

Stephen N. Maleny, of Quincy, for an assault. Fined $15 and costs.

Andrew G. King, for an assault on David King. Discharged.

BALL.—The first annual ball of the employees of the Old Colony Railroad is to take place at Braintree Town Hall, this evening. The employees will have a special train to convey them to and from the town.

THE STORM of last Wednesday night was so severe that Rev. Mr. Swan, of Boston, who was announced to lecture on "Cheerfulness," in the Weymouth Baptist Church, failed to appear, and th lecture is consequently postponed.

SCARED.—Two young men residing within a thousand leagues of Weymouth, returning recently from a Sabbath evening's sparking, were chased five miles at midnight, on a run for the home base, by a screech owl, they thinking the while that the father of lies was on their track.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Rockland News Items.

Last Friday evening the Lecture Association gave the last entertainment of the season, consisting of a concert by Prof. Hutchinson, assisted by Miss Etta Bartlett, together with reading and recitation of a humorous nature.

On Sunday last, Willis McKenley, a boy living on Howard street, lost the sight of one eye by the dart of an air pistol penetrating the organ.

There are now five stores in town run on a strictly cash system.

The number of cases of boots and shoes shipped from Rockland for the month of October, amounted to 3206.

MAGNUS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE WEYMOUTH POST OFFICE, Nov. 4. Mr. George E. Adams, William H. Binney, Mrs. Nellie Bicknell, Mr. Charles W. Blake, Mrs. Maria M. Delano, Mr. James Douns, Miss Joanna French, Miss Mehitable Fairbanks, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, Mr. Charles Hanson, Mrs. Melvina Hanson, Mr. Michael Hefferan, Henry Harden, Samuel R. Huntley, Billie Murphey, Miss Louisa Milles, Mr. B. A. Osgood, Mrs. L. Shaw, Miss Miss Mary Weston.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In East Weymouth, 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. L. Gracie, Mr. Francis W. Cowing and Miss Cora E. Field, both of E. Weymouth.

In South Weymouth, Nov. 6th, by Rev. J. Baker, Mr. Charles L. Raymond to Miss Mary W. Arnold, both of Abington.

DIED.

In East Weymouth, Nov. 8th, Mr. Jonathan W. Holmes, aged 63 years 3 mos. 26 days.

In South Braintree, Nov. 6, Mr. Joseph E. Bennett, formerly of Grafton, aged 46 years.

New Advertisements.

THE LADIES OF THE UNION CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE, WILL HOLD AN APRON FESTIVAL AND POUND PARTY, For the benefit of the Society's treasury, IN THEIR LECTURE-ROOM, On Tuesday Evening next, the 16th inst., at which will be offered for sale an excellent assortment of APRONS. Also, in course of the evening, a fine collection of POUND ARTICLES will be sold at Auction.
There will be tables for the sale of REFRESHMENTS, CONFECTIONERY and FLOWERS. Besides these a
LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will be given, consisting of SELECT READINGS, DIALOGUES and MUSIC, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL.
Also, SHADOW PANTOMIMES, for the young and old.
Admission 15 cents, and 10 cents for Children under 12 years. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Weymouth, Nov. 12, 1875.

In the matter of Edmund S. Hunt, of Weymouth, Bankrupt.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Factory of E. S. Hunt, on Broad Street, Weymouth, Mass., at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1875,
All the interest of said Bankrupt in one lot of Land of about seven acres, with Store House, Shops and other buildings, on Broad Street, Weymouth, Mass. Also, one lot of Land adjoining the same, and containing about thirteen acres, being subject to a mortgage of $3000, held by Howe & French.
Also, a lot of manufactured and unmanufactured stock for making Fans; an Engine, Boiler, and all the Machinery used for making Fans; a quantity of material used in the manufacture of Fireworks; and a quantity of manufactured Fireworks, all of which can be seen at above place, or an inventory of which may be seen at 52 Chauncy Street, Boston.
Terms Cash. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
E. A. HYDE, Assignee, 52 Chauncy Street, Boston. 29 31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of MARY LOVELL, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.
All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
ELBRIDGE LOVELL, Adm'r.
Weymouth, Oct. 20th, 1875. 29 31

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.
TO all persons interested in the Estate of FRANCIS P. HODGKINS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, Jacob Loud, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said Accountant is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
J. H. COBB, Register. 29 31

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
TO the heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of JACOB HUNT, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by BENJAMIN F. WHITE, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
J. H. COBB, Register. 26 28

PEOPLE'S MARKET, Basement of Henry Loud's Store, *Broad St., East Weymouth.*
Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.
CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.
Will be open and ready for business, on Saturday morning, Sept. 11.
Customers who wish us to call for orders, will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to. 20 ly

Tax Collector's Sale.
THE owner and occupant of the following described parcel of Real Estate, situated in Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the same are assessed for State, County and Town Taxes, including highway taxes; and also including a tax assessed on the South Weymouth Fire District, in the list committed to the subscriber, the Collector of Taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as follows, viz.:
To Alvin Bates, residence unknown. A lot of land containing about one and a half acres, bounded westerly by land of Helen Marlow; northerly by a street lately laid out; easterly by land of James L. Bates and by land of Seth Curtis; southerly by land of Lucy Reed.
One dollar fifty-one cents.
All of which taxes now remain unpaid; and if no person shall appear to discharge said taxes on or before that time, I shall sell by Public Auction, at the South Weymouth Post Office, on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of November next, at four o'clock P. M., so much of said respective parcel of land as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges.
BENJAMIN F. WHITE, Collector of Taxes for Weymouth, for the year 1873.
Weymouth, October 28, 1875. 27 29

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a license from the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, allowed the 8th day of September, 1875, the subscriber, as Administrator of the Estate of Hosea D. Pratt, late of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, will sell on TUESDAY, November 16th, at two o'clock P. M., by public auction, at the office of Weymouth & Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Co., in said Weymouth, so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of one hundred eighty-nine 92-100 dollars, for the payment of his debts and charges of administration, being the right to redeem three pieces of land, situated in Weymouth aforesaid, viz.:
One piece or lot called the "Walnut Hill Lot," containing about two acres and fifty-one rods, situate near "Back River," adjoining land of Henry Cleverly, Joseph Hardwick and James Bates.
Also, a lot of Woodland situate about 100 rods from the Town Hall in Weymouth, containing about 73 rods. Also, one other lot of Woodland near the last named lot, containing about one acre and fifty-two rods.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Adm'r.
Weymouth, October 22, 1875. 26 28

FOR SALE,
A COTTAGE HOUSE, with about one Acre of Land, situated on Shaw Street, East Braintree. There is a good Orchard on the premises, excellent well of water, etc.
Terms one-half cash; balance on mortgage.
Apply to GEORGE W. ARNOLD, East Braintree. 1 tf

H. F. CUSHING, NORTH WEYMOUTH, Painter, Glazier and Decorative Paper Hanger.
Mixed Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c., constantly on hand. Agent for Seabery's TRANSPARENT WOOD FILLING, the only transparent Filling manufactured. Wood Filling of all kinds a specialty.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
GRAND CONCERT —BY— POST 58, G. R. R., AT TOWN HALL, - WEYMOUTH, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1875.
They have secured for this occasion the services of the
SWEDISH QUARTETTE, OF BOSTON.
A. NORDSTROM, 1st Tenor; L. MODEE, 2d Tenor; F. T. SCHMEISER, 1st Bass; J. ENGSTROM, 2d Bass;
Assisted by the distinguished Soprano,
MISS CARRIE E. BARR; HOWARD M. DOW, Piano; also, S. R. KELLEY, Dramatic Reader; and
BROWN'S BRIGADE ORCHESTRA,
F. LEIBSCH, Clarinet Soloist; AUGUSFUS DAMM, Flute Sololst, and HENRY C. BROWN, Cornet Soloist.
The Swedish Quartette ranks among the very first Male Quartettes in the United States, and at this Concert will appear in National Costume of Lapland, Scane, Nerica and Delecarlie, representing the four sections of their native land. During the evening MR. SCHMEISER will render the famous "SWEDISH DRINKING SONG," in which he excels any Baritone in this country.
Reserved Seats 50 and 75 cents. Admission 35 cents. Tickets for sale by B. S. Lovell, Elbridge Nash, W. G. Thayer, B. F. Thomas, D. Dunbar, Frank Cushing. Concert to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
Coaches will run from all parts of the town and Hingham. 29 30

W. I. JORDAN
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself NEAR HOBART'S MILLS, SHAW ST., EAST BRAINTREE, where he is prepared to fill all orders for BLACKSMITH WORK, HORSE SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK, etc. A share of public patronage is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE,
THE DWELLING HOUSE of the subscriber, situated on Vine Street, Weymouth Landing. For particulars apply to
W. T. BURRELL. 28 tf

A Little Girl
OR BOY can find THE BEST variety of Scrap-Book Pictures, Transfer Pictures, Surprise or "Open Sesame" Cards, Scrap Books (25 and 50 cts.;) Heads for Dolls, 2 cts.; Materials for Dolls' Dresses, Boxes, Frames, Easels, Passe, Theatres, Castles, etc., at J. JAY GOULD'S PICTURE FRAME STORE, No. 20 Bromfield St. 8th and 9th doors from Washington St., (South side.)
LADIES' beautiful Holiday Gifts, Panel Pictures in Frames, Silver Cardboard, Card and Cabinet Passepartouts of every variety (very low prices,) in Velvet, Paper, etc., 8x10 Walnut and Gilt Frames—in elegant variety. Framed Pictures a *Specialty. Pictures Framed to order.* 66 P. Cat. 6 cts. by mail. *Agents wanted.* 28 31

OPENING OF A NEW DRUG STORE,
ELBRIDGE NASH, Proprietor,
Fogg's Building, - Columbian Square, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
HAVING secured the services of a competent Clerk, he is prepared to furnish Physician's Prescriptions with accuracy, at all hours of the day or night.
ALL THE STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES of the day, constantly on hand.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c. 27tf

For Sale or to Let,
THE large three story Manufactory of the subscriber, at Weymouth Landing, near the Depot,—convenient for any description of manufacturing business—containing three large rooms, 48x24.
For particulars of terms, &c., apply to
P. H. LINTON, Weymouth, Mass. 20tf

In Bankruptcy.
THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee of the Estate of EDMUND S. HUNT, of Weymouth, Mass., a bankrupt.
EDMUND A. HYDE. 52 Chauncy St., Boston. 26 28

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY & COLOR.

Advancing years sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened: lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, keeps the scalp cool, and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.
As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.
PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., LOWELL, MASS., practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JULIA M. HORGAH, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MICHAEL MURPHY, Adm'r.
Sept. 29th, 1875. 24 26

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court
TO all persons interested in the Estate of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, SALOME BRIGGS, the Executrix of the Will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the third Wednesday of October current, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said Accountant is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in Weymouth, in said County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
J. H. COBB, Register. 24 26

Horses Clipped AT WILKINS' STABLE, by WM. IOYE. 28 36

HENS LAY.
Something to make Hens Lay, made from Fresh Blood, Bones and Meat, dried and ground to SWEET MEAL. Keeps well. Very nutritious. Fowls like it very much. Trial bags 50 cents and $1; 100 lb. bag, $2.50. Address, Jacksons & Bowker, 53 No. Market St., Boston. 28 31

A COUGH, A COLD, —OR— A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption is often the result.
Brown's Bronchial Troches, having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief.
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough of Consumption. Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS, *And are indispensable to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS. *Soothing and simple,* CHILDREN *can use them, As they assist Expectoration and relieve Hoarseness.*
OWING to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.
OBTAIN ONLY the genuine
Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Sold everywhere. 28 31

Horses Clipped IN THE BEST MANNER, AT THE STABLE OF ALEXIS TORREY, NORTH WEYMOUTH, by CHARLES H. THAYER. 27 29

HAY and STRAW! Bundle Hay and Straw FOR SALE BY JOS. LOUD & CO., WEYMOUTH LANDING

STRICTLY PURE CIDER VINEGAR FOR Pickles and Table use.
HUNT & CO., FRONT STREET, Weymouth Landing.

Carriages and Harnesses CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
NATHAN T. JOY, Corner of Broad and Middle Streets, EAST WEYMOUTH.

Special Notice.
OWING to the demand for OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY, I shall continue to give my attention to this branch of the business,
The first three days of each week, until the 15th of October.
My Gallery will be open the last three days of the week, where I shall be pleased to serve all that may favor me with their patronage, and all that want Pictures of their Residences, Manufactories or Stores, or anything in that line, will do well to improve this opportunity.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Photographer, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOTICE!!
THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a
NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS FOR Gentlemen's Wear,
and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Goods,
in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.
Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.
Yours truly,
P. J. CURRAN, OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST., Weymouth Landing. 25 52

FREEDOM NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby made to all persons, that I have given my son, GEORGE T. BARNARD, his time, from and after this date, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting.
THOMAS BARNARD.
Weymouth, Oct. 9, 1875. 25 27

IGHT.

CERT

R. R.,

MOUTH,

. 25, 1875.

ETTE,

EE, 2d Tenor;

TROM, 2d Bass;

also,

ic Reader; and

CHESTRA,

US DAMM, Flute

ornet Soloist.

e United States, and at this Con-
earle, representing the four sec-
render the famous "SWEDISH

r sale by B. S. Lovell, Elbridge
rt to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
29 30

es Clipped

LKINS' STABLE,

WM. IOYE.

28 36

NS LAY.

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VEYMOUTH LANDING

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TANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR
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Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,
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THOMAS BARNARD.
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GAZETTE & REPORTER.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

☞ Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree; also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.

I. O. of O. F.—An omission of a paragraph relating to the institution of Wompatuck Encampment, in the article published last week, deprived our friends, Worster & Linton, of a word of commendation, and as the omission was entirely accidental, at the request of members of the Encampment, we republish the article entire.

EAST WEYMOUTH.—The Officers of the Grand Encampment of the State of Mass., met on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, with the charter members of Wompatuck Encampment, No. 13, I. O. of O. F., in this village, for the institution of their Encampment and the installation of the following officers:

C. P., G. W. Pratt; H. P., H. A. Bailey; S. W., J. A. Cushing; J. W., G. W. French; S., A. H. Leonard; G., E. P. Lothrop; 1st W., J. Nelson; 2d W., Z. L. Bicknell; 3d W., R. V. Merchant; 4th W., S. Cain; G. of T., H. F. Noyes and John P. Lovell.

The imposing ceremonies of the evening were conducted by the Grand Officers, viz.:

M. W. Grand Patriarch, Amos Hill.
M. E. Grand High Priest, N. Taylor.
R. W. Grand S. Warden, L. Marshall.
R. W. Grand Scribe, C. D. Cole.
R. W. Grand Treasurer, J. M. Price.
Rep. to G. Lodge of U. S., J. Livermore.
Worthy G. Instructor, W. H. Pearson.
Worthy G. Marshal, H. C. Richardson.

In addition to the Grand Officers present, there were about 40 members from Mt. Washington Encampment of So. Boston, and quite a delegation from the Massasoit Encampment of Boston. After installation, the Camp, with its visitors, sat down to a bountiful turkey supper, with all the fixings, which was discussed at length. During the evening the Encampment was presented with a very elegant set of Sentinel's equipments, by P. H. F. John P. Lovell, and a splendid carpet sweeper by H. F. Noyes, of 67 Charlestown street, Boston. Much praise is due to the efforts of our new and enterprising marketmen, Messrs. Worster & Linton, who labored so earnestly that our supper might be a success. We feel that they made many friends by their kind efforts.

The Encampment has started under very favorable circumstances, and has the support and good wishes of all. Their meetings will be held in the hall of Crescent Lodge, which they have recently refurnished and upholstered for their use. The meetings are held on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month, when they would be pleased to receive all members of the Order in good and regular standing.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the west grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the Liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius, as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there. [Lowell Daily News.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without.

STOP THAT COUGH.

DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine.—There is positively no pulmonary disease which it will not cure or greatly alleviate. For all cases of hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, croup, bronchitis, asthma and whooping cough, it has no equal. We never knew a person who had used it but recommended it to others. We are prepared to guarantee every bottle. Please call and inquire about it.—Trial size 10 cents. For sale by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth; F. W. PARKS, South Braintree; J. G SANBORN, East Weymouth.

CHURCHILL, GILCHRIST, SMITH & CO.

Will offer during this month, their magnificent stock of

DRESS GOODS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Call and examine the

Largest Assortment in Boston.

CHURCHILL, GILCHRIST, SMITH & CO.

Corner Washington & Winter Sts.
29 32rm

"OAK HALL," BOSTON,

32 TO 38 NORTH STREET.

The winter season opens with prospects of a largely increased trade, and the effect of general dullness has been so to reduce the prices of materials and cost of manufacture that Clothing will be sold this season at least fifteen per cent. less than last year. We offer, as usual, *everything* which is worn by Boys, Young Men and Gentlemen, and remain the headquarters for all in search of first-class Ready-made Clothing at moderate fixed prices.

This is the fifth season since we introduced the now famous ENGLISH ULSTER OVERCOAT. As the original importers and first manufacturers we take pride in watching the growth of the trade.—We have prepared for our retail trade alone, one thousand Ulsters in eighteen different varieties,—from the child's "Ulsterette" to the choicest imported English Ulster. This health preserving garment will be the leading coat for the season, and we will send samples for approval to any address, the only sizes required being waist and breast measure, height, and length of sleeve.

For Fall shooting we have prepared some entirely new styles of Hunting Suits, and in connection with these we show the new patent Duck Decoys, one dozen of which can readily be packed in the carpet-bag.

We not only keep everything worn by man or boy, but we have in our Notion and Furnishing Departments all the useful and seasonable articles of the day. Just now we are offering UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS, weighing ten pounds, at $5.50 per pair. These are the cheapest and most serviceable blankets sold. We are selling a great many bales of HORSE BLANKETS at $1.50 per blanket; —protected by one of these a horse will be less likely to suffer from the prevailing disorder.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, also, we sell in greatest quantities, being direct agents of several mills.—Our prices vary from 50 cts. upward, and we supply the trade at less than jobber's prices.

NIGHT DRESSES of flannel or heavy cottons, in all sizes.

"OUR BOYS" is the name of a new SUIT and OVERCOAT which is attracting great attention in the Boys' Department.

The "ULSTERETTE" is the favorite Overcoat for little fellows from six to twelve.

MILITARY OVERCOATS are made to order in the Military Department, and POLICE UNIFORM for members and officers, of all the forces in the principal New England cities, is kept in large quantities ready-made.—(capes, overcoats, sacks, vests and pantaloons.)

CARRIAGE BLANKETS two yards square, all wool, $3.50.

We have enumerated but a small part of our stock, which must be seen and examined to be understood. We cordially invite our out of town friends who visit Boston to call at

"OAK HALL,"

NOS. 32 TO 38 NORTH STREET,

BOSTON.

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,

Original Importers and Manufacturers of Ulster Overcoats for Men and Boys.
27 ⅄rm

JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,

Funeral Undertakers,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a new Glass Side Hearse, we are prepared to attend to a orders connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Caskets or Coffins

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

Advertisements.

WINTER

CLOTHING!!!

A full stock of New and Desirable

CLOTHING

For Men, Youth & Boys.

A FRESH STOCK OF

OVERCOATS!!

LATEST STYLES AND LOW PRICES

A FULL LINE OF

FURNISHING GOODS

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HATS and CAPS.

A LARGE LOT OF

Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

We are now ready to show the best stock of Goods in our line ever offered for sale on the South Shore, and we shall sell at

Prices to suit these Hard Times.

M. H. READ.

WEYMOUTH, Sept. 29, 1875. 23tf

Paper Hangings!

CHOICE STYLES

AND IN

GREAT VARIETY,

—AT—

J. H. ROBINSON & CO.

406 Washington street,

BOSTON.
25 28rm

Chairs! Chairs

10,000 BLACK WALNUT LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM & CHAMBER CHAIRS, of the finest quality, will be sold at

Less than Manufacturers' Cost,

to close the balance of stock of a concern which has given up business.

HALEY, MORSE & CO.,

615 Washington Street, Boston.
25 28rm

C. L. WELLINGTON,

Cabinet Maker,

SHOP ON KEITH STREET,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

Church and Store Finishing.

COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.

CARPENTER'S JOBBING

of all kinds done at short notice, and

FURNITURE REPAIRED

in the best manner. 19 1y

FRANK W. LEWIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

27 COURT STREET, BOSTON,

AND

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. / Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

THOMAS J. McCORMECK,

Would call the attention of the public to his

UNDERTAKING

BUSINESS.

He is now prepared to furnish the public with

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,

AND A

SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,

WITH TWO HORSES,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

☞ Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN. Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.

All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Norfolk St, Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth.

Office Hours,—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry

REPAIRED.

THE undersigned having taken rooms at the Store of H. LOUD,

EAST WEYMOUTH,

is ready to attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

All work promptly and neatly done, and warranted. F. B. REED.

GEO. W. HERSEY,

Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,

[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]

Weymouth Landing.

JUST ARRIVED,

A CARGO OF

Nice Skimming Sand,

AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

WEEYMOUTH, MASS.

H. N. OUR,

Carpenter and Builder,

WASHINGTON STREET, South of Village Cemetery.

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
30 tf

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

DON'T READ THIS!

FOR FEAR IT MIGHT

SAVE YOU A DOLLAR,

which we all know is not

Necessary these Hard Times.

THE SUBSCRIBER ONCE MORE TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

FURNITURE

and

CARPETS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

CURTAINS,

CROCKERY

and

Glassware,

CLOCKS,

Children's Carriages,

AND EVERYTHING BELONGING TO A FIRST CLASS STORE, TO BE FOUND THIS SIDE OF BOSTON.

☞ Being in the market every day, I am enabled to buy, with Cash in my fist, cheaper than many in the trade, and thereby in condition to sell cheaper, and will not be undersold, without exception, by anybody.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT

SALE

OF

Boots, Shoes

AND RUBBERS.

Owing to want of room, I am desirous of closing out that part of my business, and have marked the prices of the same below wholesale prices. It will pay patsons to look at my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld,

SOUTH WETMOUTH.

APRIL 19th, 1875.

THE

South Weymouth

SAVINGS BANK

Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.

DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.

The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.

B. F. WHITE, Treas

S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

COAL

WOOD AND HAY,

—AT—

Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

SAMUEL CURTIS,

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

COWS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Apply to or address

J. W. HARDWICK,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PERFUME!

TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!

IMPERIAL COLOGNE,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers

FLORIDA WATER,

THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!

BAY RUM,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HAIR OILS, &c.

PREPARED BY

R. W. WALKER,

WEYMOUTH. - MASS.

For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 26 3m

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

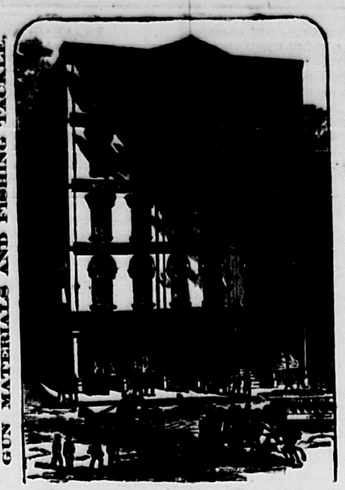
GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.

Agents for Ethan Allen Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,

BOSTON.



BAKER & RANDALL

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Ready Made Frames

ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLESLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

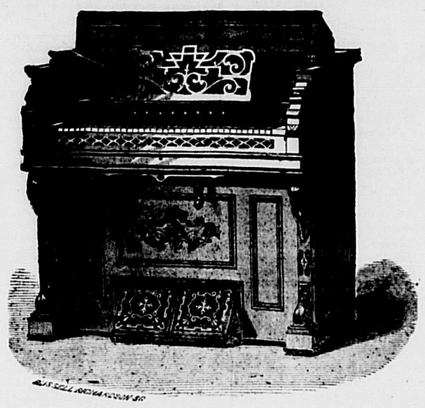
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

E. C. BUMPUS,

Office, Boston Post Building,

Milk, near Washington St.,

BOSTON.

AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

J. BINNEY & CO.,

CHOICE

Groceries and Provisions,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

Weymouth Landing,

Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,

FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,

Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,

Of the Best Qualities,

For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,

House, Sign & Carriage Painter,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,

BROAD ST., East Weymouth.

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

R. F. RAYMOND,

Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

Citizens Market.

WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.

The subscriber is now ready to

SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES

WITH

CORNED BEEF,
TONGUE,
HAM,
&c.,

Cooked and Ready for the Table,

at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.

Customers will always find our market well supplied with

Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,

Weymouth Landing.

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

DR. A. G. NYE.

MEETINGS, OF THE

Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 5, 1875.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

Notice to Ladies.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at

L. O. CROCKER'S
Railway Punch Manufactory,
10 EAST BRAINTREE.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

R. MARSTON & CO.'S

DINING ROOMS

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

23, 25, & 27, BRATTLE ST.

BOSTON.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS

To Let by the day or Week.

HAY and STRAW

FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, best quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

BAKER'S EXPRESS,

Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Cattle.

Weymouth, April 10, 1875. 50 tf

GEO. W. WARREN,

WITH

GEO. H. RICHARDS,

DEALER IN

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 11th, 1875,

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD via TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; via FAIRHAVEN, 8.45 am., 2 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am., 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am; 4.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN 7.30 am; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.45 am, 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 3.00 am, 4pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5.45, 8, 11.15 am; 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.20 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.45, 7.30, 8.45, 9.30 am; 12, 1, 4.15 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am, 12 m., 3.45, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.32, 7.55, 9.14 am; 12.25, 3.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 6.50, 8.03, 9.22 am; 12.43, 3.00 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.10, 8.13, 9.32 am; 12.53, 4.10, 6.10 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8.00 am; 3.25, 4, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.10d, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.23 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m.; 3.35, 4, 5, 6.05 pm. RETURN 6.30, 7.30, 9.20 am; 12.45, 4.06 pm.

BROCKTON, 8.00, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6.05 pm.—RETURN, 6.34, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8.45 am; 2.30, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15 pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 6.30, 9.12 am; 2.40 pm; via DUXBURY, 4.55d, 8.40 am; 2.55 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.55, 9.34, 11.38 am; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.12, 9.40 am; 12 m. 4.17 pm.

SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 2.30, 6.15b pm. RETURN, 5.35d, 7.02 am; 3.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 5.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.44, 7.57 am; 12.55, 1.15, 3.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 8.11 am; 1.05, 3.58 pm.—Nantasket, East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.51, 8.04 am; 1.02, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth) 6.6, 7.5, 8.22 am; 1.19, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.22, 7.16, 8.33 am; 1.44, 4.46 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.00, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11.00 am; 12 m; 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.37, 6.29, 7.10, 7.45, 7.48, 8.26, 8.46, 9.27, 9.42, 10.20, 10.45 am; 12.53, 1.32, 3.42, 4.49, 4.54, 5.39, 5.55, 8.26, 10.20 pm.

BRAINTREE, 6.36, 7.36, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.21, 7.03, 7.13, 7.46, 8.06, 8.51, 9.10, 9.46, 10.36, 11.06 am; 12.39, 1.36, 4.07, 5.22, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.20 pm.

HARRISON SQUARE, 6.26, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.30, 6.18, 6.48, 7.38, 9.30, 11.14 pm. RETURN, 6.21, 7.03, 7.13, 7.46, 8.06, 8.51, 9.10, 9.46, 10.36, 11.06 am; 12.39, 1.36, 4.07, 5.22, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.20 pm.

WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.45, 5, 6.15 pm. RETURN 6.05, 6.38, 8.46 am; 1.42, 5.02, 6.18 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis, 8.00 am, 4.00 pm.—RETURN, 6.40 am; 2.07 pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN 8.00 am, 12.30 pm.

WOODS' HOLE, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

NANTUCKET, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8h am; via Bridgewater, 7.30 am.

SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.30 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN, (South Braintree) 9.30 am; 1.40, 6 pm.

e Thursdays excepted. c Thursdays only. b Saturdays only. d Mondays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE

MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hasardous,

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875, $2,629,043.00

Cash Assets	$21,939.53
Deposit Notes	101,235.12
Gross Assets,	$123,174.65

N. L. WHITE, President.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

[DEALERS IN

Lumber,

BRICK, LIME,

CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,

WHARVES,

Weymouth Landing.

☞ Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

E. H. PRAY,

Boot and Shoe Store,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

☞ Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

S. W. HOLLIS,

Insurance Agent,

WASHINGTON ST., - BRAINTREE.

☞ Agent for the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 14 27

Why go houseless & homeless?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

Spruce Lumber

AT

$10.00 PER M.,

suitable for Cheap Houses,

AT

F. A. GARDNER & Co.

Weymouth Landing.
50 6

Best Flour,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

ALSO

PAPER HANGINGS

AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. ☞ Orders called for, if requested.

J. E. JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY DYEHOUSE

AND

Steam Laundry.

HAVING fitted up a Dye House in the most improved style, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Gentlemen's Garments cleansed or dyed. Kid Gloves, Boots and Slippers cleansed.

THE QUINCY LAUNDRY REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

☞ All orders left with C. S. Williams will be promptly attended to. GEORGE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER,

DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

Commercial St. Wey outh.

Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. His trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in this business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

COOKED PROVISIONS.

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply

Pic-nics and Parties

Of every description, with

Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,

All Cooked and Ready for the Table,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Parties will please give from three to four days notice.

All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.

All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,

ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH MARKET

J. G. WORSTER & CO.,

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,

Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,

WEYMOUTH.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,

Hams, Butter, Cheese, and

FAMILY GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices

Jos. Sherman & Co.

DEALERS IN

COAL,

WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT, BRICK

LATHS, HAIR, etc.,

BUNDLE HAY,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

AND FEED

WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH

MASS.
37tf

Pallas

RANGE

IF you know what is for your best interest, before you purchase you will not fail to look at the above Range, as it has several

Improvements

OVER

ALL OTHER RANGES

in the market. It is either

Double or Single Oven,
High or Low Hot Closet,

Has a

Sifter Box, with Dumping Grate,
A Broiler Door,
Illuminated End and
Clinkerless Grate, with Shelf

which fits on either end, level with the top, and a

Drier for Small Clothes.

It works Quicker and Better

THAN ANY OTHER RANGE YET MADE.

FOR SALE AT

L. Tuck's

Stove and Hardware

ESTABLISHMENT,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

REBUILT.

Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.

Black Walnut Chamber Suites,

(at Factory prices.)

Book Cases, Sideboards,

Wardrobes and Hall Stands,

Extension Tables

(with improved patent iron slides.)

CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.

READ AND PHILLIPS,

North Street, North Weymouth.
36tf

WANTED—A foreman in our fan factory, in the polishing department. Also, good polishers, such that have worked on fans. Good wages and steady work guaranteed.

Address American Fan Manufacturing Co., 527 & 529 West 23d Street, New York. 23 26

JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Weymouth Landing,

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,

in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Hard Wood Filling a specialty.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

RISING SUN

STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequalled.

HORSE BRO'S., Props., Boston, Mass.

Publishers & Printers

Can buy direct of the Manuf'r on favorable terms.

The ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES are the best and cheapest low priced machines made, and have a national reputation for utility and durability." [The Electrotyper, Chicago.

"The ANSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength and firmness, and is the only machine to which is applied the Patent Movable Cutting Board. The quality of the stock used in these machines is of the best to be had in the United States. These machines have always taken the highest stand, and nothing has been neglected which was found to be of benefit to them. One patented device used in them has a reputation of itself, by which the movements of the cutting board can be instantly and accurately regulated, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in this machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Storing Potatoes.

Of late years the potato has been one of the most profitable of farm crops in the East, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, and this chiefly arises from the fact that it is somewhat difficult to keep any great quantity of them. Thus only so many are grown as can be preserved, and as the accommodations are limited there is no glut in the market as there is with things that are grown and must be sent to market at once. Of course there are times when potatoes rule low. This is apt to be the case with early ones grown especially for early purpose, and which follow the same law that rules in transient vegetables. So also those who grow potatoes and have no convenience for storing them. These have to market in the fall, and have to take whatever price may rule for them. Those who have good cellers under their barns, or in any place safe from frost and yet cool and dry, can generally make potato growing pay; and these are usually the ones who do.

In olden times a large quantity of potatoes were stored out of doors in the open ground. They were arranged in long ridges—not in great bulk, as even a mass of potatoes will heat—and covered with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost; but since the incoming of the potato disease this plan is not much followed. The infected tubers will often rot, especially if the mass heats a little, and the diseased ones will often communicate the disease to the rest. In a cellar this can be seen and noted, but in a mound out of doors no one knows of the trouble till spring, when great loss has been found. Besides this, it is so difficult to get at them in winter that those who have no way to preserve potatoes except this, as a general thing prefer not to grow them at all rather than to be thus bothered.

Stored in the cellars the potatoes is seldom troublesome if healthy. No matter in how great bulk, or whether put in wet or dry, they seldom heat to injury. But if the seeds of disease be there the little heat generated by the heaping together of so many roots is often enough to set the disease to work, and very great losses have been the conse[illegible]

Dampness undo[illegible] spread of the potat[illegible] fore when there is [illegible] the disease existing [illegible] ought to be stored [illegible] Those which are to be ke[illegible] al way should be dry and cool, but this should be especially seen to in the case of seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us it is clear that we are to have the best results from very early planting, and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily, and coolness is therefore the more essential for them. Some people think it makes little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people to tear off sprouts several inches long, and cut up the tubers in full faith that they will sprout out again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow; but there is little doubt they are constitutionally weaker, and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout till ready to go in the ground.

Farm Hints.

Vermont is big on sheep, but not much on dogs. A dog known or suspected of killing, worrying, or even chasing sheep in Vermont is about as safe as a hen-hawk would be in a Massachusetts poultry yard when there was a boy with a new gun which he wanted to try. The dog laws are very severe on "bad dogs," and the laws are backed up by a strong public sentiment.

Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to the future fertility of the soil.

At the sales of short-horn cattle now going on at various points throughout the West, fancy cows bring $2,000, $3,000, $3,500, and $4,000, according to pedigree, and others, equally good but not fancy, bring from $125 to $150 each.

Mr. Eli P. Winne, of Brooklyn, Mich., writes to the *Michigan Farmer* as follows: I have just thrashed out 775 bushels of No. 1 wheat from twenty acres of new land that was well covered with stumps.

A lady writes: Some imagine a "farmer's wife" need know little besides how to perform their daily labor; but if I were to picture a country home for me I would picture one where taste for the ornamental, as well as the useful, had been displayed, and where the days proved long enough for the farmer's wife to cultivate the mind as well as the garden. I really cannot imagine why a farmer and a farmer's wife cannot have as lofty aspirations, as noble minds, and as much refinement and education as a city man and a city man's wife. I firmly believe that more happiness and more enjoyment can be found out in the country than in the city, if sought for.

A Good Soup.

According to the London *Agricultural Gazette*, a very good family soup is made from one and one-half pounds of lean beef, two pounds of potatoes sliced thin, one large carrot, one large onion, a few shalots, one turnip, one stick of celery, four quarts of water. Let it simmer four hours, flavor with hot sauce to suit the taste, salt, pepper, etc. It is a great improvement to fry all the vegetables when cut in small pieces, together with the meat also cut in pieces conveniently small, taking care that there is fat enough added to prevent the raw vegetables from burning. A dessertspoonful of coarse brown sugar may be thrown into the pan while the meat, vegetables, etc., are frying. After it has simmered four hours, it should be set to cool for the fat to be taken from the top of the soup before being served up for use. The meat should be sent to table in the soup, not strained as is usually done.

Hungarian Grass.

The following is the testimony of Dr. Loring respecting Hungarian grass: I believe I can make more milk with this grass, cut and mixed with corn meal and shorts, than I can with the best timothy hay, cut and mixed in the same manner. And when you remember that you can raise on ordinary land, by sowing the seed of Hungarian grass late in June, from two and one-half to three and one-half tons of good fodder to the acre, and that this crop can be sown after we have ascertained whether we are to have a good crop of hay or not, you will see the value of this grass. I have such a high opinion of it that on my own farm I have this year and last year raised from seventy-five to one hundred tons of it for the purpose of feeding my milch cows during the winter

Poor Land.

No man can make money off poor land. As you travel you have usually observed, other things being equal, that good land makes thriving farmers, while families brought up on hard, poor land are generally poor. Many men have spent their lives in plowing around stones and died poor, who on good land might, with the same labor, have been independent. With us, no land which does not produce a large crop is worth cultivating. Small or even middling crops will not pay for the labor and the manure.

ILIFF THE CATTLE KING.

A Colorado Cattle Range One Hundred and Fifty-six Miles Long—Disasters to the Herd.

I propose to give some account of the cattle king of the West and the "boss ranche" of the country, says a correspondent of a Western paper. The cattle king is none other than J. W. Iliff, whose ranche is in northern Colorado. This ranche is one hundred and fifty-six miles long and begins at Julesburg on the east, and extends to Greeley on the west. It includes bottom and upland ranges, and has several camps or ranches. The chief ranche is nearly south of Sidney and about forty miles from Julesburg. At this ranche there are houses and sheds, and some more than two sections of land fenced in. All the cattle bought by Mr. Iliff are turned over to him and branded at this place. Here are his private stock yards, with corrals, chutes, and all the necessary conveniences for handling cattle. It is on the South Platte river, and of course has fine watering facilities, while from the bottom land adjacent plenty of hay may be cut for the use of the horses employed in herding. He cuts no hay for his cattle. They live the entire year on the rich native grass on his range, and with the exception of a severe winter now and then, the percentage of loss is not very great.

Mr. Iliff is a thorough cattle man, and from his long experience has a perfect knowledge of the business. He has bought and now owns some twenty thousand acres of his present range, and will undoubtedly purchase more land as soon as it comes into market. He now owns 26,000 head of cattle, and will have this number after his sales for the present year are completed. The number of calves branded this year on his ranche will be from 4,500 to 5,000 head, and his sales of three and four year old steers and fat cows the present fall will probably amount to about the same number. He told me he expected to realize the sum of $33 per head net on his sales this year. At this rate 4,500 head would bring him the snug little sum of $148,500. To take care of this immense herd he employs from twelve to thirty-five men—very few usually in the winter and the largest number during the "round ups" in the spring. At the present time he has twenty-four men employed and is cutting out of his herd the four-year-old steers and fat cows which he intends to ship. While engaged at this work the same men are gathering the cows with unbranded calves, which they put into the corals near by, and after the calves are branded they are turned loose with the herd again. His herd is rapidly being graded up by the introduction of thoroughbred Durham bulls.

In addition to the cattle raised on his ranche, he deals largely in Texas and Indian cattle, and has now advertised for 20,000 head of Texas cattle to be delivered at his ranche in July of next year. Mr. Iliff estimates the increase of cattle from his home herd—outside of purchases and sales—to be about seventy per cent. per year, and about equally divided as to gender. His shipping points are at Pine Bluffs and Julesburg on the Union Pacific, and at Deer's Trail on the Kansas Pacific. Lest any one should come to the conclusion that this business is all profit and that the expenses and losses do not amount to much, let me further state that Mr. Iliff's policy is to keep his expenses as low as possible, having the keeping and safety of his cattle constantly in view. Last year I think the expense of herding, etc., amounted to less than $15,000, and will amount to a still less sum this year. But the losses from thefts and death some years are frightful. The winter of '71-2 I think was very severe. There were deep snows over his range that remained on the ground a long time, and the storms were incessant. In the midst of these storms Mr. Iliff visited his ranche and found his cattle literally dying by thousands.

On the islands in the South Platte river he found and drove off into the sand hills on the south side, after great exertion, some 2,700 head, and of this number less than half have since been recovered. Their bleaching bones now whiten the plains in the vicinity where they were frozen and starved to death, and those that were recovered were found in two different States and four different Territories in the Union. More than $24,000 were expended in trying to find them. Nor was this all. It was impossible to tell for a number of years how much the loss had been. His books showed nearly five thousand head unaccounted for. No trace of them beyond skeletons could be found, and at last—in the spring of 1874, I think it was—this number was charged to profit and loss account, and the books balanced for a new start. This large number would probably have averaged at least $20 per head could they have been sold the fall previous, and at this rate they would have amounted to $100,000. I estimate his capital invested in the cattle business at $500,000, and yet from its very nature he is liable to lose half of it during the coming season.

Ambitious Domestics.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The forgery of a will is a crime much more rarely met with in a court of justice than in a theater or a novel, and this lends interest to the trial which has just taken place in England. The two women charged with this crime, Mary Cooper and Amelia Jenkins, were two servants of the alleged testatrix, who was old and very infirm, and almost blind at the time of her death, and attended upon her, as was admitted by a witness for the prosecution, with the greatest care and kindness. The will was not signed in the ordinary way, but one of the attesting witnesses (who were themselves tried and acquitted) made an affidavit to the effect that the will had been executed by the deceased on the day it bore date, and that she put her name to the attestation clause, meaning and intending it for a final signature to her will as it then appeared. The principal evidence against the prisoners was that of Mr. Chabot and Mr. Netherclift, the experts in handwriting, who both swore that the will was in the handwriting of Cooper. The case for the defense was that the will was really written by the alleged testatrix, Miss Adolphus, but that such was her state of prostration and blindness that her hand had to be guided in the operation by Cooper. Thus, "while the mind was that of the testatrix, the handwriting, to all intents and purposes, and the spelling also, were those of Cooper, an explanation which would explain the coincidence in style and writing pointed out by Mr. Chabot." It was also argued that the omission of the signature in the regular form would never have occurred to a forger, as most people would have imagined, though wrongly, that such an omission wholly invalidated the document. The jury, however, were proof against this ingenious defense, and found the prisoners guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, "in consideration of their great kindness to the deceased during her long and painful illness." The justice sentenced them to seven years' penal servitude.

A pretty young lady lawyer of Chicago always declines divorce cases. Her argument on that score is short and sweet, viz.: every woman who accepts a husband should forever thereafter during life be compelled to live with him, whether ugly, shabby, good, bad or indifferent.

Mrs. Rapp, convicted in St. Paul of participation in a murder, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, twelve days in each year to be spent in a dark cell.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

By the burning of a house in Green Bank, N. J., a boy named Edwin Cramer was burned to death. His aunt, Miss Cramer, attempted to escape from an upper window, when the sash fell and caught her by the body, leaving her head hanging down. She succeeded in raising the sash, when she fell to the ground, and received injuries from which she will die. ......Virginia City, Nev., has been nearly destroyed by a conflagration, which consumed all the business portion of the town and all the best portion of the residences, rendering ten thousand people houseless and destitute. It was necessary to blow up buildings to stop the flames, as there was no water for the engines. The hoisting apparatus and mills of the wealthy mines known as Consolidated Virginia and Ophir, on the Comstock lode, were totally destroyed, but the flames were prevented from extending into the mines by bulkheads. The loss can only be estimated by millions.....Mr. Bennett's yacht Dauntless beat the Mohawk in the great ocean race .... The bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson, which was presented to Virginia by some admiring Englishmen, was unveiled with great ceremony at Richmond. Gen. Joe Johnson commanded the procession ....It is thought that the English government will prosecute the consignees of the arms shipped hence to China during the recent negotiations.....The Servian legislature has passed, by a vote of sixty-one against forty-two, a motion for war with Turkey......Lee & Walker, the music publishers of Philadelphia, have failed, with liabilities amounting to $175,000. The assets will cover all indebtedness if time is allowed on which to realize.

The President has appointed Thursday, November 25, for a day of thanksgiving.....The insurrection in Khokand has been renewed, and the new Khan has fled to Khodjend ...... Emperor William, of Germany, declares to the German Parliament that peace is more assured now than at any time in the past twenty years ...... John Dowdell shot his son James in the head with a load of buckshot, injuring him fatally, in New York. Both had been on a drunken debauch all the night before......The suffering occasioned by the fire in Virginia City was great, and as there are many residents afflicted with typhoid fever, a number of deaths have occurred from exposure. The extortionate demands of drivers of vehicles retarded many in the removal of sick, and in one case resulted in a murder, where a father, frenzied to find he was unable to pay the price of removal, shot the driver dead. The losses by the fire are now estimated at something over $3,000,000, on which the insurance is $1,200,000. The director of the United States mint has received a dispatch from the mines saying it will be months before any bullion can be supplied, on account of the destruction of the works....John Dolan was found guilty of murder in the first degree on the charge against him for killing Mr. Noe, in his brush shop in New York......Venezuela is quiet. Business is improving, and general confidence prevails all over the country. The crops of coffee and cocoa will be abundant..... The official returns of the Ohio election give Hayes 5,549 majority ..... D. R. Fogg, of St. Louis, shot Pauline Plachman, aged sixteen years, to whom he was engaged to be married, but did not mortally wound her. He then fatally stabbed himself......Four men were killed by an explosion of gas in the Raccoon Pit coal mine, Chesterfield county, Va.

The losses by the Virginia City fire grow day by day, as the full damage is made known; it is now set down by competent figures at $7,000,000. Food and clothing for the destitute are pouring in from all parts of the country.... The October report of the Department of Agriculture show that the cranberry crop is short, rice is abundant, sugar fully up to the average, hops quite good, hemp very fine, and the number of fattening cattle larger than that of any previous year.... The *Farmer* of London says the cases of cattle disease for the quarter ending October 16, were as follows: In Somersetshire, 83,000; in Cheshire, 50,000; in Dorsetshire, 48,000; in Gloucestershire, 44,000; in Oxfordshire, 39,000, in Warwickshire, 33,000; in Norfolk, 31,000; in Cumberland, 23,000. Throughout England and Wales there were for the same time over 500,000 cases. The money damage is estimated at a million dollars ...... The Nassau club of New York beat the Anacostans of Washington, in a three-mile straightaway race on the Potomac, in twenty minutes and fifty seconds .....The proprietor of the Cardiff giant has sued the Boston *Herald* for $50,000 for questioning the genuineness of the petrification....A sailor, claiming to be the sole survivor of the bark Jewess, of Boston, which sailed a year and a half ago for New South Wales, has just turned up, and tells a horrible story, to the effect that the Jewess, with an unknown English bark, were becalmed off the Auckland islands for several days, and that one night both were boarded by savages, the crews overpowered, the vessels scuttled, and the prisoners taken ashore and eaten...... A fast mail to New Orleans via Charlotte and Atlanta, and a second one to Chicago, are projected. .... M. Gambetta has issued a manifesto favoring amnesty, departmental voting, and State control of education.

There are prospects of a speedy outbreak between Japan and Corea.....As Brigham Young disregarded the court's order that he should pay his divorced wife $9,500 alimony, his case was again brought up, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned until he paid the sum with costs of court. As Mr. Young was sick in bed, a marshal was put in his house to watch him..... It is said in Berlin that the Imperial government is about to formally cashier Count von Arnim from the public service .... Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Edinburgh (daughter of the Czar), has given birth to a daughter ...... Reports are received from the various portions of Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and other Western States to the effect that the hog cholera is taking off thousands of swine, and packers begin to look upon it in a serious light ...... The attorney-general of New York State has received a certified check for $590,435.94, payable to the State treasurer, being the proceeds of the moneys received from the Watson estate in the Tweed suits...... It is reported in Vienna that the Turks have murdered sixty Christians in Bihacz, a fortified town near the Dalmatian frontier......Extensive preparations are on foot for an unprecedented display of Japanese productions at the American Centennial exposition to be held in Philadelphia......There has been fighting between United States troops and a band of Cheyenne Indians, in which the troops were worsted, with a loss of three men. Gen. Carr's command left Fort Hayes by special train for the seat of war. ...In the absence of a colored man from his house in Athens, Ohio, the house took fire and his three children were burned to death.

The iron-clad Magenta, flagship of the vice-admiral commanding the French squadron of Toulon, caught fire and ultimately exploded. All on board were saved ....Private telegrams from Montevideo say the restoration of peace in Uruguay is confidently expected, the revolution having practically terminated in favor of the government .... News has been received of the British expedition to punish the piratical natives on the Congo river for murdering English sailors. The entire squadron on the west coast of Africa was engaged, and sent boats up the river. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of natives killed. The British lost one man killed and six wounded .... The Egyptian army has entered Abyssinia. The Abyssinians are retreating and offering no resistance .... Extensive and destructive prairie fires raged in southern Kansas, along the line of the Fort Scott railroad. At one place, in Cherokee county, the ties on three miles of track were turned. The fire caught from locomotives and at last accounts had swept over miles of country, destroying houses, fences and crops.... Government will sell $2,000,000 in gold during November, $5,000 each Thursday....The New York board of estimate and apportionment allowed the city estimates for 1876, amounting to $35,428,231.64...... In the great ejectment suit of Calhoun M. Derringer against Coxe *et al.*, for coal lands valued at $4,000,000, a verdict was rendered in favor of Derringer at Wilkesbarre, Pa......British iron-masters employing ten thousand men propose suspending work Nov. 13 ..... Eight new American sloops of war are being fitted up for service......The Carleton cotton and woolen mills, in Philadelphia, worth $450,000, were burned; insured.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

His Fidelity to his Wounded Young Master—He Carries him a Loaf of Bread, and Leads to his Rescue.

On Thursday Eddie Gerrold, aged nine years, of Newtonville, a small hamlet in the interior of Watervliet, N. Y., went into the woods in the rear of his father's house to gather some nuts. He obtained a little bag from his mother at his urgent request to put the nuts in, and started off for the woods in high glee. As evening advanced he did not return, and his parents became anxious, and went in search of him, but failed to find him. They continued their search all day Friday, and on the evening of that day returned home tired and footsore, and almost gave the child up as lost. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, as most of the residents of the hamlet were in Mr. Gerrold's house sympathizing with the family in the loss of their child, "Jack," a large Newfoundland dog, that has been an attache of the Gerrold family since he was a month old, entered and seemed uneasy, and kept whining and barking at intervals. He was put outside the door for disturbing the family, and after remaining there for some time, he ran into a Mrs. Scovill's house next door, and grasped a loaf of bread that the lady of the house had put under the stove, and ran off with it in his mouth in the direction of the wood.

When Mr. Scovill returned, his wife related the incident to him and he felt surprised, as Jack had always maintained a character for strict honesty. He in turn related the incident to Mr. Gerrold, and that gentleman felt pretty certain that the dog had some idea of where the child was and new hope was inspired in the family and they waited impatiently for the dog's return. Finally he did return in about an hour, and exhibited the same uneasiness that was marked before. After trying various ruses to attract the family to follow him to the wood, he finally started in that direction with more than half of the residents of the hamlet after him. He led them through many winding paths, until at last they reached a chestnut grove, and there they found the boy lying under a tree with his left leg broken. The boy himself told the facts of the case to our reporter substantially as follows: He was upon the tree, and shaking it with all his might to shake off the nuts, and lost his hold and tumbled down, his leg striking the ground with force. He fainted, and the first thing that met his gaze when he became conscious, was the dog standing over him. This was on Friday evening, and the dog never left his side, but kept barking with all his might until Saturday morning. The pangs of hunger the boy felt pretty keenly at this time, and he made an attempt to reach some nuts that lay on the ground a short distance from him. When the dog observed this he started off and returned in a short time with the loaf in his mouth, which he deposited in the boy's lap. He ate of it with relish, and then became lonesome and began to cry. The dog started off again and this time returned with his friends to him. The boy was removed home and a doctor summoned, who set the wounded limb.

Artists' Models.

A Philadelphia paper says: It seems strange, but nevertheless it is a fact, that there are many young ladies in this city who earn their livelihood by acting or poising as live lay figures for the art academies. At first glance it seems dreadfully shocking and vulgar that ladies should appear before a party of young men perfectly nude. It is a queer mode of making money, but were it not for these ladies there would not be any of the fine figures which are christened Dianas and Venuses, but are only such so far as the shape and comeliness of form of the subject goes.

In conversation with a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a reporter of the *Sunday Press* learned most strange things concerning the world of art. He said it was extremely difficult to obtain young ladies who would adopt this business, and only upon the most sacred promises that their individuality would not be revealed do they consent to take the position. "Indeed," said the gentleman, "this rule is so well enforced that there was one lady who appeared before our class at the old academy for four years before I knew who she was."

These nude, live figures only appear before the life class of the academy for sketching. Formerly they came before the gentlemen alone, but in the new building, both ladies and gentleman will study together. No one except the member of the class are ever admitted to the room where they are studying from a figure, and only the best artists are taken into membership in this mysterious body. The method of studying pursued is something like the following: The lady proceeds to a room adjoining the class-room, especially adapted for her. At a given signal she appears before the assembled guests, upon a platform, masked and shrouded in drapery. She is then placed in the proper position required for the study, and soon the deft handlers of the brush proceed to depict her form. She is never allowed to be spoken to by any of the members of the class, and should any of the bold ones break this rule they are immediately and forever expelled.

Indeed, the whole proceeding so soon assumes an air of business that the artists, according to their own statements, forget that the lady who is exposing her charms to their gaze is alive. Of course, there is a shock experienced by the newcomer in the class the first time he is present at the meeting, but it soon wears off.

The ladies who follow this strange mode of procuring a living are in every instance respectable. They are generally led to it by the tempting offers of the large pay which is given for their work. Oftentimes ladies of wealth, who are proud of their charms, and whose vanity exceeds their prudence, act in this capacity for some skillful artist. In the celebrated picture of the "Nine Muses," which created such a furore a few years since, the figures there represented were of living subjects from different parts of the globe, one being reported to be the wife of a wealthy resident of New York, and another of a large merchant of Chicago.

Gold in Alaska.

Alaska is not a territory to which the immigrant has been powerfully attracted hitherto. Its settlement has seemed likely to be postponed until that remote time when the inhabitants of all the rest of the country should begin to feel uncomfortably crowded. If, however, anything can turn a steady current of travel toward a new land it is the discovery of gold therein. Report of such a discovery in Alaska has recently been made. It needs confirmation, it is true, but that is all that is necessary to attract adventurers in greater numbers than could the most salubrious climate or a tropically rich soil. Gold digging is the least profitable of all digging—to the diggers—but that lesson is never learned by those persons who suffer most from ignorance of it.

THANKSGIVING.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America:

In accordance with a practice, at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed, as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to the humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the ceaseless and distinguished benefit bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year. Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages we should not forget the source from whence they are derived, and the extent of our obligations to the Father of all Mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year. By His continuing mercy, civil and religious liberty have been maintained, peace has reigned within our borders, labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted to security from pestilence and other national calamity. Apart from national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, abstaining from all secular pursuits and from their accustomed avocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship and, in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgements and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favor.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United State the 100th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

The registered tonnage of the British empire now amounts to 7,533,492 tons, contained in 36,935 vessels, manned by 337,624 seamen. During the past year 1,766 new vessels were built and registered.

Washday is a holiday, thanks to Dobbin's Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) which is rapidly coming into general use. It acts like magic, and bleaches clothing without injuring it. *

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING RUPTURE.—The Elastic Truss Company have produced a great revolution in the treatment of hernia. Their new truss is worn easy night and day; adapts itself to every motion of the body; never displaced by hardest exercise; retaining rupture comfortably, till soon permanently cured. Sold at the office of the company, No. 683 Broadway, New York city. Trusses sent by mail. Send for circular.—*Com.*

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The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.—*Com.*

Lung fever, common colds, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Com.*

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The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

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The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

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These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	0?½	@	13¾
Common to Good Texans	07½	@	10
Milch Cows	30 00	@	70 00
Hogs—Live	08½	@	08¾
Dressed	09½	@	10½
Sheep	04½	@	06¾
Lambs	0?	@	07½
Cotton—Middlings	14¾	@	14½
Flour—Extra Western	5 90	@	6 80
State Extra	5 10	@	6 31
Wheat—Red Western	4?	@	1 46
No. 2 Spring	1 31	@	1 34
Rye—State	85	@	88
Barley—State	90	@	90
Barley Malt	1 25	@	1 25
Oats—Mixed Western	45	@	47
Corn—Mixed Western	74	@	75
Hay, per cwt	50	@	1 00
Straw, per cwt	55	@	90
Hops....75's—12 @15 .... olds—	04	@	07
Pork—Mess	21 50	@	23 00
Lard	13¼	@	13½
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	28 00	@	29 00
No. 2, new	17 00	@	18 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 75
Herring, Scaled, per box	35	@	40
Petroleum—Crude ....0?½@06¾	Refined—1?½		
Wool—California Fleece	2?	@	3?
Texas "	20	@	26
Australian "	43	@	45
Butter—State	24	@	35
Western Dairy	23	@	34
Western Yellow	20	@	21
Western Ordinary	14	@	14
Pennsylvania Fine	30	@	?3
Cheese—State Factory	?8	@	14
State Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	06	@	13
Eggs—State	25	@	2?
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 40	@	1 42
Rye—State	90	@	9?
Corn—Mixed	7?	@	7?
Barley—State	90	@	1 25
Oats—State	45	@	4?
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 00	@	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 2?
Corn—Mixed	64	@	64½
Oats	4?	@	4?
Rye	85	@	85
Barley	1 14	@	1 14
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	13¾	@	13½
Flour—Extra	8 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 44	@	1 44
Rye	75	@	80
Corn—Yellow	75	@	75
Oats—Mixed	39	@	4?
Petroleum	06½	@	06½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 3?	@	6 ?0
Wheat—Red Western	1 37	@	1 40
Rye	75	@	85
Corn—Yellow	70	@	71
Mixed	72	@	73
Oats—Mixed	38	@	40½
Petroleum—Crude ......10⅛@10¼	Refined—14		

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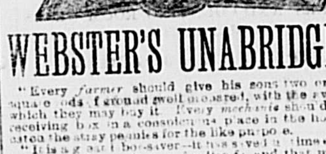

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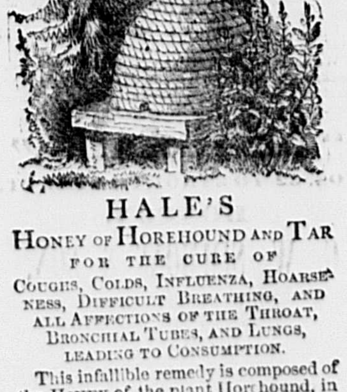

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Do I love you? Do I love you?
Ask the heavens that bend above you
To find a language and to prove you
If they love the living sun.
Ask the burning blinded meadows
What they think about the shadows,
If they love the falling shadows,
When the fervid day is done.

Ask the bluebells and the daisies,
Lost amid the hot field mazes,
Lifting up their thirsty faces,
If they love the summer rains.
Ask the linnets and the plovers,
In the nest-life made for lovers,
Ask the bees and ask the clovers—
Will they tell you for your pains?

Do I, darling, do I love you?
What, I pray, can that behoove you?
How in love's name can I move you,
When for love's sake I am dumb!
If I told you, if I told you,
Would that keep you, would that hold you
Here at last where I enfold you?
If it would—Hush! Darling, come!

—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.*

THE BUFFALO BILL SCHOOL.

A Writer Tells us Something About Them and their Peculiarities.

A writer in *Harper's*, describing the Western towns which spring up so suddenly on lines of new roads, says: The most astonishing crop the plains ever produced was the one of "Bill" heroes. If an ambitious frontiersman named William chanced to see an Indian or kill a few bison, he at once took unto his name an addition, and became a character. But let it not be supposed he was a hero among his companions. To them he ever remained plain Bill, or, at the best, with a Jones or Brown added, as the case might be. I remember one particular teamster whose name was William Hobbs. He could not have placed a bullet from his carbine in a barn door at one hundred paces. And yet, without any provocation whatever, he seized upon the word California and wore it, although that wonderful State had never, to my certain knowledge, been favored with his presence. This man had not been cut out for a hero. His becoming one was in direct violation of nature's laws. He was fat, short of wind, red-faced, and timid as a hare. As the frontiersmen expressed it, having never lost any Indians, he could not be induced by any consideration to find one. However, by lying in wait for tourists and correspondents, he often managed to get business as a guide. He had donned a suit of buckskin made in St. Louis, and would state to the gaping stranger: "My name's California Bill here; over thar it's 'Pache, on 'count of my fightin' the tribe." He could not have told one of the latter from a Digger; yet soon the Eastern papers came back with thrilling descriptions of this noted scout and Indian slayer. "Iron muscles wrapped in buckskin, piercing eyes, a dead shot at red skins," and so forth. And yet I have known this dead shot to miss, four times in succession, a bison at fifty yards; and on one occasion, having mistaken a Mexican herder for an Indian, he fled so fast and far that he lost hat and pistol and ruined his horse. After this he was fain to go East and perambulate New York in long hair and dirty buckskin, and be heralded by open-mouthed newsboys as "Forny Bill, the feller what chaws up the Injun nation." These specimens are also apt to fall upon some cheap story writer, who embalms them as heroes, and gives them the *entree* of saloons and hotels. But when forced back by want to the haunts of the frontier, the breeches of skin, broad hat, and swagger are put away, and the usual garments of the plain adopted. Out there, where the poverty of spirit lurking beneath is known, a lion's skin does not change the character of the animal borrowing it.

Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill, whom I met often on the plains, much more fairly deserved their names. The former I knew first as teamster, then bartender, and finally scout. He certainly knew more about the plains than any one I ever met. Wild Bill, during the years that I was cognizant of his actions, filled at intervals the positions of scout, saloon keeper, refugee, and sheriff. The number of persons I knew him to kill was five, three at Hays and two at Abilene. It seems as if such men as Bill were designed by Providence to act as a sort of carnivore for keeping down the increase of their species. In all of my residence upon the frontier, during which time sixty-two graves were filled by violence, in no case was the murder otherwise than a benefit to society. The dangerous class killed within its own circle, but never courted justice by shedding better blood. Orderly people looked on with something like satisfaction, as at wolves rending each other. The snarl was the click of a revolver, and the bite followed the bark. These were the men who gloried in snuffing out a candle or a life at thirty paces.

I remember one instance in which the power of mind over the brute force represented by these characters was oddly developed. The writer was one of a party which embraced Senator Ben Wade, and which had paused for a night's rest at the new town. Retiring to our rooms in the hastily constructed hotel, we listened on the creaking beds to the strange sounds around. The partitions between apartments were but six feet high, and sound flowed freely over the whole floor. Under the window was a tumult of drunken Texans, and a man in some far off room was having a desperate struggle with his boots. They were tight, and he was "tight;" and after a fruitless struggle we heard him crawling between the sheets with the remark: "If the landlord wants them boots off, let him come and take them off himself." We knew when anybody was turning over, or when a brush was laid down in any part of the house. Every creak and stamp and snore was reported faithfully to our ears.

Presently there arose an unusual brawl in the office below, and up the main stairs came stumbling a drunken Texan. He knew that Senator Wade was in town, but had no idea he was in this particular house. We could hear him all the way up anathematizing the Senator, and fate in a wild freak plunged him into the room adjoining Wade's. Sprawling upon the bed, our Texan, in drunken accents, commenced informing the powers of the night that he wished the Indians would "scalp old Ben Wade," as he had no business "comin' into this yere country." Over and over again was the wish loudly expressed, to the annoyance of all on the floor, but none dared remonstrate. Soon the Senator's bed creaked ominously. We were alarmed. Ohio wrath was evidently rising, and visions of bloody encounters with long-haired Texans came before us. As the rude speech again came forth, a deep voice issued out of the Senator's castle. Slowly and emphatically, as if addressing his colleagues, came the words: "Old Ben Wade had rather be scalped by the Indians than kept awake all night by the twaddle of a drunken fool." Texas was struck dumb. The physical bully quailed from unexpected contact with the intellectual giant. Up to that moment none of the guests had known of Mr. Wade's presence. As the silence continued in Texan's apartment, there came subdued snickers from all around, then one bold laugh, and immediately after a chorus of cheers and shouts from every sleeping pen. In the midst of these the man from the tall grass country shuffled down stairs.

What Smoking Costs.

Says the Worcester (Mass.) *Palladium:* Probably not many who smoke cigars regularly are aware of the expensiveness of the habit. They whiff away their Havanas without a thought of what the practice is actually costing them. It is only five cents or ten cents a time, and so they indulge, unconscious that they are converting houses, lands, capital, and the essentials of life, into smoke. But let us look at it in the light of arithmetic. Suppose you should save the money you pay for cigars and put it into the savings bank where the interest will be compounded semi-annually—have you the slightest idea of the amount of such savings in the run of years! Beginning with the lowest daily cost of the use of tobacco: two and three-quarter cents a day deposited as above will amount to $10 in a year, to $130 in ten years, and to $2,900 in fifty years. How many smokers, who have been in the habit for fifty years, have kept themselves down to two and three-quarter cents a day? If you should lay aside in the same manner five and one-quarter cents per day, it would amount to $20 in a year, $260 in ten years, $5,800 in fifty years. Saving likewise eleven cents daily, you will have $40 at the end of the year, $520 in ten years, and $11,600 in fifty years. This last sum, if saved by the young clerk, in a single decade would leave him quite a little capital to invest in some legitimate business. And many poor young men are spending eleven cents daily for cigars and tobacco! But let us step up higher. Laying aside twenty-seven and one-half cents per day you save $100 in a year, $1,300 in ten years, and $29,000 in fifty years. In the same ratio fifty-five cents a day foots $200 the first year, $2,600 in ten years, and $58,000 in fifty years. If you should save $1.10 a day, it would leave you $400 at the end of the year, $5,200 in ten years, and $116,000 in fifty years.

Now we ask the earnest attention of smokers to the above figures, and put the question whether they can really afford to indulge in a practice so costly. Take the eleven cents a day. The sum at the end of the year would leave you forty dollars, enough to pay the bread bill for quite a family. By studying the above can you not see how you are unconsciously sending off into space to make the circuit of the globe money that would purchase a good homestead, and leave you something besides to make comfortable your old age? We recommend to all smokers to take an evening, sit down with their families, and consider whether they can afford to smoke; whether their happiness, their future prospects and their respectability would not be greatly enhanced by a total discontinuance of the odious practice.

A Lot of Them.

The Toronto *Globe* tells a comical story, with a *denouement* suggestive of one of the complications in "Love's Labor Lost." A good-looking servant girl had, it appears, three beaux to her string, viz.: A military man, a policeman, and an ordinary white man. She had arranged matters so that separate evenings were set aside for each of the ardent young suitors, and three distinct courses of love ran quite smooth, despite the proverb. One unlucky evening, however, all three suitors chanced to drop in one after another. An interval of very desultory conversation, and embarrassing pauses, was terminated by the pattering of a female foot descending on the stairs. "Here's missis," exclaimed the girl, as she hastily snatched some intricate woolly substance, full of long needles, and was instantly intently engaged knitting, while the three gentlemen bolted into three several adjoining rooms, and all was supposed to be well. But "the missis" happened to want something in the room where the ordinary citizen was, and she encountered Mr. Citizen right there. "What are you doing here? What do you mean by being in this room?" indignantly inquired the missis, and she super-added the threat: "I'll send for the police!" Mr. Citizen, calmly pointing to another door, remarked: "If you want the police, he is in there." The missis flew to the other door, found the policeman, and poured out the second vial of wrath upon him, thus: "You're a nice policeman, ain't you? What do you mean by this conduct? I declare I will send for the military!" "Madam," retorted the policeman, "nothing is easier; if you want the military, you will find him in there," pointing to the third door. Military didn't wait to be unearthed; he promptly came forth, and saluted. There was a slight scream, and a pattering of the female ascending foot on the kitchen stairway. The three suitors went away without the usual ceremonies at the gate.

Display at Funerals.

An exchange in protesting against the custom of extravagant display that now prevails at funerals, says: This sort of thing should be stopped. Poor people make geese of themselves in rivaling each other at these ceremonials, and the rich—well, the rich are simply absurd. The extravagance of funeral ceremonials has increased to such a degree in this country as to become a serious burden to the living, and to lead to the formation of funeral reform societies. We are gratified to observe, therefore, that in the burial of one of our best known journalists there was an absence of display.

The Cattle Disease.

The London *Farmer*, in the course of an article on the cattle disease, says the number of cases for the quarter ending the sixteenth of October was as follows: In Somersetshire, 83,000; in Cheshire, 50,000; in Dorsetshire, 48,000; in Gloucestershire, 44,000; in Oxforshire, 39,000; in Warwickshire, 33,000; in Norfolk, 31,000; in Cumberland, 23,000. Throughout England and Wales there were for the same time over 500,000 cases. The money damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

Child Life on a Farm.

It was May. The tender new leaves, just unfolding, gave all the woods a misty, hazy look; the apple trees were in full bloom, the whole air was sweet with flower fragrance and trembling with bird songs, and this old earth seemed like fairyland.

Mr. Kendall and his little boy, Teddy, were working down on the meadow. Teddy was riding horse for his father to plow. His legs were so short that they stuck out each side nearly straight, and once, going under an apple tree, the low branches brushed him off. When Teddy was first promoted to riding horse to plow, he felt it a great honor and privilege, but the charm of novelty had long since fled, and "riding horse" became as stupid as any other work you're obliged to do. This morning he would much have perferred carting manure with Ralph and Aaron to jogging up and down, up and down, on old Kate's back.

But boys on a farm have to work, and girls, too. This bright May morning, when everything said: "Come out doors and play," when she wanted to go for wild flowers, Millie had to stay in and wash dishes, make beds, run up stairs and down on errands all the forenoon, because her mother was cleaning house. But she and Teddy both had famous appetites for the corn beef and bag pudding at dinner time, and perhaps enjoyed the afternoon's play all the better for the morning's work.

After dinner they went down into the meadow, Tip and Ty both following them, like little dogs. Sometimes they let the children carry them, but usually they preferred scampering along on their own responsibility, hiding in the grass, and pouncing out at each other, turning somersaults, prancing along sidewise with high arched backs, and behaving generally in a way that often appeared to very much shock their dignified mother, old Blackie.

There is no better playfellow in summer than a brook. You can have no end of fun with a brook. To-day Teddy said:

"Let's go down to the brook and see what the freshet did."

The spring freshet often altered the course of the brook, changed its banks, and made it almost a new stream.

Millie pushed and squeezed through a thick fringe of pussy willows on the brook's bank.

"Oh, Teddy," she cried, "what do you think? Here's an island, a real, true island!"

The brook had divided into two parts, inclosing quite a piece of land.

"What a jolly place to play Robinson Crusoe!" said Teddy.

"But how can we get over there?" asked Millie, gazing ruefully at the stream which flowed between them and this promised land. "If we try to jump it, we shall tumble into the water. It's too wide to jump."

Teddy looked puzzled for a moment; then his face brightened with an idea.

"I'll tell you. Here's the way."

He bent down one of the supple young willows. It reached over to the island. Standing on it, and holding by a branch above he slid safely across, at the same time enjoying a delightful teeter on the bending bough.

Then Millie tried the new-fashioned bridge. All went well till she jumped off on the other side, when up snapped the willow, catching Millie's skirts, and suspending her in the air about a foot above the ground.

Here was a nice situation. Teddy couldn't have reached the branch to pull it down, even if he had not been laughing so hard. There was nothing for it but that he must leap the brook, splashing into the water on the other side, and come over on the branch again to release the dangling Millie.

"Did it tear my dress much?" asked Millie, when once more on earth.

"Not much. I guess Aunt Olive'll mend it for you."

"No; I've got to do it myself now," said Millie, twisting her neck to look anxiously at the gaping rent.

Tip and Ty had to be brought over next.

"There!" said Teddy, warm and red with his exertions, as he landed the last cat, "here we are, all the inhabitants. Now, this is our country. We discovered it. We can do anything we're a mind to here."

It was agreed that Millie, being more familiar with the book, should be Robinson Crusoe, Teddy, Man Friday, and the kittens llamas. The llamas, however, were not a success. They would climb trees, and they wouldn't have burdens tied to their backs, so finally they were allowed to be the wild animals peculiar to this island. A thick clump of willow bushes, into which Teddy and Millie could just squeeze themselves by cutting out some of the branches, was the cave.

The island was mostly covered with sand, its chief natural products being willow bushes, a little thin, wiry grass, and coltsfoot. As Aunt Olive used coltsfoot for cough medicine, Millie and Teddy were confirmed in their opinion that this was one of the most remarkable islands ever discovered. It was to be called "Kendall's island," after the discoverers. They would bring corn and beans down there, and plant a garden.

"Then," said Millie, who was of a hopeful turn of mind, "we can sell all we raise to father. I know he'll buy it, 'cause he promised to give us ten cents for every hundred squash bugs we'd kill this summer, and of course he'd be gladder to have us raise things ourselves. We'll get real rich, Teddy."

"Yes," said Teddy, "perhaps we shall have $2 apiece by fall. What shall you do with your money?"

"I shall buy a microscope," responded Millie, promptly. Ever since she had somewhere read of the wonders revealed by microscopes, her ambition had been to possess one. To look into the unknown worlds hid in water drops—what delight that must be!

"Pooh, I shan't!" said Teddy. "I shall buy a sheep from father. Then I shall have wool and lambs to sell, and before long money enough to buy a farm of my own. You can come and live in my house if you want to."

"I'd rather live with father and mother; but I'll come a visiting, and bring the microscope, too."—*Christian Union.*

THE HOP CROP.—The hop crop is quite good. In New York the yield was at least one-third more than any crop for the last five years. There was a large yield on all the fields in Oregon. The culture there is yet in its infancy, but the bottom lands of the Willammette will probably prove the finest lands in the world for hop growing.

They speak now of Weston as a man who has two soles and a single thought.

A Brave Boy.

Mrs. Charles Ginty, living on the Oil Creek road, Warren, Pa., left her house in charge of her three children and a neighbor's child while she went to make some purchases. The Ginty children were Charley, aged ten; Maggie, three years old, and Edith, a baby, eleven months old. Sarah Smiley, the neighbor's child, was aged seven. During the absence of Mrs. Ginty the girls, Sarah and Maggie, got the kerosene oil can and were playing with it near the stove. Charley was out doors, and the baby asleep in the cradle. The little girls in some way spilled the oil out of the can, and a spark snapping from the stove ignited it before it could be taken up. The blaze of the burning oil filled the room, and the screams of the children attracted the boy (Charley), who rushed into the house. The flames were between the door and the children, but he rushed through them and first snatched the baby from the cradle, and bore it back through the flames and laid it, badly burned, on the ground outside. The Smiley girl got out of a back window, and escaped with slight bruises. As soon as the boy had deposited his baby sister in a safe place, he hurried back to bring out Maggie, the three-year-old. He fought his way through the wall of fire, and as he reached the space on the other side, saw his little sister enter a closet on that side of the house and shut and fasten the door. Charley hammered on the door and called his sister's name, and begged her to open the door so he might rescue her, for he saw that the house was doomed. The little girl seemed to be crazed with fright, however, and did not open the door. The brave boy was finally compelled to abandon his sister to her fate, and fly for his own life. Before assistance arrived, the house was all in flames, and the boy was found lying on the ground near the baby, almost unconscious, and was unable to tell the men who were trying to put the fire out that his little sister was locked in the closet in the burning house. A portion of the bedding and furniture was removed, while the child was left to be consumed. It was not until the house was burned up that the terrible announcement was made that one of the children was missing. A search was made among the ruins, and the charred remains of the unfortunate child were found.

The injuries received by the brave Ginty boy in saving the baby, and his attempts at rescuing his other little sister, it is feared will prove fatal. His clothing was nearly all burned off, and his hair singed to the scalp. His face and hands are also burned to a blister. The baby (Edith) is burned badly about the head and face, and is also in a very critical condition. The latest accounts from the scene of the shocking occurrence state that Mrs. Ginty has become a raving maniac.

Love-Making in Portugal.

A correspondent writing from Portugal says: The young men here have one occupation more important even than wearing tight boots—that of making the very mildest form of courtship known among men. The process, indeed, is carried on in so Platonic a manner, and with so much proper feeling, that I doubt if even the strictest English governess would find anything in it to object to. The young gentlemen pay their addresses by simply standing in front of the house occupied by the object of their affections, while the young person in question looks down approvingly from an upper window, and there the matter ends. They are not within speaking distance, and have to content themselves with expressive glances and dumb show, for it would be thought highly unbecoming for the young lady to allow a *billet-doux* to flutter down into the street, while the laws of gravitation stand in the way of the upward flight of such a document—unweighted, at least, with a stone, and this, of course, might risk giving the young lady a black eye, or breaking her father's window panes. So the lovers there remain, often for hours, feeling, no doubt, very happy, but looking unutterably foolish. These silent courtships sometimes continue for very long periods before the lover can ask the fatal question, or the lady return the final answer. I heard a story of one such protracted courtship, which an ingenious novelist might easily work into a pretty romance.

About forty or fifty years ago, before the suppression of convents in Portugal, a young lady was engaged to be married. For some reason or other, the marriage did not come off, and the girl was placed in a Benedictine nunnery at Oporto. Soon after came the abolition of convents; but, while the monasteries were absolutely dissolved, and the monks scattered, the nuns who were already inmates of religious houses were suffered there to remain. The young lady accordingly, on the suppression occurring, did not leave the Benedictine convent. It is presumed, however, that the rules of this particular establishment were somewhat relaxed, for the young gentleman who had been engaged to this nun was observed to take his constant stand before the barred window of his former mistress' cell, while she would become visible behind the grating. Here the romance I have imagined would, perhaps, rather lack incident, and, except in a master's hand, might grow monotonous, for this hopeless courtship lasted no fewer than four-and-thirty years, till a bowed and middle-aged man paced the pavement and looked up to a gray-haired mistress. It only ended with the death of the lady, a few years ago. Many persons have assured me that they had often been eye-witnesses of what I have described, and I found the fact was quite notorious in Oporto.

A Snake Story.

The *Star*, of Wilmington, N. C., publishes a curious story from one of the inland counties. It is to the effect that a man and wife went away from home for the day leaving their children in charge of a colored girl. On their return the four children lay dead on the floor, and on the table was a half eaten cabbage. The girl said that the children had eaten of the cabbage, and soon after were seized with convulsions and vomiting, and died. The horror-stricken parents suspected, of course, that the servant had poisoned the children, and insisted that she should eat some of the cabbage. She willingly complied, and partook heartily. A few minutes after eating she also died. The father then investigated the vegetable and found in the heart of it a small rattlesnake, boiled to death. The *Star* does not vouch for the truth of the story, but says that it was told by a reliable countryman, who, however, could not remember the names of the alleged victims of the dead rattle snake.

BURR AND HAMILTON.

Their Famous Duel, Resulting in the Death of Hamilton.

The duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton was fought early on the morning of July 11, 1804. The preliminary correspondence had begun on the 20th of June, William P. Van Ness being the friend of Burr, and Judge Nathaniel Pendleton acting for Hamilton. The challenge was at length given by Burr and accepted, and the parties prepared for the meeting. Hamilton executed his will, stating several reasons why he should not fight a duel, but still yielding to the prevailing sentiments and demands of the time. Burr, the night before, wrote some letters, and then lay down and slept till morning.

The spot selected for the combat was at Weehawken, in Hudson county, New Jersey, about two miles and a half above Hoboken, and opposite Sixty-fourth street of New York. It was a quiet nook in the rock above the North river shore.

Ten full paces were measured, and then they cast lots for the choice of position and to decide who should give the word. General Hamilton's second won in both cases. The pistols were then loaded in the presence of all, and the principals placed. Hamilton's position faced the river and the city. It was unfortunate, for the sun and the glancing waves might have interfered. But in the end it mattered not. Burr was faced toward the heights under which they stood.

Judge Pendleton handed the pistol to Hamilton, and asked:

"Will you have the hair-spring set?"

"Not this time," was the quiet answer.

Pendleton then explained the rules under which they were to fire, as follows: "The parties being stationed, the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he shall say 'Present!' After this the parties shall present, and fire when they please. If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say, 'One, two, three—fire!' and he shall then fire, or lose his fire."

Pendleton asked if they were ready. Upon being answered, he gave the word "Present!" Both parties presented, and fired in succession. The seconds did not precisely agree as to the succession of shots, but it is believed that Burr fired first, and that Hamilton's shot was involuntary. Colonel Burr's shot took effect, and Hamilton fell almost instantly against the bowlder, his pistol going off at the moment.

Burr then advanced toward Hamilton with an air and gesture expressive of regret. But being urged from the field by his friend, he turned about and withdrew, his friend shielding him with an umbrella to prevent recognition by the boatmen and surgeon, who were then approaching. Burr returned home to breakfast.

Hamilton's second sprang forward and lifted the general to a sitting posture. The ball had struck the middle of a rib and fractured it, and then lodged in his spine. Dr. Hosack says: "His countenance of death I shall never forget. He had at that instant just strength enough to say: 'This is a mortal wound, doctor,' when he sank away and became to all appearances lifeless. His pulses were not to be felt, and upon laying my hand upon his heart and perceiving no motion there, I considered him as irrevocably gone. I, however, observed to Mr. Pendleton that the only chance for his reviving was immediately to get him upon the water. We therefore lifted him up and carried him out of the woods to the margin of the bank, where the bargemen aided us in conveying him into the boat, which immediately put out."

Before they reached the opposite shore he revived, and from a remark he made seemed apparently unconscious that his pistol had been discharged. He was taken to the house of a friend, Mr. Bayard, at Greenwich, and survived until the next day about two P. M., when he died in the forty-eighth year of his age. Hamilton's town residence was at No. 52 Cedar street, and his family were at the Grange, but he was buried in Trinity churchyard, from the residence of Mr. Church, his brother-in-law, in Robinson street, now Park place.

An examination the next day, as to the direction of Hamilton's ball, showed that it had passed through the limb of the cedar tree, about twelve feet from the ground, and four feet wide of the direct line between him and Burr.

How Franklin Secured a Seat.

Dr. Franklin owed much of his extraordinary success to his keen insight into human nature and a sagacity that quickly perceived the best and readiest method of obtaining a desired end. To be sure, many of his strategic movements were not always commendable, but they were more humorous than injurious, of which the following is a characteristic specimen.

In the year 1772 Franklin visited Boston, and on his return to Philadelphia, at every stopping place he was beset with officious inquiries for his name, business, etc., on which he determined to be beforehand with such interrogatories in future. At the next tavern he registered himself as Benjamin Franklin, from Boston to Philadelphia, a printer not worth a dollar, eighteen years of age, a single man who is seeking his fortune, etc., and his singular introduction checked all further inquiries, and effectually repulsed the daring propensities of Yankee inquisitiveness. At one of the public houses the fireplace was surrounded by men so closely packed that our traveler could not approach near enough to feel any of its agreeable warmth, and being cold and chilled he called out:

"Hostler, have you any oysters?"

"Yes, sir," said the man.

"Well, then, give my horse a peck."

"What, give your horse oysters?"

"Yes," retorted Franklin, "give him a peck of oysters."

The hostler carried out the oysters and many of the occupants of the fireplace went with him to witness the great curiosity of a horse eating oysters. Franklin seated himself comfortably before the fire and derived much satisfaction and enjoyment from the funny experiment. Soon the man came in, and the company with rueful faces expressed most decided dissatisfaction at their disappointment.

"The horse would not eat the oysters, sir," and they had lost their cozy, comfortable, warm seats.

"Well, if the horse won't eat them, I'll eat them myself, and you may try him with a peck of oats."

The alligator that swallowed a corset is dead. It stayed on his stomach.

AN INSURGENT'S REVENGE.

A Terrible Story of the Insurrection in the Turkish Provinces.

An Englishman, traveling in the insurrectionary Turkish provinces, tells the following story: In the early gray of morning the insurgents who had descended from the chief range toward the Save were joined by seventy-five men from the Austrian side, and all set off together to fall upon the Turkish block-houses along the Save and Wrbas, and all the Turkish houses and posts in the eastern angle formed by those two rivers. The Turks were surprised, nearly all massacred, and their block-houses and dwellings burned. The insurgents had one man killed and seven wounded; the Turks twenty-seven killed, some burnt in the houses, and many wounded—how many they could not tell me. I expressed surprise that so many Turks should be killed, and so few insurgents. Thereupon one of the insurgents got up, fetched a bag, and out of it took a ghastly head and laid it on the table. "There," he said, "and twenty-six more are on the other side. To-morrow we shall have a bonfire!" This was a startling way of verifying an assertion; and I must confess that I had to seek refuge in a cup of coffee till I had regained my equanimity. Meanwhile the head glared at me, and seemed to protest against the company. "But," I said, "do you think that this ferocity will gain you any more sympathy?" "Quite the contrary. We are not accustomed to wage war like that, or mutilate the dead." "No," cried one of the men, suddenly, crimson with passion; "no, you English do not wage war like that against a civilized nation. But you, too, have had your blood roused like ours—more than we have, perhaps—and you shatter your prisoners to pieces before the cannon's mouth. When your wives and children were tortured and massacred, you had no pity for the Sepoys. You must remember that this is a personal war. There is not one of us who has not suffered worse from the Turks than ever you did from the Sepoys, and that as long as we remember. My mother was burnt to death in 1862. My wife was impaled eight weeks ago, and my two children, one six months old and the other two years, bayonetted and thrown to the pigs. How dare you reproach us with ferocity? How can you reproach a wild beast for ferocity? Say!"

"But," I replied, with something sticking in my throat, for I did not half like the turn matters were taking, "but you are not beasts." "We are!" thundered my opponent. "We are beasts, and you and the rest of Europe have made us so. You handed us over to infidels and to Turks. You were either fools or rascals. You jumbled Turks and Arabs together; you thought the Alhambra was built by Turks, and that Arab science was Turkish; but you did not know that the Turks are an accursed race—Cain's cursed progeny—and that where they once set foot the grass will never grow again. Or, knowing all this, you still supported them. No sum too large to procure them the filth they revel in; no concession too small for us. Would you like to have your daughter sent for by a bey, stripped, examined and sent back to you with an order to keep her another six months—to fatten her into a beast for a pasha's lust? That happened last year to that man there. Was it for that you lent the Turks £200,000,000? Say, are you not fools or rascals? Still we thank you. The Turks have fattened on us; you have fattened on them. They have ruined us; you have ruined them; and now that they are sucked dry and bankrupt, you have suddenly discovered that you sympathize with us. Sympathy! We want more than sympathy; we want justice. You and the Turks are the sorcerers who have changed us into wehrwolves. Release us. Give us back our souls; give us back our human form. Till then we must obey our instincts." So saying, he seized the head, dashed it into a corner, and stalked out of the room. For some moments there was complete silence, and the aspect of the faces around me was something fearful. I could say nothing. I felt as if I was guilty of all this, and could only smoke in silence. At last one of them broke the spell, and begged me to excuse what had been said and make no mention of it. But it was true, he said; and never had they been so badly treated as since the Crimean war.

Infection.

The process by which disease is usually conveyed from one person to another is termed infection, and the means by which infection is caused are often very curious.

In Scotland a servant girl fell ill with scarlet fever, and died. Her "kist," or trunk, containing her clothing, was sent home to her relations. On the way it lay some weeks at a station on the railroad. The children of the ticket agent played about it, and were soon struck down with scarlet fever. Its contents were finally dispersed as presents among the relations of the deceased girl, and wherever they were taken in, scarlet fever found its victims. The only good resulting from the prevalence of the fever was that it afforded a barrier to a more virulent type coming from another quarter. On reaching this village the latter wave was arrested, persons being very rarely attacked a second time.

Infection is sometimes carried by animals. A gentleman, who lost two children by malignant scarlet fever, made great search for the origin of the disease. For a long time he could discover nothing. At last it appeared that a pup with which his children had played had been reared in a house where there was scarlatina, and had carried the poisonous matter in his woolly hair.

Late Chicago Poetry.

"My son," said old Keizle, appearing at the head of the stairs with a suspicious looking strap in his hand, "it is now the rosy time of morn, and Aurora shines high in the heavens, warming the heart of the lark as he soars aloft filling the air with his melodies. Awake, my son, and breathe thou the freshness of a new-born day!" "Let Aurora shine as high as she pleases, naught I ask but sleep," said Tom, as he pulled the blankets close about and turned over; but old Keizle was not to be trifled with, and gathering the blankets in one hand he roared: "But, my son, the busy day, waked by the lark, hath roused the ribald crow, and them infernal hogs is in the cornfield raisin' blazes with the fodder! Git up, you lazy, snorin' hound you, or I'll blister your hide wuss'n a yaller jacket!" "I come!" replied Tom, as he arose from his couch of rest and rye straw with the alacrity of a streak of spring lightning.

DEALINGS WITH BURGLARS.

The Robbery that Bankrupted the Winthrop Bank.

On the twenty-third of July last, in the early morning, the safe of the Winthrop (Maine) bank was blown open, and the burglars stole $90,000 in bonds, bankrupting the institution. A reward of $10,000 was offered, but the efforts of the detectives were fruitless. The officers of the bank knew, however, that the bonds could not readily be negotiated, and so they waited patiently. The first clew was obtained by Joshua Taggart, the Philadelphia detective, who, being in Boston on business about ten days after the robbery, extended his trip to Winthrop. He examined the safes, that had been sent to Boston to be exchanged for new ones, and the indications were that the burglary had been committed by persons whom he knew. He procured a description of certain men seen in Winthrop on the day before the robbery, and soon afterward wrote to the bank officials asking them to send one of their number to Philadelphia at once with authority to act. The mission was given to Col. Charles A. Wing of Winthrop, and on the sixth of September he went to Philadelphia with full authority.

An arrangement was made for the burglars' agent to meet Col. Wing in a secluded place on the 9th of September, and the person who represented the burglars offered to restore all the securities except the government bonds and the currency. Col. Wing said that if that was the final determination in regard to the government bonds, he would not care to negotiate. The robbers' agent seemed indifferent, and smoked his cigar, and twirled a cane. Finally Col. Wing asked what could be done in regard to the other securities.

"My directions are for twenty per cent. of the market value," was the reply.

The interview was then adjourned for three hours, and another place was selected for the second meeting. Then the burglars' agent offered for $10,000 to restore all the property, except currency and government bonds, which the burglars had disposed of. Col. Wing asked time to report to the trustees of the bank.

Col. Wing reported the result of his mission to the bank officers, and they unanimously thought that the $10,000 should be paid. As the appointment of a receiver by the court was then pending, a decision was deferred until after the appointment had been made. The receiver concurred with the trustees, and obtained an order from the court authorizing him to offer a reward, not exceeding $10,000, for the recovery of "certain assets set forth in his petition." The receiver then gave Col. Wing $10,000, and authorized him to recover the property. On the twenty-fifth of October Col. Wing started for Philadelphia. The agent of the robbers was in New York, and Col. Wing and Detective Taggart agreed by telegraph to meet him in the St. Nicholas Hotel on the evening of the twenty-seventh. All parties were prompt, and a meeting was arranged for the same evening up town in a small back room, up two flights of stairs in a building occupied as a saloon. Col. Wing and Taggart were on time, and a few minutes afterward the robbers' agent entered with a package. He was not the same person whom Col. Wing had seen in Philadelphia, and evidently did not wish to be recognized. The collar of his heavy overcoat was drawn up around his neck, and his felt hat was down over his eyes. He held a white handkerchief to his face, which completely concealed his features. The $10,000 package was in $100 bank notes. Taggart handed the money over, and the agent handed a package to Detective Taggart. The securities which the agent had promised to return were all there. Immediately after receiving the money the man went out of the room. The market value of the securities recovered is $50,000.

The Fence Story.

A man who prided himself on his morality, who was constantly saying: "I am doing pretty well, on the whole; I sometimes get mad and swear, but then I am strictly honest; I work on Sunday when I am particularly busy, but I give a good deal to the poor, and I never was drunk in my life"—this man once hired a canny Scotchman to build a fence around his lot, and gave him very particular directions as to his work. In the evening, when the Scotchman came in from his labor, the man said:

"Well, Jock, is the fence built, and is it tight and strong?"

"I cannot say it is all tight and strong," replied Jock, "but it is a good average fence, anyhow. If some parts are a little weak, others are extrastrong. I don't know but I may have left a gap here and there a yard wide or so, but then I made up for it by doubling the number of rails on each side of the gap. I dare say that the cattle will find it a very good fence on the whole, and will like it, though I canna just say that it's perfect in every part."

"What!" cried the man, not seeing the point. "Do you tell me that you have built a fence around my lot with weak places in it, and gaps in it? Why, you might as well have built no fence at all. If there's one opening, or a place where an opening can be made, the cattle will be sure to find it, and will all go through. Don't you know, man, that a fence must be perfect or it is worthless?"

"I used to think so," said the Scotchman, "but I hear you talk so much about averaging matters with the Lord, seems to me that we might try it with the cattle. If an average fence won't do for them, I am afraid that an average character won't do in the day of judgment. When I was on shipboard, and a storm was driving us on the rocks, the captain cried: 'Let go the anchor!' But the mate shouted back: 'There is a broken link in the cable.' Did the captain say, when he heard that: 'No matter, it's only one link; the rest of the chain is good. Ninety-nine of the one hundred links are strong. Its average is high. It only lacks one per cent. of being perfect. Surely the anchor ought to respect so excellent a chain, and not break away from it.' No, indeed; he shouted: 'Get another chain!'

"He knew that a chain with one broken link was no chain at all. That he might as well throw the anchor overboard without any cable as with a defective one. So with the anchor of our souls. If there is the least flaw in the cable it is not safe to trust it. We had better throw it away and try to get a new one that we know is perfect."

"Was not her death rather sudden?" said a condoling friend to a bereaved widower. "Well, yes, rather, for her."

A Song of the Maiden Morn.

A song of the maiden morn,
A song for my little maid,
Of the silver sunlight born!

But I am afraid, afraid,
When I come my maid may be
Nothing, there, but a shade.

But oh, her shadow is more to me
Than the shadowless light of eternity!

Items of Interest.

Men who swear in their sleep should not sleep in church.

The olive crop in southern Europe is short, and oil is held at higher prices.

Oregon has a new town called Pay Up. It is said to a good place for settlement.

A girl being accused of trifling with her lover's feelings replied: "I plead jilty."

The apple crop has been so large in England that cider sells for a penny a quart at country inns.

A modern essayist defines gossip to be the "putting of two and two together and making five of them."

An old farmer in Iowa has an odd way of protecting his daughters. He rubs their teeth with an onion.

When the preacher quotes: "Be not wise in your own conceit," he closes for many the only door to wisdom.

A Chicago girl worth $3,000,000 is out doing house work in order to know how to govern her own mansion when she gets one.

F. C., a candid man, advertises as follows in a Chicago paper: I want a wife that has got the stamps; looks and age no object.

Governor Dingley is constantly receiving letters from Maine farmers who have gone West and want help to get back again.

"What is the chief product of Africa?" inquired a teacher of a boy. "Sources of the Nile and big explorers," was the triumphant reply.

A man who has traveled says that it didn't take him long to find out that the brakemen own all the railroads and the clerks all the hotels.

The past summer has been noted by meteorologists as being cooler by five degrees than the average season for more than eighty years past.

An itemizer, puffing a certain style of paper collar, says that its peculiar finish "makes it thoroughly respiration proof." It must be a regular choker.

"Mike, have you settled that affair with Lews yet?" "Yes, he kicked me off the stoop last week, and since that he has stopped bothering me."

A doctor at Montreal has sued his landlord for $20,000 damages for ill health, caused, he alleges, by the unhealthiness of the house in which he resides.

Look out for swindlers operating in the rural districts, making contracts for "fire-proof roofing pitch," and getting promissory notes for the same.

During the great Texas cyclone, September 14-18, there was not a single flash of lightning, nor was any disturbance of telegraph wires experienced.

When your blood is warm and your temper hot,
Don't "fly" just then, you had better not;
Reflect for a moment, count one, two, three,
Then count it it again and see how you'll be—
Keep cool!

Sewing has been taught in the public schools of Boston for twenty-three years, and it is now discovered that it is illegal to expend public money for that purpose.

Shoe dealer—"I find we have no number twelve shoes, sir; but here is a pair of large nines." Customer—"Nines! Do you take me for Cinderella?"

They killed so many fatted calves and beeves at the late funeral of the Khedive's daughter that the butchers of Alexandria have since raised the price of meat.

"I don't say that the eggs you sold me the other day were bad," said a man the other day to his grocer, "but I think the hen that laid them must have been pretty sick."

Two hundred and sixty-three years ago Sir Henry Walton said in a letter to a friend: An embassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of the commonwealth.

It was a weakness of Mr. Ami Jackson to take a drop too much, and his habitual soliloquy when fuddled was: "Am I Ami, or am I not Ami? If I am not Ami, who in thunder am I?"

Thomas Owens, who must have been very hungry, recently paid $7.25 for one bowl of chowder, five eggs, and five sausages. He stole them from a saloon in Palmer, Mass., and the court fixed the price.

At Ashland, Oregon, George Miller has been exhibiting a steer nineteen hands high, twenty feet from tip to tip, and estimated to weigh, with fat, 5,000 pounds. He is really an elephant of a steer, and his name it is "The Lost River Ranger."

An intellectual horse of Salem, Mass., who had no foolish pride about his breath, took to eating onions, and is now free from his "epizootic." The horse doctors there had never before heard of such a remedy, but it proved effectual all the same.

A correspondent of the Bridgeport *Standard* feelingly says: The year is fading and no mistake, and yet, as it fades, there is beauty in it all that is thoroughly pleasing and enjoyable. What's better than pumpkin pies, spare ribs, Bartlet pears and buckwheat pancakes? Let 'er fade if she wants to. Let 'er fade!

According to "The Wreck Register and Chart for 1873-4," just issued by the British Royal Life-boat Institution, it appears that there were 506 lives lost from wrecks, casualties, and collisions on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom. The fleet of the association, consisting of 250 lifeboats, saved 713 lives from various shipwrecks.

The Pope's Household.

The Pope's household consists of 537 persons, the chief of whom are Cardinal Antonelli, the major-domo, the master of the chamber, the grand almoner, the secretary, the steward, the governor, Gen. Kanzler, and five chamberlains. There are twenty persons employed in the secretary's office, fifteen in the administration of the palace, and eight in the secret printing house. The Pope has one groom of the chamber and six body servants. The apostolic chamber is composed of a president, twenty three couriers, three servants and three orderlies. Cardinal Antonelli and Gen. Kanzler have a suite of forty-eight persons, while the Swiss Guard and the Pontifical gendarmerie number two hundred.

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1875.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1875.

There is something about diplomacy that to the average mind is mysterious; an undefined something that passeth his understanding, that suggests strategy and shrewdness and secrecy, if not positive magic. A titled foreigner who represents his empire or kingdom, who resents on behalf of his sovereign any indignity offered one of his countrymen, who appears in public in court dress, with gold lace and trappings to which our democratic eyes are a stranger, who is addressed as the Count of this, or the Duke of that, or the Chevalier of the other, possesses a fascination that is at once respectful and tantalizing. Democratic though we be, we are disposed to worship royalty in all its accessories and belongings. As kings and emperors are too far from us to pay their greatness a personal homage, we must content ourselves with the most available substitute, their Ministers Plenipotentiary and Embassadors Extraordinary. Our young and talented society belles content themselves with a simple *attache*, before whom they are content to fall down and worship, in bliss when the said fledgling condescends to honor them with a flirtation, and in despair when the exigencies of the service or the clamors of indignant and confiding tradesmen necessitate his transfer to another post of duty. Yet the *attache* is quite as useful in his sphere as his master the Ambassador, for he serves to decorate and ornament our drawing-rooms, to grace our banquets, to teach our girls the perfection of society flirtation, and by their superior airs to tone down our egotism and keep us in a becoming appreciation of our own insignificance.

The present diplomatic corps is a most honorable and severely respectable body, though upon general principles the average diplomatist is a being of limited worldly means and shabby exterior. The Dean of the corps—which, to be very accomplished you must pronounce *do-yen*—is at present the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton. This worthy individual is a tall, inoffensive man, with long and snowy whiskers of the mutton-chop pattern, who "pedestrianizes" up and down the Avenues as if walking on a wager or studying out the plot of a three volume novel. I have often sighted him far out in the country for a morning stroll, with shoulders thrown squarely back and nostrils sniffing the keen air, but he always passed on like a race-horse on the quarter-stretch or a pony rider on the plains, and with about as much concern as to the presence of fellow pedestrians as either. He occupies one of the finest houses in town—in fact, a palatial residence, built at the expense of the British government, and the largest private edifice in Washington. It is built of brick laid in black mortar, with heavy stone trimmings, a massive *porte cochere* in front and a basement ten feet in the clear. A commodious entrance of long granite steps leads the way to a solid mahogany and rosewood vestibule; a projection on the right wing encloses an elegantly arranged ball-room, and the whole is surmounted by a mansard of massive, though pleasing proportions.—But no one save a "blarsted Englishman" would ever have ruined so magnificent an edifice by covering the heavy plate glass windows with those abominable green blinds that disfigure everything but a frame cottage in the country. It is said that the architect, after protesting in vain against the sacrilege, has thrown up his profession and entered the Insane Asylum. Lady Thornton possesses an unusually sweet countenance, and has the air and breeding of a society matron to whom has come nothing but ease and comfort in a life which appears but yet in its prime. Two daughters of the house make their *debut* in society this winter, and their first introduction to this country during the past summer. From a personal observation I am not disposed to jeopardize any future hopes and promises by the profuse use of adjectives in describing the beauty of these young ladies, but they look to be sensible, quiet and healthy English girls, who will tolerate no servile flattery, and come out from a winter's social dissipation as fresh as when they entered it.

The present Minister from the German Empire, Baron Schlozer, is a stout, vivacious man of middle age, and a bachelor withal. He is as rapid in his pace and quite as much a pedestrian as our friend from London. He indulges in eccentricity to the extent of promenading in the rain without an umbrella and dropping into the most convenient saloon, however humble its pretensions, for a glass of beer, whenever the Teutonic spirit of thirst overtakes him in his peregrinations about town. Though Germanic in his birth and associations, his vivacity, rapid speech and gesticulation are decidedly Frenchy, and his gallantry and serious-flirtation propensities are Parisian in the extreme. He is a finished diplomat and a scholar of no mean pretensions, though his literary ventures have so far been confined to a questionable narration of court intrigues. He has served in Mexico and St. Petersburg, and yet considers Washington the most pleasant city in the world, and predicts for it a future wherein it shall be the most perfect capital.—Schlozer succeeded Baron Geroldt, who represented Prussia at this capital for a period covering some twenty years and including the war of the rebellion, and who during that period stood almost alone among his associates in his sympathy for the Union and his anxiety for its success. Sympathy and hopeful enthusiasm at that time was worth something, and Baron Geroldt gave it in abundance. He was an intense Catholic, and this fact, upon the development of Bismark's aggressive religious policy, doubtless determined his recall. And, by the way, I promised to tell you the story of Miss Geroldt, and perhaps this occasion is as good as any, or better than may occur again.

As I have stated, the family was a Catholic one, although the father represented one Protestant power at the court of another for so long a period, almost unparalleled in the history of diplomatic changes. Miss Bertha Geroldt was an only daughter, possessed of a refined nature, lovely features and excessive amiability, with much sensibility and sweetness; a decided favorite in society and of more than ordinary accomplishments.—Her devotion to her father, who was growing old and infirm, and quite poor as regarded worldly goods, could but be increased by the thought that in the movement of Bismark against the Catholic Church he stood in great danger of losing his Legation. Among the attaches living in the family was a young man belonging to one of the noblest and oldest Protestant houses of Germany, a family not more proud of its antiquity and almost royal rank, than of its religious faith and consistency. The young man was himself all that could be desired, both to father and daughter,—for, of course, mutual love followed mutual admiration,—but for the one insuperable matter of religion, in which neither of the young people were particularly interested or committed.—But, although the attaches' family in Prussia repelled the idea of a Catholic connection for a time, the parents on both sides were tolerably well agreed, and reconciliation to the marriage was determined upon. But here stepped in the Church, whose interests are as well served here in Washington as in the Vatican at Rome, and seeing an opportunity of tantalizing Mr. Bismark and doing a little proselyting around the Prussian Court, put in some good solid work upon Miss Geroldt's mind. The poor girl, confused and agonized in her conflict between her Church, as taught by the priests, and her love as interpreted by the young man, wavered and hesitated, with a tendency toward the latter. Then the Church adopted new tactics. It consented to the marriage, but in granting dispensation it stipulated for the education and care of the children, and urged the point so strenuously that the young man's patience became exhausted and he broke the engagement. The Church having gained the victory, the bride, heart-broken, piqued somewhat, perhaps, agonized and worn out with rebellings, entered the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, and despite the tearful pleadings of the aged parents, despite the entreaties of friends both in this country and Europe, took the black veil, and as the bride of the Church is lost to the outer world, immured within the walls of a prison more secluded than night, and as tenacious of its secrets as the grave.

The new Minister from Russia is Mr. Tchicknine, who is new to Washington, though bringing with him a reputation as a diplomat of more than ordinary capacity. He has taken the Carroll Mansion at 18th and F St., and promises to entertain largely during the coming winter. He is a gentleman of enormous wealth and of great cultivation. Russia has always maintained a good reputation for hospitality and entertainment on the part of her Legation. M. de Catacazy, with all his scandal and peevishness, was a prince of hosts, and his house one to be remembered and sighed for without avail, while Madame de Catacazy was at once the envy of the women and the adored of half of Washington. I am not one of the number who weighed all the circumstantial evidence and rumors against this most unhappy woman. Her husband was a humbug, at the best, and the Secretary of Legation, Dantzos, was a spy upon the actions of both of them. The ranks of society are always filled with adventurers and women above whom Madame Catacazy stood head and shoulders.

But I started out with the intention of telling you a little piece of news regarding the French Legation, and find myself at the end of my rope, with the story still untold. Well, another time.

CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the introduction of Free Masonry in Weymouth, was honored in due form last Wednesday evening, by a brilliant assemblage of the fraternity, with their ladies, at the Town Hall, where a grand banquet was served by caterer Tufts, of Boston, the Masonic Choir and East Weymouth Quartette furnishing vocal and instrumental music, and the divine blessing being invoked by Rev. bro. S. R. Slack. An interesting historical address was made by W. bro. Hon. Edw. Avery, and short after supper remarks were given by different guests called up by the master of ceremonies, bro. Z. L. Bicknell, among them being brethren Alfred F. Chapman and Hon. Charles W. Slack, of Boston. The account of the obsequies of Gen. Bates occupies so large space in our columns this week that a complete report of the celebration is laid over to the next issue, when the address of Mr. Avery will be given in full.

THE GRAND CONCERT of Post 58, at Weymouth Town Hall, Thanksgiving night, will be one of a highly meritorious character, judging from the following programme. None should fail to be present, as the merits in particular of the Swedish Quartette will amply repay all for the small expenditure of time and money.

1. OVERTURE. "COMIQUE."........*Keler Bela*
   BROWN'S BRIGADE ORCHESTRA.
2. THE WEDDING AT HARDANGER. (IN NORWEGIAN.)........*H. Kjerulf*
   SWEDISH QUARTETTE.
3. CAVATINA. "CARO NOME."........*Rigoletto*
   MISS CARRIE E. BARR.
4. CORNET SOLO. "PEMIGAWASSETT POLKA."........*Koppitz*
   H. G. BUNN.
5. READING. "HOW HE SAVED ST. MICHAEL'S."........*Anon*
   MR. S. R. KELLEY.
6. MARCH. "THE TRUMPET CALLS AWAY."........*Howard M. Dow*
   SWEDISH QUARTETTE.
7. FLUTE SOLO. SELECTED.
   H. DAMM.
8. DUETT. "I WOULD THAT MY LOVE."........*Mendelssohn*
   MISS BARR—MR. SCHMEISER.
9. { a. THE WELL........*W. Lagercrantz*
   { b. THE VESPER BELLS........*C. Kreutzer*
   SWEDISH QUARTETTE.
10. READING. "YOU PUT NO FLOWERS ON MY PAPA'S GRAVE."........*Holmes*
    MR. S. R. KELLEY.
11. BARITONE SOLO. SWEDISH DRINKING SONG........*Fischer*
    MR. F. G. SCHMEISER.
12. SONG. "SHE WANDERED DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE."........*Clay*
    MISS CARRIE BARR.
13. QUARTETTE. "SOF. I RO." SERENADE. *F. Mohring*
    SWEDISH QUARTETTE.

Oysters and other Refreshments will be served in the upper Hall at the close.

REHEARSAL.—The regular rehearsal of the Union Musical Society will take place tomorrow evening, Nov. 20, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the lecture-room of the Union Church. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

DISTRICT COURT.—The Quincy Patriot says business before the District Court has been light of late, most of the cases being for drunkenness, which appears to be the preponderant crime in our midst, and states that Thomas Ward, of Weymouth, was sent to the House of Correction for drunkenness; Theron Cushing, of Weymouth, for a second drunk, let off on probation; Wm. Cummings of Weymouth, and Wm. H. Leonard, of Braintree, fined $3 and costs for being drunk.

CENTENNIAL.—The ladies of the Weymouth Centennial Committee will meet at Mrs. Charles E. Hunt's, Front street, Weymouth Landing, next Monday afternoon. If stormy, the meeting will be held the first fair afternoon.

EAST BRAINTREE.—*Accident.*—Monday night an accident occurred at the Flax Mills which caused quite a general alarm all over the village. About midnight a cry for help was heard issuing from some part of the buildings, at first strong and ringing out upon the silence with a startling effect, but by degrees becoming fainter and fainter. Undoubtedly it was the voice of a man in trouble, giving the impression that he was being choked, and the few who had hurried to the spot hesitated as to what course they should pursue, but only for a moment, for the next found them leaping every barrier and entering the mill they found, to their astonishment the watchman hanging from the window sill, and seemingly suspended by the chin. To relieve him from his perilous position was the work of a few seconds, and after all the appliances employed in cases of strangulation had been successfully used and he was somewhat revived, he related, as correctly as any man could who had been half hanged, the circumstances which had brought about the accident. He was making his usual round over the mill, and observing a window open he stood on a box and reached up to shut the window, when the box tipped over and the window descending at the same time he was caught by the throat, and like Bailie Nicol Jarvie, in Rob Roy, was hung up in mid air, escaping death only by his timely rescue.

MAC.

North Weymouth.

IMPROVEMENT AND ADDITIONS.—Mr. T. J. Dunbar, of Boston, has commenced making extensive improvements at Pine Point for the accommodation of the public during the summer season. The steamboat wharf, which had caved in on one side, owing to the imperfect manner in which it was built, is being thoroughly repaired, and will, when done, be a very substantial landing. A great improvement is being made in the building of a dam across the cove, between the turnpike and grove, in front of the hotel.—This dam is being built parallel with and on the west side of the foot-bridge across the cove; the meadow above the dam is to be dug out some three feet deep, and a tide gate is to be built in the middle of the dam for the purpose of letting the tide water into the meadow, where a nice pond will be kept flowed all summer. A sufficient number of pleasure boats will be kept in the pond to accommodate visitors to the grove and the hotel. The grove is to be divided into two parks, and on the side adjacent to the new pond is to be built a large and splendid veranda, twenty feet longer than the one now standing in the west part of the grove.—Many other improvements are to be made before another summer, and the proprietor is determined to make this the most attractive and pleasant summer resort in the country. The steamer Massasoit will be sold, and her place will be supplied with a new and first-class boat, one that will excel any other harbor steamer.

N. M.

South Weymouth.

The annual meeting of the Mutual Library Association of South Weymouth was held in the Torrey St. school-house on Friday evening, Nov. 12. The reports of the officers were read and accepted.—The Librarian's report shows that the number of books taken out by the shareholders was 3267; also 205 were loaned at 10 cents a week, making a total of 3472 issues in 47 library days, an increase of 515 issues over last year. The Treasurer's report shows that the association is in need of funds to pay current expenses and to purchase new books, as none have been added to the library during the year. To replenish the treasury it was voted that "stockholders shall be assessed annually $1 for each share in actual use.—But instead thereof, stockholders may, at their option, pay 5 cents for each book issued to them during the year." The choice of officers for the ensuing year resulted in electing for Directors, Henry Dyer, Wm. H. Sargent, L. A. Cook, Geo. A. Morse, H. H. Joy, Noah Vining and Wm. A. Shaw; Treasurer, Jos. Dyer; Sec'y, George Lloyd; Librarian, A. H. Wright.

The blow so long dreaded has fallen, and the brave soldier, the tried friend, the man of staunch, unflinching integrity, has faded from our sight. Gen. James Lawrence Bates died on Thursday, the 11th, at his residence at South Weymouth.—On Monday he complained of an unpleasant feeling in his side, and his physician counselled quiet. On Tuesday he took to his bed, and Wednesday night he had plainly failed rapidly, apparently losing the use of his limbs. Nothing could be done to rally the sinking powers of life, and without a struggle he passed away from earth. At the funeral Sunday it is estimated that over 2000 people were present. The General leaves a widow and three children—one son and two daughters.

The little village of Lovell's Corner seems destined to be burdened with saloons, as we understand two young men from the South village are about to open another there.

At the meeting of the Stoughton Musical Society, held at Holbrook Nov. 12, Miss Fannie Bartlett, of North Weymouth, gave a song which was received with great applause.

A vote was passed rescinding the vote passed at the annual meeting last Christmas, whereby the ladies were to be assessed their proportion of the expense of the annual supper. So now, while any lady may avail herself of the same right as the sterner sex to pay for anything they choose, no lady will be required to pay any of the expense. The annual meeting occurs at Randolph Christmas afternoon and evening, to which all members are cordially invited.

R.

LOVELL'S CORNER.—At a meeting of the Wessagusett Lodge of Good Templars, the following officers were installed for the ensuing quarter, by the Deputy, Owen T. Bassett.

W. C. T., W. C. Holbrook; W. V. T., M. D. Holbrook; W. S., W. Townsend; W. F. S., E. Richards; W. T., A. Spilsted; W. M., J. B. Pratt; W. C., J. C. Halliday; W. I. G., M. Walker; W. O. G., C. Ford; W. A. S., C. Vining; W. D. M., L. French; W. R. H. S., M. Hawes; W. L. H. S., A. Stuart.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Rockland News Items.

The G. A. R. Sewing Society, together with the Philosophical Society, gave an entertainment in Grand Army Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 11th, for the benefit of Post 74. The former society are making arrangements to have an entertainment of a social, or dramatic character, once in two weeks, for the same worthy purpose.

On the morning of the 13th, Everett Lane, son of Mr. Warren Lane, while holding a loaded pistol in his hand, accidentally discharged the contents into the left hand, the ball passing through the fleshy part near the wrist, inflicting a severe wound and teaching, it is hoped, a timely lesson.

Only about two-thirds of the taxes of the town have been paid in, the whole of which should have been settled by Oct. 10th.

A new printing office has been opened on the corner of Union and Linden sts.

MAGNUS.

K. OF P.—The Grand Preceptor of the Knights of Pythias visited Delphi Lodge of Weymouth on Thursday evening of last week, the order of business being instruction in the lodge work, and at its conclusion the brethren gave evidence of their proficiency in other work by regaling their visitors with abundant refreshments, and interesting remarks pertinent to the occasion.

"Faithful and Fearless."

OBSEQUIES OF GEN. J. L. BATES.

The friends and townsmen of Gen. Jas. L. Bates were filled with sorrow at the announcement on Thursday week, that this distinguished son of Weymouth had succumbed to the fatal disease which had for a year or two past been undermining the citadel of life, and that death had claimed him for its own. His last hours, as we learn from a physician present at the time of his decease, were marked by the profound peace of a noble soul, the tide of life approaching its ebb as silently as the diurnal pulsations of the ocean.—To none in the ranks of our public spirited and notable men would the motto at the head of this article, "*Faithful and Fearless!*" more directly apply than to the one whose obituary record it is our sorrowful privilege to prepare. Not only was he faithful and fearless in the discharge of his public and business concerns, but his intercourse with men of every station in life was marked by a noble disregard of the conventionalities which surround many men of wealth and impart a hauteur of manner repellant to those of less fortunate possession. Like the great friend of humanity, Gov. Andrew, he could say that he was never guilty of scorning any on account of their inferior position in society's scale, and for this prominent feature of his character we may well do him reverence.

The announcement of his death was imparted to his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in the following official order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF MASS., GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, *Assistant Adjutant General's Office,*
BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1875.

"FAITHFUL AND FEARLESS."

General Orders No. 8.

I. It becomes the painful duty of the Commander to announce the death of Comrade JAMES L. BATES, Commander of Reynolds Post 58, Weymouth, and Past Commander of this Department, which sad event occurred at his home yesterday, at 10 A. M. A brave soldier, an exemplary citizen, a Comrade whose interest in the Grand Army never flagged, has gone to join the ranks of that army in which his noble life here below so fitted him to serve.

II. The funeral services will take place at the Congregational Church, South Weymouth, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., under charge of Reynolds Post. A special train will leave Old Colony Station at 12.45 P. M.; returning, leave S. Weymouth at 5.30 P. M. Department Officers and Staff will assemble at the Station, in uniform, with usual badge of mourning upon left arm.

By order of
GEO. S. MERRILL, *Com.*
HENRY B. PEIRCE, *A. A. Gen'l.*

In accordance with this order, a large number of Comrades assembled at the appointed place to participate in the last tribute of respect to their deceased Commander. Reynolds Post mustered at Music Hall, at 12 1-2 o'clock, and the preliminaries being arranged, the line was formed for the march to the station, where they received the Comrades who had arrived from various points. In the meantime a funeral service was held at the residence of the deceased, where the mourning relatives and friends were assembled in large numbers, and the service being concluded, the public demonstration of respect commenced with the formation of the line for reception of the body and mourners, and march to the church, the tolling bells of the several churches and the mournful strains of the Dead March commingling in adding a deep solemnity to the occasion, while flags were hoisted at half mast from public and private buildings. The long and imposing column halted in front of the home of the deceased, and receiving the remains and mourners, took up the march for the 2d Congregational Church in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Martland's Band, of Brockton, formerly attached to the 12th Reg't.
12th Mass. Regiment Association, Col. Cook.
Gen. James L. Bates Post 118, Swampscott, J. R. Merritt, Senior V. C.
Gen. Lander Post 50, Lynn, V. Com'r White.
Phil. Sheridan Post 34, Salem, V. Com'r Dalton.
Charles Russell Lowell Post and John A. Andrew Posts, of Boston.
Chas. Ward Post, Newton.
Paul Revere Post 88, Quincy, V. C. Wm. Emerson.
Fletcher Webster Post 13, Brockton, V. C. Horton.
Hingham Post 104, Henry Jones, V. C.
Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Post, Braintree.
McPherson Post, Abington, and delegations from Rockland and other Posts, these bodies escorting the G. A. R. Staff, Officers connected with State Military Department, Town Officers of Weymouth, Directors of First National Bank of South Weymouth, and officials of adjoining towns.
Stetson's Weymouth Band.
Reynolds Post 58, Benj. S. Lovell, V. C., escorting the funeral cortege.
Hearse, flanked by six pall bearers, with Guard of Honor in the rear.
Relatives and citizens generally.

As the procession, 1200 strong, passed through Pleasant street, the sidewalks were thronged with a sympathizing assemblage of people from this and neighboring towns. Reaching the church the military halted and opened ranks while the body was carried into the vestibule, accompanied by the mourning relatives and friends, and after they were seated the Posts and officials passed in, followed by a very large assemblage of people, filling the church and ante-rooms to the utmost capacity, hundreds being obliged to remain outside. The altar was profusely covered with floral offerings, and on the rosewood casket was placed a floral crown of exquisite arrangement, contributed by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a handsome wreath presented by Gen. Jas. L. Bates Post, of Swampscot. On the front of the pulpit was a life-like portrait of the General, surrounded with smilax, evergreen and roses, the front of the platform also being lined with appropriate hued plants in white supportings. On the rear wall of the church, over the pulpit chairs, hung an elegant floral circle, provided by Reynolds Post of Weymouth, the flowery border representing the badge of the First Army Corps, and enclosing a cross of violets, the cross being a representation of the Fifth Corps badge, the 12th Regiment, during their service, having been attached to each of these corps.

An hour was occupied in the gathering of the audience within the church, and at 3 o'clock the service commenced with an organ voluntary, followed by the singing of a select piece by the choir, prayer and reading of Scripture selections by Rev. Mr. Stanton, and singing of the hymn which the pastor said had always been a favorite with the deceased, "There is an hour of peaceful rest." The pastor then addressed the assemblage, speaking in fitting terms of the great loss the town had sustained in the death of General Bates, who had lived a life of honor and usefulness among his townsmen and in the place of his birth, and had proved himself a man of uprightness and strict integrity of character—a life, now ended, which was so full of strength and promise, and the influences of honor and manhood which never die. And in all departments of public service, too, with which the deceased had been connected, he evinced the same exalted manhood, discharging every trust with fidelity and integrity, and honoring every office more than the position honored him. He was an incorruptible man; no bribe, however tempting, could induce him to betray a single trust, and truth was a distinguishing mark in all his dealings with men.—In these days when many seem to hold these qualifications of true manhood so lightly, we may indeed be proud to honor one like him. He was also a man of unflinching courage in defence of just and true principles of action; whenever he made up his mind that a thing was right, nothing could swerve him from acting in accordance with his convictions, as was especially manifested in the loyalty to country which led him to the field of battle in defence of the Union, and his abhorrence of treason. The purity of his life was also a distinguishing feature, his well known determination of character standing prominently forth in early manhood, when he deliberately resolved that he would never be guilty of the vices of profanity, intemperance or gaming—a resolve which he pertinaciously adhered to through good report and through evil report.

At the conclusion of the address the choir sang the selection, "Cast thy burden on the Lord," and the services were closed with prayer and benediction by the pastor. The assembly then passed before the altar to take the last look of the peaceful sleeper, and the procession being reformed, proceeded to the Main street cemetery in the midst of a chilling, driving rain, where the remains were consigned to their resting-place in the family lot. The military organizations were here formed in a square around the grave, and a feeling and appropriate address was made by Major Merrill, Commander of the Mass. Department G. A. R., and a prayer offered by the Chaplain of Reynolds Post. Night had come before the solemn rites were ended, the guard of honor discharged their duty by firing three volleys over the grave, and the comrades of the dead patriot soldier left their honored commander in his long repose.

The comrades of Reynolds Post had provided a repast in Music Hall for the comrades of other Posts, but as the time appointed for the train to leave had arrived, their hungry, wet and cold guests proceeded to the depot, en route for the city.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, held Nov. 15, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas by the death of GEN. JAMES L. BATES since the last meeting of this board, the bank has been deprived of the services of one so well fitted to direct in the management of its affairs: therefore

Resolved, That we who have so long been associated with him, desire to give expression to our grief in this sundering of the ties that bound him so strongly to our hearts as a true friend and faithful adviser, and to bear testimony to the efficiency and fidelity with which he performed the duties of his office. He was a man of honor and of the strictest integrity, one in whose word we felt the utmost confidence, and on whose fidelity we could place unwavering reliance. He was prudent and careful in fulfilling the trusts committed to him; unmoved by any temptation to promote his own interests by an unkind word or an unjust act. He was most truly a wise counsellor, a faithful friend, and a determined foe to anything mean, base or unjust in the treatment of those who needed his help or sympathy. He was as fearless in his defence of the right, and in his denunciations of wrong-doing, in the presence of numbers and official superiors, as with his own associates and companions. Henceforth, as an associate and friend we shall miss him and shall mourn his loss. As an honorable citizen, as a faithful soldier, as a true patriot, and as a friend of the lowly, many will lament him.

Resolved, That while we mourn this loss to ourselves and to this community, we remember the dearer ties that bound him so strongly to the bosom of his family, and we tender to the bereaved wife and children our most heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their greatest sorrow, and hope that He who doeth all things well will console them by his presence, and comfort them by his love, and help both them and us to so profit by this admonition that we may be ready and waiting when He shall call us home.

Voted, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and also to the Weymouth Gazette for publication.

B. F. WHITE, CASHIER.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The ladies of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree were unfortunate in the selection of Tuesday evening for their festival, the storm continuing to a late hour, and preventing many who intended to be present from carrying out their purpose. A portion of the exercises arranged for the occasion was given for the entertainment of the audience, and it is probable that the festival will be repeated.

DRAMATIC.—The ladies of the First Universalist Society of Weymouth gave their opening entertainment of the season Thursday evening last, at Lincoln Hall, the drama of "War to the Knife" being presented by amateurs connected with the society.

Braintree.

An alarm of fire was given at South Braintree, on Friday morning, at 4 1-2 o'clock. Mr. Saunders, watchman at the depot, while going his rounds, discovered fire in the second story of the Organ factory and immediately gave the alarm.—On entering the building fire was seen blazing up from shavings collected near the centre of the floor, but as it had been burning, apparently, but a few minutes, and water was near at hand, it was soon extinguished. The Butcher Boy was promptly on hand, but its services were not needed. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

The new Parsonage on Monatiquot Heights has been taken possession of the past week by Rev. Mr Emerson and wife. They have the best wishes for prosperity in their new relation and his success in the vineyard of the Lord.

We learn that the Centennial Commissioner for Massachusetts has addressed a circular to the town authorities to furnish articles of interest, such as lithographs of public buildings, churches, school houses, &c., also any historic matter of the past century immediately connected with the town, to forward to Philadelphia before April next. We trust that due consideration will be given to this circular by the town, and that measures will be taken without delay to carry out the wishes of the Commissioner, for but few towns, if any, in the Commonwealth, or in the United States, can produce a record richer in historic interest, of occurrences the past hundred years, than old Braintree.

The residents of South Braintree were again roused from their slumbers on Sabbath morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clk, by the cry of fire. It was found to be the tack factory of Stevens & Willis, near Ames' shovel factory. The upper story of the building was wholly burnt out and the lower story completely flooded with water. The fire engine Butcher Boy was quickly on hand and saved the building from entire conflagration. Heavy damage was done to the stock by water thrown by the engine. The entire loss is estimated at $4500, on which there was an insurance of $3500.

A spirited meeting of the citizens was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening last, to take such action as seemed expedient to detect and bring to justice those persons who are guilty of setting incendiary fires recently in the town.—Votes were unanimously passed to request the Selectmen to offer a reward of $500 for the detection and conviction of the guilty parties, in addition to which Mr. George W. White offered $350, and Stevens & Willis $200, for the detection of those who fired their respective buildings.

E.

THE grand ball of the employees of the O. C. R., at Braintree town hall, Friday evening of last week, was a great success, more than 200 couples being present. The festivities continued till about 4 o'clock Saturday morning.

Sudden Changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."*

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without.

Marriages and Deaths.

DIED.

In South Weymouth, Nov. 6, John T. Cushing, aged 63 yrs. 2 mos. 28 days.

Nov. 11, Gen. James Lawrence Bates, aged 55 yrs. 3 mos. 5 days.

In East Weymouth, Nov. 13, Mary Ann Gillian, wife of John W. Gillian, aged 68 yrs. 5 mos. 5 days.

Nov. 15, Abbie E., wife of Andrew Swears, aged 31 yrs. 2 mos. 22 days.

In South Weymouth, Nov. 16, Mr. James Weeks, aged 41 yrs. 5 mos.

In South Braintree, the 12th inst., Mr. Ansel Penniman, aged 61 years.

New Advertisements.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE undersigned, by the direction, and in behalf of the inhabitants of Weymouth, in said Commonwealth, respectfully petition for authority to take water for the extinguishment of fires, and the domestic use of said inhabitants, from Great Pond, in said town; and as in duty bound will ever pray

Dated at Weymouth, this first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
FRANCIS AMBLER, } Selectmen of Weymouth.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1875.

I approve the publication of the above petition in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette and Boston Daily Advertiser.

30 33 OLIVER WARNER, SECRETARY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TO the heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of JAMES LAWRENCE BATES, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by MARY JANE BATES, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

JONATHAN COBB, Ass't Register.
30 32

A COUGH, A COLD,

—OR—

A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieve the Hacking Cough of Consumption.
Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS,
And are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Soothing and simple. CHILDREN *can use them.*
As they assist Expectoration and relieve Hoarseness.

OWING to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.
OBTAIN ONLY the genuine

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Sold everywhere.
28 31

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Carriages and Harnesses
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

Special Notice.

OWING to the demand for OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY, I shall continue to give my attention to this branch of the business,

The first three days of each week,

until the 15th of October.

My Gallery will be open the last three days of the week, where I shall be pleased to serve all that may favor me with their patronage, and all that want Pictures of their Residences, Manufactories or Stores, or anything in that line, will do well to improve this opportunity.

E. CHAMBERLAIN, Photographer,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Horses Clipped
AT WILKINS' STABLE,
by WM. LOYE.
28 30

THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

GRAND CONCERT
—BY—
POST 58, G. R. R.,
AT TOWN HALL, - WEYMOUTH,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1875.

They have secured for this occasion the services of the

SWEDISH QUARTETTE,
OF BOSTON.

A. NORDSTROM, 1st Tenor; L. MODEE, 2d Tenor;
F. T. SCHMEISER, 1st Bass; J. ENGSTROM, 2d Bass;

Assisted by the distinguished Soprano,

MISS CARRIE E. BARR;
HOWARD M. DOW, Piano; also,
S. R. KELLEY, Dramatic Reader; and
BROWN'S BRIGADE ORCHESTRA,
F. LEIBSCH, Clarinet Soloist; AUGUSFUS DAMM, Flute Soloist, and HENRY C. BROWN, Cornet Soloist.

The Swedish Quartette ranks among the very first Male Quartettes in the United States, and at this Concert will appear in National Costume of Lapland, Scane, Nerica and Delecarlie, representing the four sections of their native land. During the evening MR. SCHMEISER will render the famous "SWEDISH DRINKING SONG," in which he excels any Baritone in this country.
Reserved Seats 50 and 75 cents. Admission 35 cents. Tickets for sale by B. S. Lovell, Elbridge Nash, W. G. Thayer, B. F. Thomas, D. Dunbar, Frank Cushing. Concert to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
Coaches will run from all parts of the town and Hingham. 29 30

FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
CROCKERY
AND
GLASS WARE,
At Reduced Prices.

HUNT & CO.,
FRONT STREET,
Weymouth Landing.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the Will of ABNER HOLBROOK, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ALANSON A. HOLBROOK,
JOSEPH W. HOLBROOK, } Executors.
Weymouth, Nov. 10, 1875. 30 32

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of JACOB HUNT, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

BENJ. F. WHITE, Executor.
Nov. 10, 1875. 30 32

In the matter of Edmund S. Hunt, of Weymouth, Bankrupt.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT
AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Factory of E S. Hunt, on Broad Street, Weymouth, Mass., at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1875.

All the interest of said Bankrupt in one lot of Land of about seven acres, with Store House, Shops and other buildings, on Broad Street, Weymouth, Mass. Also, one lot of Land adjoining the same, and containing about thirteen acres, being subject to a mortgage of $3000, held by Howe & French.

Also, a lot of manufactured and unmanufactured stock for making Fans; an Engine, Boiler, and all the Machinery used for making Fans; a quantity of material used in the manufacture of Fireworks; and a quantity of manufactured Fireworks, all of which can be seen at above place, or an inventory of which may be seen at 52 Chauncy Street, Boston.

Terms Cash. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. A. HYDE, Assignee,
29 31 52 Chauncy Street, Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of MARY LOVELL, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ELBRIDGE LOVELL, Adm'r.
Weymouth, Oct. 20th, 1875. 29 31

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the Estate of FRANCIS P. HODGKINS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, Jacob Loud, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Accountant is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

29 31 J. H. COBB, Register.

Tax Collector's Sale.

THE owner and occupant of the following described parcel of Real Estate, situated in Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the same are assessed for State, County and Town Taxes, including highway taxes; and also including a tax assessed on the South Weymouth Fire District, in the list committed to the subscriber, the Collector of Taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as follows, viz.:

To Alvin Bates, residence unknown. A lot of land containing about one and a half acres, bounded westerly by land of Helen Marlow; northerly by a street lately laid out; easterly by land of James L. Bates and by land of Seth Curtis; southerly by land of Lucy Reed.

One dollar fifty-one cents.

All of which taxes now remain unpaid; and if no person shall appear to discharge said taxes on or before that time, I shall sell by Public Auction, at the South Weymouth Post Office, on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of November next, at four o'clock P. M., so much of said respective parcel of land as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges.

BENJAMIN F. WHITE, Collector of Taxes for Weymouth, for the year 1873.
Weymouth, October 28, 1875. 27 29

FOR SALE,

A COTTAGE HOUSE, with about one Acre of Land, situated on Shaw Street, East Braintree. There is a good Orchard on the premises, excellent well of water, etc.
Terms one-half cash; balance on mortgage.
Apply to GEORGE W. ARNOLD,
1 tf East Braintree.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,
Basement of Henry Loud's Store,
Broad St., East Weymouth.

Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.
CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.
Will be open and ready for business, on Saturday morning, Sept. 11.
Customers who wish us to call for orders, will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to. 20 tf

NOTICE!!

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a

NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS
OR
Gentlemen's Wear,

and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.
Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.
Yours truly,

P. J. CURRAN,
OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,
25 52 Weymouth Landing.

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the subscriber, situated on Vine Street, Weymouth Landing. For particulars apply to
28 tf W. T. BURRELL.

A Little Girl

OR BOY can find THE BEST variety of Scrap-Book Pictures, Transfer Pictures, Surprise or "Open Sesame" Cards, Scrap Books (25 and 50 cts.;) Heads for Dolls, 2 cts.; Materials for Dolls' Dresses, Boxes, Frames, Easels, Passe, Theatres, Castles, etc., at J. JAY GOULD'S PICTURE FRAME STORE, No. 20 Bromfield St. *8th and 9th doors from Washington St.* (South side.)
LADIES' beautiful Holiday Gifts, Panel Pictures in Frames, Silver Cardboard, Card and Cabinet Passepartouts of every variety (very low prices.) in Velvet, Paper, etc., 8x10 Walnut and Gilt Frames—in elegant variety. Framed Pictures a *Specialty. Pictures Framed to order.* 66 P. Cat. 6 cts. by mail. *Agents wanted.* 28 31

OPENING
OF A
NEW DRUG STORE,
ELBRIDGE NASH, Proprietor,
Fogg's Building, - Columbian Square,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Clerk, he is prepared to furnish Physician's Prescriptions with accuracy, at all hours of the day or night.

ALL THE
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES
of the day, constantly on hand.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.
27 tf

For Sale or to Let,

THE large three story Manufactory of the subscriber, at Weymouth Landing, near the Depot,—convenient for any description of manufacturing business—containing three large rooms, 48x24.
For particulars of terms, &c., apply to
P. H. LINTON,
20 tf Weymouth, Mass.

HENS LAY.

Something to make Hens Lay, made from Fresh Blood, Bones and Meat, dried and ground to SWEET MEAL. Keeps well. Very nutritious. Fowls like it very much. Trial bags 50 cents and $1; 100 lb. bag, $2.50. Address, Jacksons & Bowker, 53 No. Market St., Boston. 28 31

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes".

Buckingham's Dye,
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

H. F. CUSHING,
NORTH WEYMOUTH,
Painter, Glazier and Decorative Paper Hanger.

Mixed Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c., constantly on hand. Agent for Seabery's TRANSPARENT WOOD FILLING, the only transparent Filling manufactured. Wood Filling of all kinds a specialty.

NIGHT.

NCERT

R. R.,

EYMOUTH,

OV. 25, 1875.

TETTE,

DEE, 2d Tenor;
GSTROM, 2d Bass;
ane.

; also,
atic Reader; and
RCHESTRA,
SFUS DAMM, Flute
Cornet Soloist.

n the United States, and at this Con-
elecarlie, representing the four sec-
l render the famous "SWEDISH
for sale by B. S. Lovell, Elbridge
ncert to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
29 30

OTICE!!

per begs leave to announce to the
he has opened a
E OF FALL GOODS
OR
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and Domestic Goods,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
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STANDARD PILOT, for OVER-
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kept constantly on hand.
a call at your earliest convenience.
Yours truly,
J. CURRAN,
UILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,
Weymouth Landing.

R SALE,

LING HOUSE of the subscriber,
Vine Street, Weymouth Landing.
s apply to
W. T. BURRELL.

ittle Girl

nd THE BEST variety of Scrap-
Transfer Pictures, Surprise or "Open
Scrap Books (25 and 50 cts.;) Heads
Materials for Dolls' Dresses, Box-
els, Passe, Theatres, Castles, etc., at
D'S PICTURE FRAME STORE,
St. 8th and 9th doors from Washing-
ide.)
eautiful Holiday Gifts, Panel Pic-
res in Frames, Silver Cardboard,
et Passepartouts of every variety
) in Velvet. Paper, etc., 8x10 Wal-
ames—in elegant variety. Framed
ally. Pictures Framed to order. 66
mail. Agents wanted. 28 31

PENING
OF A
DRUG STORE,
DGE NASH, Proprietor,
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ALL THE
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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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Sale or to Let,

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any description of manufacturing
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P. H. LINTON,
Weymouth, Mass.

NS LAY.

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rial bags 50 cents and $1; 100 lb.
dress, Jacksons & Bowker, 53
Boston. 28 31

article is compounded with the
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eruptions, itching and dandruff;
its use becomes white and clean.
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air grow thick and strong.
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ngham's Dye,
THE WHISKERS.

reparation may be relied on to
of the beard from gray or any
shade, to brown or black, at dis-
ily applied, being in one prepara-
and effectually produces a per-
ch will neither rub nor wash off.

ANUFACTURED BY
HALL & CO.
hua, N. H.
GGISTS & DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH,
lazier and Decorative
per Hanger.

il, Putty, Varnish, &c., constantly
for Seabury's TRANSPARENT
G, the only transparent Filling
ood Filling of all kinds a specialty.

GAZETTE & REPORTER.
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree; also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Western Correspondence.

DAMP TRAVELLING.

I left my home in Northern Iowa, with wife and children, and started for Somewhere, without any definite idea of its location or the duration of my journey.—We found the roads in a soft and moist condition, but forded Cedar River without any difficulty. In attempting to ford a stubble field, however, the treacherous mud gave the laws of gravitation too much power over my horse, and that worthy animal started on a voyage of discovery toward the centre of gravity, feet foremost, but help was procured and the buggy dragged on to solid foundation again. A little further on, and the turbid waters of Flood Creek rolled before us. Anticipating no trouble, we drove in, and this time all the mud was washed off my horse, and the buggy was pretty well soused. It was almost deep enough to swim any horse; the water rushed into the buggy box, my wife and boy trembled, but we came out all right.

The second day out we reached Lime Creek, Floyd county. Not deeming it safe to ford, we passed on to a bridge, only to find that one of the abutments had been stolen during the June floods, and that crossing it was impossible, unless I could persuade my horse to jump off a young precipice. I consulted my wife as to the feasibility of fording the stream, but she would not consent to being drowned or to having the children taken into any place of danger; so we went ten miles out of the way to find a whole bridge. In doing this we got into mud nearly hub deep, and had great difficulty in getting out. We were told that if old Billings, the former owner of the piece of land and water, was alive, he would have charged us for the mud that stuck to the buggy. Having escaped from these dangers, while trying to drive out of deep ruts, my horse walked off with the fore wheels and left us

Far out upon the prairie,
Where many people dwell
Who never ate an oyster,
Or even saw a shell.

Our next adventure was at the West Fork, which had expanded to a dozen times its natural width. We started to explore the channel, and succeeding in the attempt, after a damp ride of sixty miles we "forded" Hardin county, striking terra firma near its southern borders. In this county we found numberless mosquitoes, with bills sharper than pegging awls, and energy and perseverance equal to that of a tax collector. My posterity mounted the horse for a short ride, and declared that he sat down on more than 3000 mosquitoes, and that their mangled corpses formed an excellent riding saddle.

TRAVELS IN MISSOURI.

Our entrance into and our progress through the timbered hills and rough and tumble prairies of this State, was not attended with that pleasure which has marked eleven years of wandering thro' the great West. We entered the State from the north, and foolishly supposed that we could travel in a straight line south, just as we had in the prairie states of Minnesota and Iowa. But we learned our mistake before night; our dreams of rapid progress and a sudden termination of our journey were dispelled when we found that our road terminated in thick timber, and that we must deviate from the straight line. We found the land in Putnam county broken, covered with timber, with coal plenty and cheap. After travelling all day, a cheerless night set in and found us in a dim cartway that did not seem to lead anywhere. It was impossible to reach a house, as the road we had followed was rough for daylight travel, and hardly safe for a night journey.—The prospect was gloomy enough; we could hear dogs barking a short distance from us, while the lowing of kine told us we were not far from human habitation; but a creek sluggishly rolled between us and help. We went into camp, to pass the night as best we could; wood was abundant, but as we had no matches it was impossible to make a fire. Toward morning it commenced to rain, which varied the monotony of camp life, but did not reconcile us to our condition or make us satisfied with our surroundings. With the dawn of light we broke camp and started for a more civilized region.

We now had a good chance to see

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

Their houses are made of logs, are usually 15 or 18 feet square, with large fireplaces made of wood and plastered on the inside with mud. Generally these log cabins are without windows, light being admitted, summer and winter, through the open doors. Here dirty-faced children live with untidy mothers, and ignorant and stupid fathers who cultivate a small patch of corn, which hardly supplies the shiftless squatter or improvident proprietor with whiskey and tobacco.—Their food is corn bread and bacon; their clothes are homespun; their wants are confined to the bare necessities of life; newspapers and books are not much needed, as but few know how to read.—Most of them keep a span of mules or horses, but are too poor to buy a wagon.

The heavy rains had turned over rotten logs and given decaying vegetation a chance to taint the air with miasmatic odors. This has caused a sickly season, and turned many an humble dwelling into a hospital. A shelf full of bottles is to be found in every house. These glass ghosts of departed remedies had once been filled with the products of the apothecary's art and physician's skill, which had been used in the vain endeavor to prolong the lives and lengthen the days of those who had recklessly exposed themselves to the ravages of disease.—In one family in Howard county, the aged grandmother was very feeble, the mother was confined to her bed with fever, the father was unable to work, and the two grown daughters looked like ghosts of beauty. We saw an infant sleeping in its mother's arms; chills and fever were sapping its vitals, and it seemed homesick in this unfriendly world. Many of the young ladies have a sickly cast of countenance, contrasting strongly with the blooming beauty and stalwart youth of the north and east.

In the vicinity of North Salem, there were five deaths in two days; one man who was walking the streets Saturday, died Sunday. Such a thing as a funeral is seldom heard of. Burials are usually conducted without pomp, ceremony, or much sympathy.

PEREGRINE.

STOP THAT COUGH.

DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine.—There is positively no pulmonary disease which it will not cure or greatly alleviate. For all cases of hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, croup, bronchitis, asthma and whooping cough, it has no equal. We never knew a person who had used it but recommended it to others. We are prepared to guarantee every bottle. Please call and inquire about it.—Trial size 10 cents. For sale by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth; F. W. PARKS, South Braintree; J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth.

CHURCHILL, GILCHRIST, SMITH & CO.

Will offer during this month, their magnificent stock of

DRESS GOODS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Call and examine the
Largest Assortment in Boston,

CHURCHILL, GILCHRIST, SMITH & CO.
Corner Washington & Winter Sts.
29 32m

Advertisements.

WINTER
CLOTHING!!!

A full stock of New and Desirable
CLOTHING
For Men, Youth & Boys.

A FRESH STOCK OF
OVERCOATS!!
LATEST STYLES AND LOW PRICES

A FULL LINE OF
FURNISHING GOODS

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
HATS and CAPS.

A LARGE LOT OF
Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

We are now ready to show the best stock of Goods in our line ever offered for sale on the South Shore, and we shall sell at

Prices to suit these Hard Times.

M. H. READ.
WEYMOUTH, Sept. 29, 1875. 23tf

JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,
Funeral Undertakers,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a new Glass Side Hearse, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets or Coffins
on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our
NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 ly

HAY and STRAW
FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.
Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Cattle.
Weymouth, April 10, 1875. 50 tf

"OAK HALL," BOSTON,
32 TO 38 NORTH STREET.

The winter season opens with prospects of a largely increased trade, and the effect of general dullness has been so to reduce the prices of materials and cost of manufacture that Clothing will be sold this season at least fifteen per cent. less than last year. We offer, as usual, *everything* which is worn by Boys, Young Men and Gentlemen, and remain the headquarters for all in search of first-class Ready-made Clothing at moderate fixed prices.

This is the fifth season since we introduced the now famous ENGLISH ULSTER OVERCOAT. As the original importers and first manufacturers we take pride in watching the growth of the trade.—We have prepared for our retail trade alone, one thousand Ulsters in eighteen different varieties,—from the child's "Ulsterette" to the choicest imported English Ulster. This health preserving garment will be the leading coat for the season, and we will send samples for approval to any address, the only sizes required being waist and breast measure, height, and length of sleeve.

For Fall shooting we have prepared some entirely new styles of Hunting Suits, and in connection with these we show the new patent Duck Decoys, one dozen of which can readily be packed in the carpet-bag.

We not only keep everything worn by man or boy, but we have in our Notion and Furnishing Departments all the useful and seasonable articles of the day. Just now we are offering UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS, weighing ten pounds, at $3.50 per pair. These are the cheapest and most serviceable blankets sold. We are selling a great many bales of HORSE BLANKETS at $1.50 per blanket;—protected by one of these a horse will be less likely to suffer from the prevailing disorder.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, also, we sell in greatest quantities, being direct agents of several mills.—Our prices vary from 50 cts. upward, and we supply the trade at less than jobber's prices.

NIGHT DRESSES of flannel or heavy cottons, in all sizes.

"OUR BOYS" is the name of a new SUIT and OVERCOAT which is attracting great attention in the Boys' Department.

The "ULSTERETTE" is the favorite Overcoat for little fellows from six to twelve.

MILITARY OVERCOATS are made to order in the Military Department, and POLICE UNIFORM for members and officers, of all the forces in the principal New England cities, is kept in large quantities ready-made,—(capes, overcoats, sacks, vests and pantaloons.)

CARRIAGE BLANKETS two yards square, all wool, $3.50.

We have enumerated but a small part of our stock, which must be seen and examined to be understood. We cordially invite our out of town friends who visit Boston to call at

"OAK HALL,"
NOS. 32 TO 38 NORTH STREET,
BOSTON.
G. W. SIMMONS & SON,
Original Importers and Manufacturers of Ulster Overcoats for Men and Boys.
27 30m

FRANK W. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
27 COURT STREET, BOSTON,
AND
WEYMOUTH, MASS.
OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. / Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

C. L. WELLINGTON,
Cabinet Maker,
SHOP ON KEITH STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
Church and Store Finishing,
COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.
CARPENTER'S JOBBING
of all kinds done at short notice, and
FURNITURE REPAIRED
in the best manner. 19 ly

THOMAS J. McCORMECK,
Would call the attention of the public to his
UNDERTAKING
BUSINESS.
He is now prepared to furnish the public with
COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
AND A
SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,
WITH TWO HORSES,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN.
Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.
All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 11th, 1875,
TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD VIA TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; VIA FAIRHAVEN, 8.00 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am; 4.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN 7.20 am; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.45 am, 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am, 4pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a 6.45, 8, 11.15 am, 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.36 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.45b, 7.28, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12 m.; 4.25 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am, 12 m, 2.45, 4.30, 6.05 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.52, 7.55, 9.14 am; 12.25, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 6.52, 8.03, 9.22 am; 12.33, 5.09 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.10, 8.13, 9.32 am; 12.45, 5.17 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8.00 am.; 3.35, 4, 6.05b pm. RETURN 6.10d, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m; 3.35, 4, 5, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.30, 7.38, 9.23 am; 12.45, 4.48 pm.

BROCKTON, 8.00, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6.05 pm.—RETURN, 6.54, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8.45 am; 2.30, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15b pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 6.30, 9.15 am; 3.10 pm; via DUXBURY, 4.45d, 6.40 am; 2.55 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.35, 9.26, 11.28 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12 m; 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.12, 9.50 am; 12 m, 4.17 pm.

SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15b pm. RETURN, 5.05d, 7.02 am; 3.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham. 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.44, 7.57 am.; 12.55, 4.15, 5.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 8.11 am; 1.09, 4.27, 5.58 pm.—Nantasket, East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.19, 6.51, 8.04 am; 1.02, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.07, 8.22 am.; 1.19, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.16, 8.31 am; 1.29, 4.44, 6.15 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11.00 am; 12 m; 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.57, 6.39, 7.15, 7.43, 7.48, 8.28, 8.48, 9.27, 9.42, 10.20, 10.15 am; 12.53, 1.32, 3.42, 4.19, 4.55, 5.25, 5.35, 8.25, 10.20 pm.

BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.30, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.02, 6.47, 7.25, 7.30, 7.46, 7.52, 8.39, 8.53, 9.30, 9.46, 10.50 am; 12.57, 1.39, 3.47, 4.55, 5.05, 5.38, 6.25, 8.29, 10.24 pm.

QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.09, 6.54, 7.30, 7.36, 7.52, 7.58, 8.35, 8.45, 8.53, 9.36, 9.53, 10.57 am; 1.02, 1.46, 3.55, 5, 5.12, 5.43, 6.31, 8.36, 10.30 pm.

NEPONSET, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.45, 3.25, 4.05, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.21, 7.03, 7.13, 7.46, 8.08, 8.51, 9.10, 9.46, 10.35, 11.06 am; 12.39, 1.58, 4.07, 5.22, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.39 pm.

HARRISON SQUARE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m.; 12.40, 1, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.30, 6.05, 6.20, 6.30, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.12, 6.25, 7.03, 7.19, 7.51, 8.14, 9.01, 9.14, 9.50, 10.24, 11.10 am; 12.41, 2.02, 2.09, 4.12, 5.15, 5.26, 6.09, 6.45, 8.53, 10.43 pm.

WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.45, 5, 6 15 pm. RETURN 6.05, 6.58, 8.48 am; 1.42, 5.02, 6.18 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis, 8.00 am, 4.00 pm.—RETURN, 6.45 am; 2.07 pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am.; 4 pm. RETURN 5.00 am, 12.20 pm.

WOODS' HOLE, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

NANTUCKET, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5h am; via Bridgewater, 7.20 am.

SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.30 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN, (South Braintree) 9.20 am; 1.40, 6 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. e Thursdays only. b Saturdays only. d Mondays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875, $2,620,043.00
Cash Assets - - - - - - - - $21,939.53
Deposit Notes - - - - - - - 101,235.12
Gross Assets, $123,174.65
N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

F. A. GARDNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber,
BRICK, LIME,
CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,
WHARVES,
Weymouth Landing.
Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

E. H. PRAY,
Boot and Shoe Store,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for
MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.
Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

S. W. HOLLIS,
Insurance Agent,
WASHINGTON ST., - BRAINTREE.
Agent for the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 14 27

Why go houseless & homeless?
WHEN YOU CAN BUY
Spruce Lumber
AT
$10.00 PER M.,
suitable for Cheap Houses,
AT
F. A. GARDNER & Co.
Weymouth Landing.
46 6

Best Flour,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,
ALSO
PAPER
HANGINGS
AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. Orders called for, if requested.
J. E. JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY DYEHOUSE
AND
Steam Laundry.

HAVING fitted up a Dye House in the most improved style, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Gentlemen's Garments cleansed or dyed. Kid Gloves, Boots and slippers cleansed.
THE QUINCY LAUNDRY REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.
All orders left with C. S. WILLIAMS will be promptly attended to.
GEORGE BROTHERS., Propr's.
45 tf

H. N. OUR,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, { South of Village Cemetery.
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
39 tf

DON'T
READ
THIS!
FOR FEAR IT MIGHT
SAVE YOU A DOLLAR,
which we all know is not
Necessary these Hard Times

THE SUBSCRIBER ONCE MORE TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRY AND
FANCY
GOODS,
FURNITURE
and
CARPETS,
PAPER
HANGINGS,
CURTAINS,
CROCKERY
and
Glassware,
CLOCKS,
Children's
Carriages,

AND EVERYTHING BELONGING TO A FIRST CLASS STORE, TO BE FOUND THIS SIDE OF BOSTON.

Being in the market every day, I am enabled to buy, with Cash in my fist, cheaper than many in the trade, and thereby in condition to sell cheaper, and will not be undersold, without exception, by anybody.

GREAT
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
Boots, Shoes
AND RUBBERS.

Owing to want of room, I am desirous of closing out that part of my business, and have marked the prices of the same below wholesale prices. It will pay patrons to look at my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
APRIL 15th, 1875.

THE
South Weymouth
SAVINGS BANK
Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.

DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.
The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.
B. F. WHITE, Treas
S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

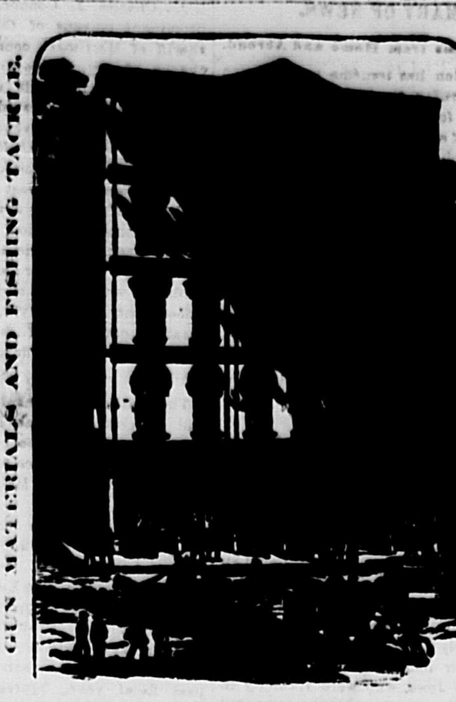
COAL,
WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
AND
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.
Auction Sales attended to as usual.

COWS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Apply to or address
J. W. HARDWICK,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PERFUME!
TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!
IMPERIAL COLOGNE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers
FLORIDA WATER,
THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!
BAY RUM,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
HAIR OILS, &c.
PREPARED BY
R. W. WALKER,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.
For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other.
26 39



JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.
BOSTON.
Agents for Eben Allen Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street.

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE
A LARGE VARIETY OF
"Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLESLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

The Smith American Organ Company
OF BOSTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852,
TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED
150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.
The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.
By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.
Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.
The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.
Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*
Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.
PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
any time during the hard times.
TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.
Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

MEETINGS OF THE
Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Almshouse on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Z. L. BICKNELL, NOAH VINING, ABNER HOLBROOK, FRANCIS AMBLER. } SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.
Weymouth, March 8, 1875.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

Notice to Ladies.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at
L. G. CROCKER'S
Railway Pump Manufactory,
East Braintree.
10

ESTABLISHED 1843.
R. MARSTON & CO.'S
DINING ROOMS
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
23, 25, & 27, BRATTLE ST.,
BOSTON.
NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS
To Let by the day or Week.

E. C. BUMPUS,
Office, Boston Post Building,
Milk, near Washington St.,
BOSTON.
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing,
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign & Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
BROAD ST., East Weymouth.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

Citizens Market.
WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.
The subscriber is now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
WITH
CORNED BEEF,
TONGUE,
HAM,
&c.,
Cooked and Ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,
Weymouth Landing.

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequalled.
MORSE BRO'S, Props., Canton, Mass.

Publishers & Printers
Can buy direct of the Manuf'r on favorable terms.

The ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES are the best and cheapest low priced machines made, and have a national reputation for utility and durability." [The Electrotyper, Chicago.

"The ANSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength and firmness, and is the only machine to which is applied the Patent Movable Cutting Board. The quality of the stock used in these machines is of the best to be had in the United States. These machines have always taken the highest stand, and nothing has been neglected which was found to be of benefit to them. One patented device used in them has a reputation of itself, by which the movements of the cutting board can be instantly and accurately regulated, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in this machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the labor of preparation in working the paper backward and forward. We cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of this patent movable board. It is worth the price of this machine, and purchasers should fully understand how highly it is to be valued. Every detail of the running parts have been thoroughly attended to, with the view of adding to the accuracy of the machine and it is put together in the most thorough manner. No imperfect work of any kind is permitted to be sent out. The reduced price at which these machines are now offered places them within the reach of every printing office. Though reduced in price the quality remains the same as it always has been, and will be maintained thus in the future." [Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Reporter & Printers' Gazette.

The LATEST IMPROVED HARDY CARD CUTTER is pronounced the MOST DESIRABLE CARD CUTTER in the market, for the general uses of a printing office.

The well known RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, with my latest improvements, is still preferred by many printers, and holds its favoritism over other machines. The same excellence of material and workmanship will be found in this machine as in the others.

The above named machines are manufactured in the most thorough manner, and of the best material. The improvements have given to these Cutters a renewed popularity, and increased their favoritism among their old patrons."

Newspapers in want of advertising, from first parties, should send for my circular proposal.
ANSON HARDY, AUBURNDALE, MASS.
I will buy of those that buy of me.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry
REPAIRED.
THE undersigned having taken rooms at the Store of H. Loud,
EAST WEYMOUTH,
is ready to attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
All work promptly and neatly done, and warranted.
F. B. REED.

GEO. W. HERSEY,
Painter and Glazier,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue.
[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]
Weymouth Landing.

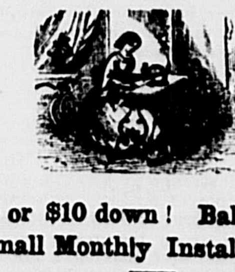
JUST ARRIVED,
A CARGO OF
Nice Skimming Sand,
AND FOR SALE BY
F. A. GARDNER & CO.,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
RESIDENCE:
Norfolk St., Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth.
Office Hours,—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.
Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

ROOMS TO LET,
For Mechanical Purposes,
WITH STEAM POWER.
Apply to G. F. DOTY,
at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,



$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!
Your Choice of any in the Market!
THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!
Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!
Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.
LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

BUILDINGS
MOVED AND RAISED.
THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD,
Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.
All orders promptly attended to.

Agents Wanted for the Centennial
GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.
A book for every American. Sells everywhere at sight. Farmers, Teachers, Students, Lawyers, Merchants, School Directors, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Shippers, Salesmen, men of learning, and men who can only read, old and young, all want it for every day reference and use. Shows the grand results of the
First 100 Years of the Republic.
Every body buys it, and *Agents make from $100 to $200 a month.* Send for circular. Address,
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. 1 12

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Being in the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, I can afford to pay the
Highest Rates for SecondHand Carriages.
Spear's Carriage Factory,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
18 ly

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.
FRANCIS AMBLER,
DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,
Commercial St. Weymouth.
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and Initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply
Pic-nics and Parties
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH MARKET
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,
Hams, Butter, Cheese, and
FAMILY GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

Jos. Sherman & Co.
DEALERS IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME, CEMENT, BRICK
LATHS, HAIR, etc.,
BUNDLE HAY,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
AND FEED
WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.
Office. - - Wharf and East streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH
MASS.
37tf

Pallas
RANGE
IF you know what is for your best interest, before you purchase you will not fail to look at the above Range, as it has several
Improvements
OVER
ALL OTHER RANGES
in the market. It is either
Double or Single Oven,
High or Low Hot Closet,
Has a
Sifter Box, with Dumping Grate,
A Broiler Door,
Illuminated End and
Clinkerless Grate, with Shelf
which fits on either end, level with the top, and a
Drier for Small Clothes.
It works Quicker and Better
THAN ANY OTHER RANGE YET MADE.
FOR SALE AT
L. Tuck's
Stove and Hardware
ESTABLISHMENT,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

REBUILT.
Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.
Black Walnut Chamber Suites,
(at Factory prices.)
Book Cases, Sideboards,
Wardrobes and Hall Stands,
Extension Tables
(with improved patent iron slides.)
CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.
READ AND PHILLIPS,
North Street, North Weymouth.
36tf

WANTED—A foreman in our fan factory, in the polishing department. Also, good polishers, such that have worked on fans. Good wages and steady work guaranteed.
Address American Fan Manufacturing Co., 527 & 529 West 22d Street, New York. 23 26

JAMES WEST,
COMMERCIAL STREET. - - Weymouth Landing,
IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Hard Wood Filling a specialty.
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints about Work.

Many farmers who did not have manure at sowing time, or who had not time to draw it out, are now spreading it upon the fields. If it is well rotted and fine, it is well to do this. But we never found any benefit from top-dressing wheat or rye with coarse fresh manure at this season. As a mulch it is of little good scattered here and there in patches. We would rather save all the coarse manure, and pile it and turn it over, so as to get it in fine condition by the spring, and then use it as a top-dressing. Plants require food, and manure is not food until it is reduced by rotting, and brought into a condition digestible by the plant.

Either wheat or rye may yet be sown for early spring pasturage or soiling. Rye gives less foliage than wheat, but it is hardier, and although the seed may not sprout now, it will grow very early in the spring, and make a good growth in time for use. In the South winter tares and oats may be sown for early feed either alone or mixed. If mixed, nearly as much seed may be sown as if alone; the two crops will grow together, and yield about as much as if seperate. Two bushels of each mixed may be sown on an acre.

Turnips will yet make considerable growth. On rich soil where the crop is heavy, nothing is gained by leaving it any longer. The roots will become coarse and woody. Moderate sized roots are more nutritious than large overgrown ones. A crop of twenty-five tons is now worth as much to feed, as it would be if left a month longer to make thirty tons.

Top-dressing is worth more to grass lands than any other crop. But we would not top-dress any but permanent meadows. For sod to be plowed up in the spring, it would be better to rot the manure and apply it as near the seed as possible. As there is a difference of opinion on this matter, and as the quality of manure, and that of the soil varies, it would be well for each to test the question by experiment for himself.

Roots crops and potatoes should be secured from the frost as they are gathered, and tops will be a sufficient covering until heavy frosts are expected, when the pits should be well secured, or the roots removed to the cellar.

Fall fallowing may still be done; heavy soils are improved by being fall plowed and left rough through the winter. Moderately light land intended for oats, or spring wheat, should also be plowed now and left in ridges which can be harrowed down early in spring. Ground for early potatoes should also be plowed now. Sod for corn, and sandy soils, should be left unplowed until spring.

Stock should now go into winter quarters. Nothing is gained, and much is lost by allowing them to roam the wet sodden fields, and obliging them to eat frozen coarse stuff that has no more nutriment than wood chips. Exercise during a portion of the day in a yard or small lot will be beneficial. To feed all farm stock so as to keep them thrifty is the right method; overfeeding is as injurious as underfeeding, and irregular feeding as bad as or worse than either. Feed regularly and generously, and provide pure water liberally and frequently. To prevent sickness is much easier and vastly better than to cure various troubles by medicine.—*Agriculturist.*

Hints to Correspondents.

I am troubled with a chimney which draws pretty well except when the wind is in a certain direction; what arrangement for the top of it will surely prevent the smoking? Answer. You do not give sufficient data to enable us to judge of the cause of the difficulty. It is usually found, however, that when a chimney smokes during the continuance of a wind in a certain direction, it is caused by its being in close proximity to a higher object, such as the ridge of a roof, or a higher building. The remedy in such case would be to extend the flue to a point sufficiently high to overtop the neighboring more elevated structure. There are other conditions, such as the place of the doors and windows of the apartment from which the flue proceeds, their being open or closed, etc., which should be taken into consideration, but of these we are not informed.

What makes a good preparation for blacking harness, one that will retain its blackness, and that will not be injurious to leather? Answer. Ivery black and molasses each twelve ounces, spermaceti oil four ounces, good vinegar four pints. Mix.

Can we bring a spring to the house a distance of two hundred and sixty feet, the fall being twenty-two feet, with a slight elbow, and a brook to cross that will make a bow down in the pipe of two feet? Answer. If we understand you, you have a total vertical fall of twenty-two feet to where the lowest part of the pipe will be, and then a rise of two feet to where the water is to be discharged. If this is correct, you have simply to close up the lower end of the pipe, attach a faucet a short distance from the end, and the water will run, notwithstanding the two feet rise, whenever you turn the faucet. The pipe should be laid under ground deep enough to avoid freezing. If the spring is higher than the point where you want the water supplied, the water will rise of itself to that point, without regard to the depth it may have to descend below it before reaching it.

Is there anything I can put in a tooth to kill the nerve? Answer. If the nerve is exposed, wrap a small pledget of raw cotton around the point of a knitting or darning needle and dip it in creosote; then insert the point with the cotton directly into the hollow of the tooth. The cotton may be left in for a while, covered by a dry piece. Care is needed not to let the creosote drop or run upon the lips or gums, on which it will act as a caustic. 2. Is there any way of loosening the same other than by the use of force? Answer. We know of no method. Consult a dentist.—*Scientific American.*

Cheap Poultry Yard.

Set posts firmly in the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire, and stretch from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven into posts. Place three wires one inch apart, one foot from the ground; another three at top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inch space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, and chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shove the chamfered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches. This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet and ten inches high, and fowl tight. Wires should be left somewhat slack, as interweaving the laths will take it up.

Southwestern Telegrams.

The Southwestern frontier people, says a Texas exchange, are beginning to find out what a real comfort the recently erected telegraph is. Dispatches like the following are constantly passing over the wire. From a father to his son:

"DEAR SON—Don't squander money buying the old woman them striped stockings, and that new hat she wanted. Go to Kern's and get whisky for it."

Reply:

"DEAR FATHER—The grand jury has indicted me for playin' keards, and I am in jail. Send some funds. I get enough to eat, but I ain't used to keepin' sich company."

THE CENSUS OF INDIA.

[illegible] census [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] have an area of 1,500,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the United States, and its population was 238,830,958, or about six times as large as that of the United States. There are in India vast tracts of forest and waste land, so that the average density of population in the inhabited districts is greater even than would be indicated by the above figures. In Bengal the average is 397 persons to the square mile; for the Northwest provinces 430, and for Oude 468. The population per square mile in Great Britain and Ireland, taken together, is only 265. Therefore, it will be readily imagined how crowded India is. Calcutta, with its suburb, Howrah, which is to Calcutta what Brooklyn is to New York, has 895,000 inhabitants; Bombay has 644,000; Madras, 398,000; and Lucknow 285,000. British India has 140,500,000 Hindoos and Sikhs, 40,750,000 Mahometans, and 9,250,000 Buddhists, Jains, Jews, Parsees, Brahmoes, Hill-men and Christians. Of the Christians there are not quite 900,000, and of these 250,000 are Europeans. The greater portion of the Christians are in Madras. There are not less twenty-three distinct languages spoken in India, exclusive of the almost innumerable dialects of the various hill tribes. The variety of castes is bewildering; in the northwest provinces not less than 307 distinctive castes of Hindoos are specified, and in Bengal the number of castes is 1,000. Of British-born subjects, excluding the army and navy, there are only 59,000 resident in India; and the Americans number only 940. Taking the population as a whole, the number of males is about equal to the females, but among the higher castes the females are in a minority—a circumstance due to the fact that the practice of female infanticide still prevails to a great extent. In regard to the occupations of the people, it appears that 1,236,000 persons are employed in the government service; 620,000 are engaged in religious or charitable occupations, including 849 Christian priests or ministers; 30,000 are devotees and religious mendicants; 10,000 astrologers; five wizards; 465 "devil-drivers;" 189,000 are engaged in education, literature and science, of whom 518 are poets; 33,000 lawyers; 75,000 doctors; 218,000 "Fine artists," under which head are included musicians, acrobats, wrestlers, snake-charmers and monkey-dancers; and only one "speech-maker" in all India. The agriculturists number 37,500,000; 950,000 are engaged with elephants, camels, horses and cattle, or get their living by hunting; the commercial classes number 3,441,000, and the artisans 8,747,000. There are only twenty-two gamblers, five pigeon-flyers, forty-nine spies, 361 thieves, and thirty rogues and vagabonds—all these being the voluntary designations of the persons so classed. There are, however, no less than 103,000 persons whose occupation is described as "guests."

A Centennial Husking Festival.

Hon. V. P. Banks, at his home in Waltham, Mass., improvised a frolic in aid of the National Centennial. General Banks threw open his mansion and barn for the entertainment, which was nothing less than a genuine, old-fashioned husking.

General Banks raised this year about two hundred bushels of corn, one hundred bushels of which were placed in the middle of the barn floor in a rack with seats on either side. In order the more successfully to realize fully the fun attending the discovery of red ears, one hundred of them were scattered throughout the winrow. The barn was lighted with lanterns, and in one corner a stand was erected for musicians. The barn is situated a short distance from the house, with which it was connected for the occasion by a covered way, a large marquee in the center forming a conspicuous feature of the arrangements. The interior of this was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns. An admission fee of fifty cents was charged the visitors, and, no expenses whatever having been incurred, the receipts, which amounted to a considerable sum, all went to aid the woman's department of the Centennial exhibition.

The husking began about eight o'clock, old and young entering alike into the sport, demanding, receiving and paying forfeits as one after another lucky one discovered a red ear. The company were then invited to a substantial collation, such as was served to the boys and girls of New England one hundred years ago. This was a gratuity on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Banks, and consisted of baked beans, brown bread, squash, apple and mince pies, doughnuts and cheese, with coffee and sweet cider.

A Desert Republic.

Dr. Hayes, in a late lecture, gave his listeners a very interesting description of his visit to Iceland last year. He said it seemed strange to him to know that the principle of civil and religious liberty had flourished on that cold island, and that here in the great republic of America we were making a great ado over the centennial of our birth as a free republic. The people of Iceland he found to be the happiest and most moral of any he had visited. At the capital of the little republic (the population of the whole island numbers only 70,000) they found pleasant homes surrounded by beautiful flower gardens. In the distance, looking north from the little town of 17,000 inhabitants, could be seen the white, snow-coated mountains with herds of thousands of sheep grazing at their ease. In the town there was a jail, built many years ago, but its only inmates so far had been the jailer and his wife, the people believing so thoroughly in freedom that none of them would do anything for which they could be put in jail. The lecturer described the visit of the party to the interior, when they stood near to the mouths of the hot Geyser springs and saw the white peak of old Mount Hecla, sixty miles away. The real birthplace of republican independence, a small oasis in the middle of a black desert of lava, was also described.

A Poor Unfortunate.

"Get out of that!" is the stern command which now oftenest issues from the mouths of local magistrates when a vagrant is brought before them. No matter where the wretch may go, so the cost of keeping a stranger and an outcast is avoided! This was what a judge in Milwaukee said to a woman when she was arraigned for vagrancy and drunkenness: "Just you get out of this town in twenty-four hours!" So she went to the railway depot, but the ticket-seller having no disposition to help her to obey the judicial mandate, she concluded to "get out" by throwing herself under the wheels of an outgoing freight train. The engine was stopped in time, and she was put off the track. Still she was bound "to get out of this," and wandering a little further cast herself in front of another train. Here, too, she was rescued. She couldn't "get out." So she wandered into a neighboring marsh, where she was found by an officer, and taken in charge. What they did with her then we are not informed. She certainly had done her best to "get out." We haven't overmuch pity for a muscular and "cheeky" tramp, whose daily business it is to "move on;" but surely for a wretched, homeless, and half-frenzied woman some shelter may usually be found.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Governor Tilden has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the [illegible], as a day of thanksgiving for [illegible]......The Liverpool (Eng.) *Post* says that the new Texas cotton classes much better than the old, and quotations average a [illegible] higher. It is thought that Texas and Orleans quotations will shortly be identical...... Seventeen Canadians were drowned by the upsetting of a scow in the St. Lawrence. They were residents of the Isle of Orleans, and were returning from market at the time. A heavy snow storm was prevailing......The San Francisco National Gold Bank and Trust Company has gone into voluntary liquidation......Cincinnati is endeavoring to arrange an immense Centennial religious celebration for 1876......By a conflagration in Sherman, Texas, sixty-five places of business were destroyed and thirty families rendered homeless......Slight earthquake shocks were felt throughout Georgia...... The occupants of a New York city tenement called in the police to break open the door of a room from whence pistol shots had been heard, and upon their doing so they found an unconscious man and a dead body, each clutching a revolver in the right hand and having wounds in the head. The wounded man died shortly after, when it was ascertained that their names were Goldman and Jeroslaw, Polish Jews, who were formerly in partnership. They had evidenty quarreled and settled the dispute by a duel..... Several members of the Cathedral Chapter have given formal notice that they will submit to the authority of the imperial government of Germany......Lemuel T. Abbot, a farmer of Ossipee, N. H., killed his wife with an ax, nearly severing her head from her body. The act was committed in the heat of passion during a quarrel. He hung himself, but was cut down before life was extinct. He was arrested, and confessed the deed.

The population of India, according to the census just taken, is 238,830,958......The *El Cronista*, of Madrid, announces that the king will take command of the northern armies in December......The shoe and leather interest of the country is to have a building 160 by 300 feet at the centennial....A terrible fight occurred at Lima, Peru, between the partisans of Admiral Montero and those of Gen. Prado......Burglars entered the First National bank of Pittston, Pa., by cutting a hole in the roof and letting themselves into the vault by means of a rope ladder. They blew open two spherical safes and stole $40,000 in bonds and securities......The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says "the English occupancy of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for the preservation of our Indian empire."......Shocks of earthquake were felt in California and Arizona..... The town of Iquique, Peru, was nearly destroyed by fire on the seventh ultimo. Twenty-four blocks of buildings, including the finest in the town, were burned. The buildings, as well as the sidewalks, were of wood, which the flames consumed rapidly. Efforts to control the flames by throwing sea water on them were fruitless, as the soil was so impregnated with nitrate that the water only aided the conflagration. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000, on which there is no insurance. Much suffering was experienced by those burned out of house and home, but relief was being forwarded from Lima and other cities...... Mr. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, has written a letter to the *Times* exposing the systematic sale in England of fictitious American university degrees......A band of insurgents entered the town of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, and after wounding the governor, caused his resignation. The English vice-consul is temporarily at the head of affairs. Two American and one English gunboats are are in the harbor to look after the interests of their countrymen......12,809,022 feet of lumber were shipped to the States from Ottawa in October.

The Louisiana State funding board has adopted the following rule: "That when bonds are presented for funding, with coupons detached, new bonds will be issued with the corresponding coupons detached and canceled, as in the case of payment."......Wm. McKee of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and ex-Collector Maguire, of St. Louis, have had true bills of indictment found against them for complicity in the whisky frauds. They were put under $5,000 and $10,600 bonds respectively......David Robinson, residing near Kokomo, Ind., shot his wife and eldest boy, unsuccessfully, then cut the throat of his daughter as she lay in bed, took the life of a young son in the same manner, and mounting a horse fled. His dead body was subsequently found a mile off, and it is supposed he committed suicide......The *Pall Mall Gazette* is authorized to state that the admiralty's fugitive slave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions be issued......Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Foerster, while residing in the Austrian portion of his diocese, from exercising any episcopal function touching the Prussian portion.... The direct cable has been successfully recovered, the break repaired, and cable rates will be again reduced by the old company.....The German arsenal at Rendsburg, Holstein, was destroyed by an explosion. Loss, 5,000,000 marks.

The inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing one hundred of them......The Russian minister, at Constantinople, has had an interview with the Grand Vizier, during which he threatened armed intervention by the great powers if the Turkish persecution of Christians continued......The Atlanta *Constitution's* exploring party left Homerville, Ga., for Okefenokee swamp. The party numbers twenty-two, and is fully equipped. Prof. Little, the State geologist, accompanies the expedition......The *Imparcial*, of Madrid, states that Mr. Cushing, the American minister, has delivered to the minister of foreign affairs another note in regard to the jurisdiction of courts-martial over citizens of the United States......The *Diario Espanol*, of Madrid, says that the Vatican has sent a note to Madrid, which expresses approval of Cardinal Simeoni's conduct regarding the recent Vatican circular......The Servian military, after three days' maneuvers, were ordered to the frontier......The purchasing committee of the bondholders of the defunct St. Joseph and Denver railroad, bought the road for $100,000 from the Kansas Master of Chancery....A fast mail train is to be run from New York to St. Louis......The legality of the grand jury which indicted the $47,000 treasury robbers having been questioned, a test case brought out the decision that it was legal......The miners in the Hocking Valley (Ohio) coal mines, and in the coal mines at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, are on a strike......The American Bible Society's managers have informed the managers of the Centennial exhibition that they cannot be exhibitors in the Centennial fair if the exhibition is to be open on Sundays.

The Post-office department issued 20,000,000 postal cards in October.....Miners are still being found in the Black Hills by the military, and are driven out......On and after January first the letter postage to France will be fourteen cents, on account of the French government imposing a tax called "sea postage." The postage to other parts of Europe will remain at five cents....The iron-clad Serapis arrived in Bombay, India, with the Prince of Wales on board......A conflagration at Whitehall, N. Y., caused great destruction to property......A train of forty cars on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, when near Whitehall, N. Y., broke in two, and shortly after came together again, when sixteen cars were thrown down an embankment and ruined, with most of their freight. No one seriously injured......The attorney-general has decided that canal boats are not required to be documented as vessels of the United States...... In Woodsocket, R. I., some vandals entered Oak Hill cemetery and threw down and broke about eighty marble monuments, headstones, etc. No motive is assigned for the outrage.

.....Charles J. Connor, one of the most prominent citizens of Concord, N. H., and sheriff of Merrimack county, was arrested on charge of setting fire to his store......The [illegible] forts at Kein Lien and [illegible] are being prepared for hostilities..... A heavy earthquake shock is reported from San Benito county, California, preceded by a harsh rumbling noise. The direction of vibration was from east to west......Judge McLean, of the New Jersey supreme court, has rendered a decision that an oral order to an officer is insufficient to justify the commitment of a prisoner; and that such order should be written, and stating the terms of imprisonment......Henry A. Mann, treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., has defaulted to the amount of $140,000 during the past fifteen years.

The central government for Alsace-Lorraine will be established at Berlin. Probably a special ministry will be created for these provinces......Intelligence from Penang, Malaya, announces that the Malayans are beseiging the British residency at Perak. The Sultan Ismail is collecting a considerable force for the purpose of attempting to expel the British from the country......The Khedive of Egypt has applied officially to England for two financiers to undertake Egyptian finances, promising the fullest information to the great powers. .....The aggregate amount of business transacted at the Boston sub-treasury during the past fiscal year, figures up $97,965,289, of which $15,769,348 were from customs. The New York sub-treasury transacted $708,000,000, of which the receipts from customs amount to $111,000,000......A $5 counterfeit national bank note, purporting to be issued by the First National bank of Galena, Ill., has been discovered. There is no such bank in existence....The commissioner of internal revenue says that if cigars are packed in boxes made wholly of tin, and have the manufacturer's name and number of cigars, the district and State stamped into the tin with a die, in such a manner that they will remain permanently and legally impressed thereon, the cigars should not be seized......Andrew O'Connell, a young man who had been suffering from delirium tremens, threw himself in front of a railway train at Carbondale, Pa., and was instantly crushed to death......The complete vote of Massachusetts, at the late election, was as follows: Gaston, 78,246; Rice, 83,523; Baker, 8,965; Adams, 1,774; Phillips, 301. The total vote was 172,809, and Rice's plurality over Gaston was 5,277......The total vote of Iowa, in the late election, was 218,921—the largest ever polled in the State......The steamship Pacific sailed from Victoria for San Francisco with over one hundred souls on board, and was lost with all on board with the exception of one man, who was picked up after having floated about on the pilot-house for two days and nights. He was too much exhausted to give any account of the disaster.... The losses by the Whitehall (N. Y.) fire were $50,000.

Russian Sables.

The most fashionable of all furs is the Russian sable—the skin of the Mustela zibellina, which is about three or four times as large as the common weazel, to which family it belongs. A choice skin of the sea otter or the black fox may command a higher price than one of the Russian sable, but the cost of the latter will be relatively greater on account of its smaller size. The fur of the Russian sable is brown in summer, with some gray spots on the head, and may be distinguished from all other furs by the hairs turning and lying equally well in any direction. In winter, when the animal is usually taken, the color of the fur is a beautiful black. The darkest skins are the most valuable. In its natural condition the fur has a bloomy appearance, but dyed sables generally lose their gloss and the hairs become twisted or crisped. Sometimes the skins are blackened by being smoked, but the deception is exposed by the smell and the crisped hairs. A dyed or smoked fur may be detected by rubbing it with a moist linen cloth, which will then become blackened. It is said, however, that the Chinese dye the sables and give them a permanent color without destroying the gloss. In this case the fraud may be detected by the crisped hairs. The best skins are obtained in Yakutsk, Kamchatka and Russian Lapland. Only about 25,000 are annually taken, and these command extraordinary prices, the average price of a raw skin being about $25, while a choice "crown" Russian sable will sell for $200. But few of these furs reach the English or American market. The chief demand is in Russia, where the use of the sable is monopolized by the imperial family and by the nobility, by whom it is chiefly used for lining for civic robes, coats, etc., and for ladies' sets.

Care of Canary Birds.

I will give you a few hints how to keep the canary in health. To begin with its food, which should be simply canary-seed mixed with about one-four of rape-seed, give occasionally a slice of sweet apple or a little bit of boiled carrot by way of a treat, fresh chickweed, groundsel, or watercress; and above all give it plenty of clean water; canaries are such bath-loving little birds. In their native wild state they are always flitting in and out of water, and it is cruel to deprive them of such a wholesome pleasure; and when they are moulting do not forget to leave an iron nail in their bath. Be also very particular about keeping the cage clean, with plenty of fine sharp sand in it. Do not leave it in a cold room in winter-time, and above all do not hang your pet's cage by a draughty window, for there is nothing more likely to make them sickly and ill. Canaries are such tender, warmth-loving little birds, that they soon cease singing, and die, if these simple directions be not well attended to. A japanned or a plain tinned cage is the best and easiest to clean; the common colored cages are dangerous, as the birds are apt to pick off the paint and kill themselves.

How to Get Along.

Advertise!
Pay as you go.
Advertise!
Never fool in business matters.
Advertise!
Do not kick every one in your path.
Advertise!
Learn to think and act for yourself.
Advertise!
Keep ahead rather than behind the times.
Advertise!
Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.
Advertise!
Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.
Advertise!
Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.
Advertise!
Use your own brains rather than those of others.
Advertise!

Don't Like Them.

Admiral Farragut once said about iron-clads: I would never go into battle in an iron clad. I could not handle my men nor inspirit them. If a ball strikes a wooden ship it sends a few splinters around, two or three poor fellows are killed or wounded, but the hole is soon stopped, the deck cleared, and the fight goes on. But in an iron clad the men feel from the first that they are in their coffin, for they know that if a hole is knocked in her side she must sink, and it is much harder to get up their spirit for the fight. Give me a good ship of oak, and put the iron into the men.

Occupation of New Houses.

It is possible to avoid danger from dampness of new houses by passing air through them rapidly enough to prevent its becoming saturated with moisture. Air which contains no watery vapor is neither pleasant nor wholesome. It should be two-thirds saturated; and if this proportion be not much exceeded no injury can arise from such vapor only, and there seems no reason why, if it be derived from a damp wall, it should be injurious if not in excess—that is, if the air be changed rapidly enough to prevent it becoming too damp.

TO REMOVE WARTS.—Warts may be removed, says a celebrated physician, by rubbing them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such mark as follows their dispersion with lunar caustic.

If every one of our readers would try Dobbin's Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia) they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it.

Burnett's Cocoaine it the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—*Com.*

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease use well-known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—*Com.*

Vegetine is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.—*Com.*

Poverty is bad, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.—*Com.*

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone. Used internally and externally.—*Com.*

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $960,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle-Prime to Extra Bullocks	08½	@	13¼
Common to Good Texans	07	@	10
Milch Cows	30 00	@	75 00
Hogs—Live	07¾	@	07⅞
Dressed	09¾	@	10¾
Sheep	04½	@	06¾
Lambs	05¾	@	07⅛
Cotton—Middling	13⅛	@	13½
Flour—Extra Western	5 70	@	6 10
State Extra	5 55	@	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 35	@	1 35
No. 2 Spring	1 30	@	1 30
Rye—State	87	@	90
Barley—State	92	@	1 22
Barley—Malt	1 35	@	1 47
Oats—Mixed Western	43	@	48
Corn—Mixed Western	76	@	77
Hay, per cwt	80	@	1 05
Straw, per cwt	55	@	95
Hops....75's—12 @18 ......olds	05	@	08
Pork—Mess	23 00	@	23 0[illegible]
Lard	12⅞	@	13
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	28 00	@	28 00
No. 2, new	17 00	@	18 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 75
Herring, Scaled, per box	35	@	40
Petroleum—Crude........06⅞@06⅞	Refined,		13½
Wool—California Fleece	20	@	35
Texas "	20	@	34
Australian "	47½	@	47½
Butter—State	24	@	37
Western Dairy	20	@	34
Western Yellow	16	@	22
Western Ordinary	14	@	17
Pennsylvania Fine	30	@	33
Cheese—State Factory	08	@	14
State Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	06	@	13
Eggs—State	30	@	30
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 50	@	1 50
Rye—State	94	@	94
Corn—Mixed	76	@	76
Barley—State	85	@	85
Oats—State	43½	@	43½
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 00	@	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 23	@	1 23
Corn—Mixed	64½	@	65
Oats	40	@	40
Rye	80	@	80
Barley	1 14	@	1 14
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	12⅞	@	12⅞
Flour—Extra	8 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 48	@	1 48
Rye	0	@	85
Corn—Yellow	73	@	73
Oats—Mixed	41	@	43
Petroleum	0 ¾	@	06¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 37	@	6 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 7	@	1 38
Rye	75	@	76½
Corn—Yellow	75	@	76
Mixed	74	@	74
Oats—Mixed	35	@	35½
Petroleum—Crude.......10½@10½	Refined,		13½

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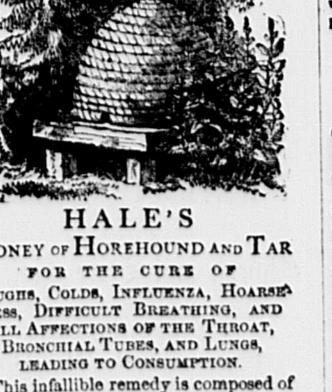

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5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.
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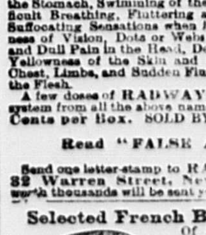

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Dead Leaves.

A month ago—how beautiful!
To-day—how sere they lie!
The glory of the forest fled—
Like splendor from the sky:
I trample on the fallen leaves
That yesterday, like gems,
Flashed brightness on my wondering eyes,
From countless diadems.

They answer to my heedless feet
With crispness in their tone:
"Tread lightly for the beauty's sake
Thine eyes in us have known;
We were but shadows, when we glowed
In crimson, of thy pride;
We still are shadows of its fall,
And just before it glide!"

I would the withered leaves were fair,
That I might shun to tread
Their dying verdure in the dust
With which my hopes fall dead;
For when, in crimson and in gold,
My ripened joys shall flame,
The brief, bright beauty of the leaves
Is theirs—to sere the same!

MOTHER'S LOVE.

A Pathetic Story of a Young Mother-Widow.

Florence Marryat, in her novel, "My Own Child," gives the experiences of a sixteen-year-old widow, whose husband had just died and whose infant was about to be born. She says:

As is customary with young mothers, I oftener feared that I should die in my coming trial than live to see my child grow up and flourish. Any happiness I might experience in the prospect of it only came by fits and starts. It seemed too terrible an ordeal to survive, and my fear was at times overwhelming. I brooded over it day after day till my depression was almost habitual, and haunting me even in sleep would cause me to start up three or four times a night shrieking for help, and trembling from head to foot with a horror which I could only feel and not interpret. Had I any one on whom to lean in this extremity I should have borne myself perhaps with greater dignity and trust; but more than ever did I now feel myself to be alone. Had Hugh's dear, joyous voice been able to whisper assurance to me, however ignorantly, I should have believed and rested on his word. Had I possessed a mother to take me to her arms, and tell me that the possession of myself had outweighed all her pain, I might have taken heart from her example and learned to put my confidence in Heaven; but I had no one to speak to on the subject but such as were even less wise than myself. Aunt Tessie considered it excessively improper that any one should allude to such a thing as a baby until it had been dressed in Christian attire and laid in a bassinette; and Jane, with the horror of the uneducated of physical pain, and the wonderful capacity they have for dilating on the terrors of a situation, so augmented my vague fears whenever I mentioned the matter to her that my sense, small as it was, pointed out the advisability of keeping my thoughts to myself. So I dragged out the weary days alone, and spring drew nearer and nearer; and if I ever prayed, it was—not for protection and safety and a happy future with my child—but that I might die before it ever saw the light. I was so frightened.

* * * * * *

It was the dawn of one of the earlier days of March when I lay in my bed so weak and exhausted that I felt as if I were sinking through the mattresses and the floor, right, right away into infinity. Everything about me seemed as though I were in a dream. The voices of the persons who moved about my room seemed far off, as if heard through a log; and yet I could distinguish each word they said, and watch, in a kind of indistinct and hazy manner, the gray dawn that struggled through the white window-blinds and fought with the sickly light of the candle which Dr. Carlisle seemed to be carrying all over the room in the most aimless way. I could trace the unusual disorder of the apartment, and I could see that the faces which had been so anxiously peering into mine for the last twelve hours had settled down into something like their normal expression again. I knew, too, that my trial was over; but I was too languid to think of anything else. I felt as if my weakened senses were gradually fading away into unconsciousness, and all I desired was so to be allowed to fade away, and never to be troubled with pain or pleasure or any emotion more. Even a loud and energetic squall from the other end of the room did not arouse me.

"A fine child," said the doctor.

"Very fine, sir," responded the nurse—who had been torturing me for twenty-four hours past with wise saws, questionable jokes, and worrying attentions, until I had begun to regard her as an emissary of the fiend himself—"I don't know as ever I see a finer. She's a regular beauty, she is; and such lungs, too!"

These words, accompanied by another prolonged squall, made me feel a little curious. Some of the few pleasant anticipations I had ventured to indulge in flickered back upon my memory.

"Doctor!" I said, faintly.

"Hush, my dear! You mustn't talk," was the immediate answer, and Dr. Carlisle came up to my bedside and felt of my pulse. "So—so! We are getting on. But you must lie still, like a good girl, and go to sleep."

"But my baby"—

"Oh, the baby's all right! A nice healthy little girl! Now, you know, everything's well over, and so you must just shut your eyes, and think of nothing but having a good rest."

But the squalling was still going on (I believe they had put the baby on the top of the chest of drawers to keep it out of the way), and something quite new, and that I had never experienced before, began to spring up in me at the sound, and make my heart palpitate with eager joy.

"Doctor! I will go to sleep, but I must see my baby!"

"Afterward, my dear, afterward; you are not strong enough yet. Trust me, everything is all right, and you shall have it as soon as you have rested a little."

"I cannot rest till I have seen it. Oh, doctor! Nurse! do give me my baby!"

My agitation was rising. The nurse glanced at the doctor, and the doctor nodded at the nurse, and in another moment a bundle of flannel was laid on my left arm, and I trembled with eagerness as I pulled it open. A fat, pulpy, red face met my view, with a nose that seemed to be spread half over it, two weak, swollen eyes feebly blinking at the light, and a mouth that was slit from ear to ear—in fact, the orthodox new-born baby.

But I don't think I saw what she was like. I was experiencing the thrill that comes over a woman when the child of the man she loves is first placed in her arms, and in the unconscious little creature beside me I saw only Hugh's representative. Hugh, in his strength and beauty—Hugh in his imprudence and boldness—Hugh in his love for and protection of me—Hugh on his death-bed! Oh! I had never missed Hugh before as I missed him when I first held his baby in my arms! Where was he to rejoice over this wonderful thing with me—to be thankful for my safety—to assure me he would love it for my sake and his own? Where was the father of my child? I only felt half a mother without him. The first word I uttered as I looked at my little daughter's features was his name. The first welcome I gave her were the tears that welled up weakly into my eyes at the remembrance that he could never see her.

"Hugh!" I exclaimed, brokenly, as I squeezed the little bundle to my bosom and turned my face round upon the pillow.

"Come! come! this will never do!" said the doctor, as he hurriedly mixed some horrid decoction in a glass. "Here, my dear, drink this; and nurse, take the child into another room until Mrs. Powers has had a sleep."

"No, no!" I said, imploringly. "I will drink whatever you like, doctor; but pray don't take my baby from me!"

"Will you promise not to talk any more, then, or even to think?"

"I will promise anything if you will leave my baby here."

So, fearing the effect of opposition, I suppose, they did as I desired them, and, with my lips pressed upon the face of my infant, who, with the instinct of young animals, seemed to understand I was her mother, and to be quite contented to lie where she was, I sunk off into a sleep as placid as her own.

Your First Sweetheart.

You can never forget her. She is so young and innocent and pretty. She had such a way of looking at you over her book at church. She alone, of all the world, did not think you a boy of eighteen, but wondered at your size and learning, and your faint foreshadowing of a sandy mustache, and believed you every inch a man. When at those stupid evening parties, where boys and girls who should have been eating suppers of bread and milk, and gone to sleep hours before, waltzed and flirted, and made themselves sick over oysters and champagne, you were favored with a glance of her eye, or a whisper of her lip, you ascended to the seventh heaven immediately. When once upon a memorable eve, she polked with young Smith, and never even looked at you, how miserable you were. It is funny to think of now; but it was not funny then, for you were awfully in earnest. Once, at a picnic, she wore a white dress, and had roses twined in her hair, and she looked so much like a bride you fairly trembled. Sometimes you thought, in just such snowy costume, with just such blossoms in her hair, she might stand before the altar, and you, most blessed of all mortals, might place a gold ring upon her finger; and when you were left alone with her for a moment, some of your thoughts would form themselves into words, and though she blushed and ran away, and would not let you kiss her, she did not seem to be angry. And then, when you were somewhat parted a little while, and when you met again she was walking with a gentleman, a large, full grown, whiskered man, of twenty-eight or thirty, and had neither word nor smile for you, and some well meaning gossip informed you soon afterward that she was "engaged" to the tall gentleman with black whiskers, and that "it was a splendid match"—it was terrible news to you, then, and sent you off to some busy town far from your native place, where, after a good deal of youthful grief, and many resolutions to die and haunt her, you recovered your equanimity, and began to call love stuff and nonsense. You have a rich wife of your own now, and grown-up children—ay, even two or three toddling grandchildren—about your hearth; your hair is gray, and you lock your heart up in the fire-proof safe at your counting house when you go home at night. And you thought you had forgotten that little episode of your nineteenth year, until the other day you read her death in the papers. You know she was a stout lady who wore glasses, and has died older than she was in that olden time; but your heart went back, and you saw her smiling and blushing, with her golden hair about her face, and yourself a boy again, dreaming of wedding robes and rings, and you laid your gray old head upon your office desk, and wept for the memory of your first love.

Questions and Answers.

How many tons of hay are contained in a stack whose circumference is sixty-seven feet, and height 205 feet, a ton measuring 512 cubic feet? Answer. About 143.

What is the best and most convenient article for covering steam pipes running to radiators for heating public or private buildings? Answer. Felt bound in canvas. When laid in a box underground, what is the best filling? Answer. Plaster of paris. Would you paint the pipes with coal tar before covering or filling? Answer. Give them a coat of red lead paint. Is coal tar a conductor of heat? Answer. Yes.

At what season of the year is it best to trim trees and bushes, and why? Answer. Timber trees are usually felled in the winter, when the trunks and bark are free from sap. Fruit trees are trimmed in the spring, that the vigor of the tree may be expended in the fruit, instead of on the growth of the tree.—*Scientific American.*

A Sweet Domestic Scene.

A correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* writes from that city to say: At noontime I often take a walk on the park promenade, and about that hour may be seen women with pails, etc., bringing dinners to their husbands, who labor on the streets. A woman came, met her husband, and they seated themselves on the greensward, and spread on the grass the dinner, he giving the wife some of the edibles. After drinking from the pail he gave it to her, gave her a kiss, and went to his work, and she to her happy home. On one of the benches sat a man and wife; she had brought his dinner. After gobbling it down he took up the pail, and, after tasting it, dashed the contents into her face and went to his work. The poor woman, taking her shawl, wiped her face, gathered up her pail, etc., and started for her miserable home. I wanted to put my cane over the brute's h ad, but I feared he would be too much for me, and let him go.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Among the Letter Bags of the United States Mails.

Mr. E. W. Barber, third assistant postmaster-general of the United States, has completed his annual report. It contains many facts of interest. The number of official letters received in that bureau in the last fiscal year was 685,000. The figures show that postal cards were very popular during the year. There were issued 107,616,000 of them, of the value of $1,076,160. In the month of October last there were issued of the new cards 20,138,000, which is one-fifth of the entire amount sold during the fiscal year. The estimate of the number necessary for the next fiscal year is 154,967,000. The amount of public or ordinary postal stamps issued to postmasters during the fiscal year was 682,342,170, of a value of $18,271,419. The value of postage and periodical stamps was $815,902. The number of official stamps issued to the executive departments was 18,495,900, of a value of $834,970. The total number of stamps of all kinds issued was 973,275,625, of a value of $25,477,511. The increase in the number of ordinary stamps is about ten per cent. The increase, including official stamps, is about seven per cent. The postage stamps sent through the mails by registered pouches to postmasters numbered 359,452. Of this entire amount there were lost ten packages, of an aggregate value of $250.

The statistics of the dead letter service are of quite romantic interest. The number of dead letters handled during the year was about 4,500,000. Of these, 31,799 contained money aggregating $61,000; 14,225 letters contained drafts, notes, and bills of exchange of the value of $2,997,847; 135,027 letters contained samples of merchandise, postage stamps, and miscellaneous articles; 3,740,000 contained nothing of value.

There were mailed to foreign countries from the United States, 12,500,000 letters. Of these 106,200 were returned undelivered. The number received from foreign countries was 11,800,000, of which 219,100 were returned undelivered. These figures show the advantage which this country will derive from the new postal treaty of Berne. That treaty provides that each country shall retain the postage on all letters mailed in its own territory, and that no accounts shall be kept between countries. The excess of letters mailed from this country over the number received from foreign countries is nearly 1,000,000. The net gain to the United States from the treaty, therefore, presuming all letters to be only single weight, is five cents on 1,000,000 letters, or $50,000.

The result of the operations of the new law, which requires prepayment of newspaper postage, presents a curious paradox. While the aggregate receipts from this source have not been so large as they were under the old system, the net gain to the government is greater. The Post-office department estimated that the new law would yield $1,500,000 annually. This estimate was based upon the returns from fifty-five leading offices for a uniform period; but the postmasters either erred or did not make truthful returns. Receipts from this source are less than $1,000,000. The government makes a gain, however, from the fact that this sum is mainly collected in advance, at a few offices where no commission is allowed upon the sums collected. The amount received under this this new system is nearly $800,000, about the sum received under the old system in 1873. Of the entire amount collected, commissions were paid upon only about $100,000. Newspaper prepayment stamps have been supplied to 3,400 offices, the total number of places in the United States where daily newspapers are published.

The increase in the number of registered pouches during the year was fifteen per centum. The system of registered through pouches works satisfactorily.

Puts and Calls—What are They?

A neatly printed pamphlet thus illustrates:

100 W. U. 85		$8,500.00
100 " 72		7,200.00
		$1,300.00
Cost of Privileges	$106 25	
Commission	12.50—	118.75
Net profit		$1,281.25

The difference between a "call" and a "put" is simply that in one case you bet that stock will go up, and in the other that it will go down. There are pages of most agreeable reading, especially to those who happen to be short of that $106 25—for here is set forth that Toledo and Wabash jumped from 16 to 36, Lake Shore from 57 to 72, Panama from 122 to 165 (the latter netting the fortunate investor $3,450), with many items of like characte.. It don't seem to make much difference whether it is a "put" or a "call," for—upon the word of the writer—you can make money faster in this than in any other way. All that is wanted, says the pamphlet, is a "careful judgment." If John Thomas is not willing to stake his financial reputation on a put or a call, he can be accommodated with a "double privilege;" and we are informed whether the stock rises or falls, you are certain to make a profit, and it is impossible to lose. Then comes the "straddle," which is a double privilege with a difference. The writer very honestly says: "At the same time, we wish all who contemplate stock speculating to understand that, in order to make the large profits we speak of, they have to risk the money they invest." This looks very much as though that double privilege business was a fiction, and that the single and simple privilege the speculator has is to pay his money and—lose it. Very few of the uninitiated go into Wall street and come out with any "privilege" in their pockets. The demoralizing effect of such ventures is more than pecuniary loss, and no wise man will deal in them.—*New York Express.*

A Famous Cake.—Four pounds of flour, two pounds of butter, and two of sugar. Stir the butter and sugar together thoroughly, then mix half of it with the flour, together with a tumblerful of good home-made yeast, and one quart of warm milk. Beat it and pat it with both hands until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed, then let it stand in a warm place until it is light, say five or six hours. Then add the remainder of butter and sugar, two pounds of raisins, and a small quantity of pulverized mace. This may stand over night, and put in pans for baking early in the morning. It should rise in the pans, and then bake an hour in a slow oven. This cake requires no eggs, and is used by economical housekeepers in winter, when eggs are dear. The loaves, nicely frosted, will be preserved moist for a long time.

RAISING THE VANGUARD.

Col. Gowen Invited to Raise an English Ironclad Vessel—Carrying the River Steamboats over Bars—A Lifting Power of 25,000 Tons.

Col. John E. Gowen, of New York city, having been officially invited by the British admiralty to offer proposals for raising the ironclad Vanguard, sunk off Wicklow Head, a *Sun* reporter called at his office. He found the engineer on the point of dispatching his reply to the lord commissioners of the British admiralty.

"Col. Gowen," said the reporter, "the *Sun* would be pleased to know the nature of the invitation you have received from her majesty's service relative to the proposed raising of the Vanguard, and the cause which suggested it."

"The invitation," replied the colonel, "came officially direct from the secretary of the admiralty, and the reason that it is extended is that the English engineers are afraid, or, at least, unwilling to undertake the task. The English, as a nation, are the best engineers on the face of the earth, so long as they have a leader to map out the course of their action; but they are not imbued with a progressive and fearless individuality sufficiently strong to enable them to strike out boldly, and assume personal responsibilities after the true, American fashion. The English press, and naturally, the London *Times*, has ridiculed the idea of any man attempting to raise the Vanguard, and characterizes as unqualified stupidity the proposal of an American to essay what an Englishman fails to accomplish. I am confident that I can do the work, and my confidence is fully warranted by past experience in similar enterprises. I have perfected plans for raising the vessel, the invention of which I do not lay claim to, because I do not believe that any person really invents anything, but I do assert that the application of old modes and principles developed is entirely new and original with myself. There is no question of the feasibility of the experiment. I raised seventy-eight vessels for the Imperial Russian government, whose dead weight averaged 5,000 tons, and I could have raised dead weights of 20,000 tons by the same machinery by a simple extension of its area. Subsequently I projected machinery for carrying vessels across the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, where I had a lifting power of 25,000 tons, the efficacy of which was certified to by Gen. McClellan, as well as Gen. Humphries, engineer-in-chief of the United States. The Vanguard is in no more exposed position than the Russian vessels were in the roadstead at Sebastopol, and the difference in depth is no serious detriment to its positive recovery."

"What is the weight of the Vanguard?"

"Eight thousand five hundred tons."

"How long will it require to rise it?"

"About two weeks, after all arrangements are perfected."

"Colonel, what will be your terms for executing the work?"

"I propose that the British government shall defray all expenses, including those incurred by the construction of the machinery. The cost attending the work will be from £75 000 to £100,000, or nearly $500,000. After the vessel is raised, the materials and machinery would be worth about twenty-five per cent. of their original cost. I will superintend personally the construction of the machinery and recovery of the ship, and after she is raised, the admiralty may give me such sum as they may think proper for my services. I don't want to make money by the operation. I simply want to show the English that American talent and energy is not to be sneered at. As Mr. Pickwick says, I merely wish to 'sustain a principle.'"

"What other recognition have you received from European governments on account of your capabilities as an engineer?"

"I was knighted by the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, the King of Italy, and the Sultan of Turkey, in consideration of my services in raising the Russian fleet, but I assure you that such honors are not calculated to awaken egotism."

The Factory Girls.

Not long ago, the girls of a Maine factory, rather than submit to a reduction of wages, gave the mill owners a month's notice, and at the same time issued a notice to the public in general, and the masculine public in particular, in these words: "We are now working out our notice; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle, but determined not to work for nothing when folks can afford pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies; knit, roast, stew and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows and feed chickens, hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies; in fact, can do most anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of doing, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays or Saturdays. For specimens of our spirit we'll refer you to our overseers. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair forehead, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe; can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly. An elderly gentleman who wants a good housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character—in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going, going, gone! Who's the lucky man?" If these Maine girls be ordinary samples of the American factory girls, no wonder Sam Slick's friend put a notice over his gates at Lowell—"No cigars or Irishmen admitted within these walls," and plead d in justification that "the one would set a flame a-going among the cottons, and the other among the gals."

Small Change.

There seems to be a misunderstanding about the printing of fractional currency. The Treasury department has made no change in its work of redeeming wornout scrip with new, and not even the printing of ten-cent pieces has been stopped. Though it has been so published very extensively, there can be no contraction in the volume of fractional paper currency till coin is ready to issue, except, of course, such contraction as is incidental to the redemption. A new fifty-cent note is issued because of the counterfeiting of the note of that denomination heretofore in circulation. The mints are constantly employed in making silver coins, and whenever the prospects of the gold market and the condition of business render the effort to exchange silver for paper possible the treasury will be ready to execute the law efficiently.

AN HEIRESS UNAWARES.

Eighty Thousand Dollars for the Wife of a New York Waiter—The Enormous Growth of an Eccentric Bequest.

The most absorbing incident upon which Eugene Sue founded his wonderful story of the "Wandering Jew," has very recently been duplicated in New York city, and affords additional proof that "truth is stranger than fiction." At the close of the year 1756 there flourished in the city of Copenhagen a speculative burgher, but owing to the national troubles of the period, his fortune was involved in a series of disasters, which at that time befell the mercantile community. From the ruins of his wealth he collected three thousand rix dollars with which to start the world anew. His changed condition made him both cautious and eccentric, and retaining only one-third of the amount, he caused the remainder to be invested for the benefit of his descendants, and unknown to his wife and children made a will, which provided that of the money so applied neither principal nor interest should be disturbed for one hundred years from the day of his death, but that after that time the accumulated proceeds of the original bequest should be equally divided among all his surviving next of kin. The testator died in 1773. After his death, the insignificance of the inheritance, coupled with the singular provision attached to its disposition, excited such little interest among his relatives that in a few years the whole matter seems to have been forgotten. Some two years ago, however, a Danish lawyer, while examining the records in the office of the register of wills, at Copenhagen, discovered the curious will referred to, and forthwith proceeded to seek the heirs for what had become an enormous estate.

After much patient investigation he learned that in addition to a number of distant relations scattered through Germany, France and England, a Mrs. Julius Knochenduppul, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and now residing in a comfortable little cottage at Hoboken, was one of ninety legal claimants to the estate of the Danish merchant, and became entitled to eighty thousand dollars as her share of a property now estimated as worth over eight millions. This lady is about twenty-five years of age, prepossessing in features, medium height, blonde hair, blue eyes, and is apparently as jolly in temperament as she is buxom in appearance. She has two children living, and also a mother, who resides with her, and the neatness of her home attests her qualities as a good housewife. She was married in 1868 to Julius Knochenduppul, a German, about thirty years of age, five years employed as waiter at the lunch counter of a Wall and New street restaurant in New York. Subsequently he was unemployed, but during the past year he obtained a position in the ladies' room at Mouquin's restaurant, where he remained until October 6. On the morning of the 5th Mrs. Knochenduppul and her mother were startled by the receipt of an officially-sealed letter bearing the Danish postmark. This bore authentic tidings of her good fortune, and requested her presence in Copenhagen as speedily as possible, in order to obtain her portion of the legacy. The newly-made heiress was almost beside herself with joy.

On the following morning her husband proceeded as usual to perform his customary duties at the restaurant, in order not to inconvenience his employer, who, upon being informed of the circumstances above related, at once supplied the place of the enriched waiter. The news of this remarkable affair spread rapidly, and a well-known lawyer at once placed a loan of several thousand dollars at Mr. Knochenduppul's disposal to aid him to the scene of his newly-acquired wealth.

A Bad Appetite.

In referring to the arrest of the master of the little boy acrobat, Prince Leo, in New York, the *World* says: But with whom lies, after all, the true responsibility for the existence of shames and scandals such as this? Is it not clear that the public themselves have themselves to thank for it? The Comprachicos would never have been at the trouble of slashing the faces of babies into caricatures of humanity, or of breaking their backbones, or dislocating their limbs, had not the average civilization of the times been so low and the average taste of the times been so depraved that monsters were sure to be regarded with delight and amusement rather than with pity and with pain. Men like the father and the lessee of "Prince Leo" would certainly have found something better to do than to train a trembling child to rival a tom cat on a clothes line, if they had not known that hundreds and thousands of their fellow citizens of both sexes would gladly give a considerable fee to look upon a trembling child attempting, at the risk of its life, to rival a tom cat on a clothes line. The demand creates the supply. The vulgar and stupid popular appetite for spectacles flavored with the spice of cruelty and of danger to the performers, breeds such brutal fathers and villainous speculators as those with whom tardy justice is dealing to day in New York. Let them be chastised and locked up by all means. But let every man and every woman, too, who rejoices to know that they are to be chastised and locked up, ask himself and herself today whether he or she is after all really without sin in the matter. For the vital thing to aim at is not so much that poor little "Prince Leo" should be rescued from his dreadful trade, though that is well, or that the tormentors of poor little "Prince Leo" should be themselves delivered over to the tormentors, though that also is well, but that the whole business of tormenting poor little Prince Leos should be put an end to in the only efficient way, by so purifying and elevating the popular taste as to make the exhibition of Prince Leos as unremunerative as in the eyes of civilized humanity it is repulsive and disgusting.

The Keely Motor.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* editorially says: We have just visited and seen the Keely motor in operation. The secrets and the workings of this new engine, as well as the capacity of this new motive power or new force, have not been, and perhaps for some time will not be, fully described. One thing, however, is certain; the power used is cold vapor; it is generated without heat, without light, without the use of chemicals. And it may be stated, and it is stated absolutely, without fear of contradiction, that the force generated from a quart of water is sufficient of itself to propel an ocean steamer. Nor can it be limited except by the strength of the materials composing the engine in which the force is generated and applied.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

A Strange Story of a Shipwreck—Discovery by Sailors of Four Dead Bodies on a Reef.

On the thirtieth of October the brig Palo Alto arrived in New York bringing Frederick Hoffman and three sailors of the brig Helen G. Rich, which was lost on the twenty-fifth of September on Damas Key, off the Cuban coast. Frederick Hoffman tells the following interesting story in connection with the loss of the Helen G. Rich:

On the fifth day after the wrecked vessel went ashore on the Damas Key, Hoffman noticed, on a key not far away, several poles standing in the rocks. He directed the attention of the captain to them, and offered to go out to the spot and ascertain if another wreck had taken place. A boat was manned, and Hoffman rowed over with two men, the distance being about two miles. On approaching the shore they were surprised to discover, totally submerged, the hull of an iron vessel, dismasted, but otherwise apparently intact.

Upon going ashore they found many evidences of the wreck. Bits of masts, spars and sails, and here and there some cordage, were strewn along the reef. The key was about five hundred feet in length. Near by where they had landed they saw a circular structure, roughly thrown together, of stones piled a foot or two high, and covered with hatches, timbers and pieces of canvas. These were hastily torn off, and beneath the coverings were found the bodies of two men, decomposed beyond recognition. They were both dressed in short weather jackets and pantaloons, badly rotted by the weather and clinging in rags about their bodies. Horrified by the sight, the sailors refused to touch them. Hoffman, despite the offensive condition of the remains, examined the clothing in order to find, if possible, papers or other effects which might contain a clew to their identity. Nothing was found, however. The bodies both lay flat on the rocks, with beds stuffed with wool beneath them, and had pillows stuffed with the same material under their heads.

Under the mass of timbers and drift wood at one side of the hut in which the two bodies were found another and smaller shelter was discovered, in which a third dead body lay, clothed in a shirt, pantaloons and boots. This, like the other two, was badly decomposed, partly dried and partly rotted, with the flesh clinging in spots to the face and body. A few hairs still adhered to the head and face, but no description of the face could be given. When an attempt was made to move the body it fell to pieces. Searching still further, on the opposite side of the principal hut was found a third shelter, in which was still another body, in a recumbent position, resting against the wall, with the hands outspread on each side as if the man had died supporting himself in that attitude. No other bodies were found. From the hangings picked up along the reef it was considered beyond doubt that the vessel was a brig, and that she had been wrecked nearly a year. The hull was on the inner side of the reef, and had probably been driven there by a hurricane. The stern of the vessel was so deep under water that the name could not be seen, nor could it be found on any of the timbers which had formed the covering of the huts.

On returning to the Damas Key, Hoffman related what he had seen to the captain, and on his arrival in Sagua la Grande, after rowing with three men in an open boat for sixty-seven miles, in search of succor, he reported his discovery to the American consul. He had not heard whether any effort had since been made to ascertain the name of the vessel, nor had he heard of any missing vessel whose description would correspond with that of the one he and the seamen of the Helen G. Rich had found. From the fact that not a particle of ship bread or anything else eatable could be found in the neighborhood of the dead bodies, Hoffman and his companions were led to the conclusion that they had been s arved to death. The bodies were left as they were found.

Styles and Fashions.

The Providence *Journal* relates the incident of a lady entering a fashionable millinery store in Boston, for the purpose of having a little alteration made in the face trimming of her bonnet. She selected a flower suitable for the purpose from those laid before her, and the desired change was quickly effected. It was a single rose with delicate spray attached to it. "How much shall I pay?" she asked the modiste. "Ten dollars," is the reply. Upon this the good, honest, old-fashioned editor moralizes that if a single flower costs ten dollars, what will "a love of a bonnet" cost with all the fashionable adjuncts of birds, wings, feathers, laces and flowers. Then he delves back into the deep recesses of the long past and recalls the time when twenty-five dollars was a sufficient allowance for a year's millinery, even for a fashionable outfit, including a new winter bonnet and a new summer one, while the last year's bonnets altered and to look as good as new answered for more ordinary occasions. Then there came before him visions of bright eyes and pretty faces that he saw under these made over bonnets, looking quite as sweet and attractive as the maidens of the present extravagant and degenerate days. Those, however, were days, as the song says, "too beautiful to last." They must have been long before the war times, before the vulgar show and extravagance had been inaugurated that has led our women into the adoption of the enormities perpetrated under the name of fashion. If women only knew how ridiculous some of the latest so-called styles of bonnets make them appear to the male eye, it is just possible that a reform might be effected. To talk of extravagance to the average nineteenth century woman, is very much like showing a red cloth to a bull and merely excites her to anger. Turn her to ridicule and, like man, she is much more readily vanquished.

Von Moltke's Strategy.

Count Moltke, says a London writer, on a recent visit to Rostock, returning home late one night, was unable to find his way to his lodgings. He thought over various schemes for finding out the road without betraying who he was, and at last hit upon the following device: He went up to a man who appeared to be a native of the town, and inquired, in the broad local dialect of the neighborhood: "Can you tell me where Count Moltke is staying?" "That I can," replied the man in the same tone, "he is staying in the large house opposite the school in the next street to this." "Yes," returned the count, "that's just what I thought myself," and he returned to his lodgings delighted with the success of his stratagem.

HOW THE PACIFIC WENT DOWN.

The Quartermaster's Statement—His Account of the Wreck and the Desperate Efforts to Escape—Terrible Experience of Passengers on the Rafts.

A dispatch from Neah Bay, Washington Territory, gives the statement of Neal O'Haley, quartermaster of the ill-fated Pacific, rescued by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, to the following effect:

About two hundred and fifty people were on board. I went below about eight P. M. Everything was all right and the lights in place. When the shock occurred I ran on deck. Everything was in confusion. The passengers crowded on the hurricane deck and many of them fell off into the trough of the sea. I saw a large vessel under sail, which I was told had struck the steamer; I saw the vessel's green light distinctly; the passengers crowded into boats against orders; the officers got the port boat forward, into which fifteen women and six men were put. The boat was capsized by the rolling of the ship, and I saw none of its occupants afterward. I supported myself with a floating skylight for about fifteen minutes, and then got on a portion of the hurricane deck with some eight others. On looking for the steamer I found she had disappeared, leaving behind a floating mass of human beings. The screams for help were fearful to hear, but they soon ceased, and we were left alone on the raft. There were on the raft the captain, second mate, second cook, myself, and four passengers, including a young lady. At one o'clock next morning it blew a gale from the southeast, the sea making a clean breach over the raft, to which we lashed overselves. About four A. M. the sea washed overboard the captain, second mate, the lady and another passenger. About nine o'clock A. M. the second cook died. It cleared up about four P. M. I saw land about fifteen miles distant and a piece of the wreck with two or more persons on it. About five P. M. another of our party died, and on the next morning another died, leaving me alone. About four P. M. a large box floated by me. I got on the raft for shelter, and slept soundly for several hours that night. On the third morning I saw land on both sides; was surrounded with a float of kelp, which made the water smooth. It continued calm all day and night. At three o'clock A. M. I was rescued by the cutter.

A later report from Neah credits O'Haley with the statement that the second mate told him, while on the raft, that the chief mate with eight of the crew in a boat got clear of the ship.

The Wolcott has gone cruising along the coast of Vancouver's island. The Gussie Telfair went south. The Wolcott took Indians and canoes to search the shores for any who may have landed. As the current has been strong from the westward, carrying the bodies recovered far up the straits, it is believed that the two saved are all that will be found alive, except those in the boat with the mate, in case they made shore.

Evidently but little of the stern of the Pacific broke up except the hurricane deck. Nothing has yet been seen of the ship which struck the Pacific. Several vessels from outside have been spoken, none of whom had seen her. O'Haley says the captain was the last man to leave the ship.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

It is better to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him.

I have found it hard to persuade men that death is sunrise.

Death has this also, that it openeth the gate to good fame and extinguishes envy.

"Thou shalt not get found out" is not one of God's commandments, and no man can be saved by trying to keep it.

Lost—Yesterday, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, as they are gone forever.

Hannah More said to Horace Walpole: "If I wanted to punish an enemy it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

At what employment would you have death find you? For my part, I would have it to be some humane, beneficent, public-spirited, noble action.

A young Southern lady objected to the seeming impropriety of carrying her petty cares to the Almighty God, as advised by her colored "mamma," because they were so petty. "Bress ye, honey," was Aunt Milly's wise reply, "so dey is; but dey's all the troubles you's got!"

A child will infer from the spirit which pervades a household, whether the kingdom of heaven is a fact or a fiction. If it concludes it to be a fiction, how must the soul suffer. If it feels and knows it to be a glorious and joyful truth that heaven is near and above us, how will the spirit be daily drawn upward and onward?

Do not think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside. They may be light and accidental, but they are an ugly soot from the smoke of the pit, for all that; and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them, without over care as to which is the largest and blackest.

A Seasonable Recipe.

To make mince pie: Hash five pounds beef with three pounds of apples; one third pound chopped raisins, add three tablespoons spice, and cook three minutes; add three tablespoons cinnamon, and stir three times; add mace and pepper and caraway and cloves, and coriander and dried gooseberries, and salt and citron, and keep tasting till you are sure it is right; then set the pan in a chair and add one quart boiled cider, one teacup vinegar, two dozen prunes without stones, a wineglass of rosewater, and four pulverized nutmegs; next add two cups butter and one cup of salt; cook fifteen minutes, taste and put the spoon back; if you have anything else in the house you would like to put in you can do so, only exercise discretion in all your experiments; bake in the oven and put away in the cellar till your mother-in-law comes a visiting.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Innocent Man.

The Boston *Globe* says: The case of Moses F. Wheeler, pardoned by the governor, appears to be one of peculiar hardship. He has been serving out a life sentence in the State prison since 1868, having been convicted of the crime of arson for setting fire to the First Parish church and a dwelling house in Brighton, Mass., and if the death-bed confession of a woman, upon which his pardon was secured, is true, he was entirely innocent of the crime.

A Toper's Soliloquy.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And so likewise have I;
The reason too's the same—
Both comes of getting dry.
But here's the difference twixt them and me—
I falls more harder and more frequently.

Items of Interest.

If captains were less wreckless, there would be less wrecks.

In the last nine months the value of steam engines exported from Great Britain was over $11,000,000, and last year about $12,000,000.

A Cincinnati merchant has a pair of shoes made in 1776, during the times that tried men's soles, and he proposes to exhibit them at the Centennial.

A San Francisco woman vehemently asserts that a year-old baby with a cup of syrup and a teaspoon will not injure a parlor worse in half an hour than will a man with ten cents worth of tobacco."

Molasses has often been used for feeding stock of all kinds, but if you give mangel wurzel they contain as much sugar as is desirable in cattle food. Sugar (and probably molasses) does injure fecundity.

Many very good people are annoyed by sleepiness in church. The following remedy is recommended: Lift the foot seven inches from the floor, and hold it in suspense without support for the limb, and repeat the remedy if the attack returns.

A little boy, aged four, whose mamma thought it right to refuse him something upon which his heart was desperately set, finding that there was no hope for him, burst into a passion of tears and exclaimed: "Well, then, what did they born me for?"

A little miss, upon being one day bantered because she was a girl, and having represented to her that boys were much more useful creatures in the world, although they were usually more trouble, was asked if she did not wish she were a boy. "No, indeed," she quietly replied; "I'se worse than most boys now."

Eating too often is unhealthy. It is weakening and injurious to mix fresh food with that which is partly digested, and the stomach also needs rest after the labor of digesting a meal. In grown persons four or five hours should intervene between each meal. Children who are growing fast need a simple luncheon of bread between meals.

A boy of five years was the other day playing beside a millpond at Springfield, Mass., in company with a dog. The little fellow was missed, and the dog was found beside the pond in evident distress. In response to the question "Where is Freddie?" the dog jumped into the water, and just beneath that spot the body was found when the water was drawn off. What was it, instinct or reason?

Quite recently a short-sighted husband saw a large bouquet of flowers on a chair, and wishing to preserve them from fading, placed them in a basin of water. When his wife saw the "bouquet" half an hour afterward, she gave one piercing scream and fainted on the spot. Her defective-visioned husband had mistaken her new bonnet, with its abundance of flowers, for a freshly-culled bouquet.

An old lady residing in Ohio lost the companion with whom she had jogged for many years. She neglected to mark the spot of his burial by even a stone. Not long after coming into possession of a small legacy, a sister of the deceased said to her; "I suppose you will now put up stones for Daniel?" Her answer was a settler: "If the Lord wants anything of Daniel at the resurrection, I guess he can find him without a guide-board."

At a recent political barbecue in Mississippi five fat cows were roasted, six barrels of flour were baked into bread and cake, and a great quantity of other edibles were provided. The cows were not roasted whole, as is often the custom on such occasions. A long trench was dug to a depth of four feet, and a fire built throughout its entire length. The beef was cut into huge pieces, strung on hickory poles, and hung over the fire. The roasting occupied a day and a night, negroes turning the meat on the poles as it slowly cooked.

Physicians practicing in fever districts are gratuitously furnished with the recipe that Bangkok doctors guarantee as infallible. Take small pieces of rhinoceros horn and elephants' tusks, the teeth of tigers, crocodiles and bears; three portions of the bones of vultures, geese and ravens; a fragment of a stag and a bison's horn, and a minute piece of sandal wood; reduce the whole to powder and mix it with cold water on a stone. Half the potion is to be swallowed by the patient, and the rest is to be rubbed over his body.

Sand as a Cutting Instrument.

A few years ago it came into the head of some one to utilize the cutting power of sand, as shown in its effects where it is blown against the glass of lighthouses. The sand-blast—an instrument by means of which fine, sharp sand is thrown against the surface to be cut—was the result, and its practical value has now been demonstrated in such a variety of methods and applications as to admit of no doubt in regard to its permanent place in operative mechanisms. It reproduces on glass the finest steel engravings; it carves the most delicate designs on cut glass; it engraves cameos, and it does in five minutes that which takes the most industrious stone-cutter hours to accomplish, solid granite and marble dissolving before it quicker than snow melts in a hot sun. And all this is the result of the simple principle that sand will act upon the surface of glass and other minerals, but not upon any vegetable or animal substance; so when a surface of glass or stone is partially covered with paper, cloth, leather, grease, or ink, the sand will fall harmlessly away from the paper, etc., but will eat into the mineral as certain as acids eat into steel.

Solidified Milk.

A sample of condensed milk, weighing one cwt., has been exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, London, and an interesting experiment made thereon. This mammoth piece of solidified fluid was prepared by Hooker's process. It had been exposed to the action of the air for four years and three months, yet its quality was still so excellent that in a few minutes it was resolved, by churning, into good fresh butter. The trial was only one of a series made at the international exhibition, South Kensington, and elsewhere. In each case the same satisfactory results were obtained.

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1875.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

SOCIETY LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1875.

The political excitement which has overwhelmed us for the past three months has now given place to the social excitement which will rule the national capital for the coming three or more months.—The newly elect from the rural districts who are going to astonish Congress and the country during the coming winter by their forensic efforts, are not half so sanguine of success as are their wives and daughters, of victory in the social arena. The coming season is going to be a gay one, if promises are any criterion. Already balls and parties and routs without number are advertised, and the plan for the society campaign laid out in detail.—Washington society is a peculiar institution, and one that it would be difficult to analyze. In our metropolitan cities families are disposed to move in circles, calling and receiving calls from friends and acquaintances at times when convenience or inclination may direct, or friendship suggest. Here, the requirements and dictates of society are paramount. Inclination and convenience are governed by social duty, and friendship and admiration must wait upon etiquette. Of social divisions, we have them here, of course, as elsewhere. First, for the sake of euphony, we have the *haut ton*, the old families, who claiming descent from the "first families" of Virginia and Maryland and long residence in the District, are most exclusive in their visiting lists and most freezing in their deportment. To the exclusive few they may be unearthed during the winter at the "family mansion," which usually stands at the West end or on the heights of Georgetown, is covered with woodbine or ivy, has an unconscious odor of mould and an air of antiquity, and suggests haunted rooms and a family ghost. Their sentiments are always Southern, and if they have any politics at all, Democratic. They abound in reminiscence and deal largely in the supernatural. It is sad, however, to relate that though their tastes are so thoroughly aristocratic their origin is usually plebian. A half century ago, an industrious, unpretentious individual, who had settled in Georgetown before Washington was a city, enjoyed an excellent reputation as a cobbler of no mean abilities in his profession. Today the son of this shoemaker is the leader of the most aristocratic society in the most aristocratic city in America. He has founded a charity here which is as peculiar in its nature as exclusive in the recipients of its benefits.—It is called the Louise Home, and besides a magnificent structure in which the beneficiaries reside, it is endowed with some $250,000. It is filled with impecunious "gentlewomen"—I believe that is the correct term—who have met with misfortune by an enforced reduction to the level of the common herd. These superannuated females have been used to the first society, but having become impoverished, can here reside together on terms of perfect equality—ride out in their coaches and sip their tea as refinedly as in the days when they could drive their own horses and niggers. Others of the aristocracy trace their descent through the various costermongers and merchantmen of Georgetown and the cavalier families of the lower Potomac. It is only on special occasions that they appear in any manner in public. The marriage of a daughter or granddaughter to one of the foreign legations has been known to bring them out in force. But the approach of summer brings them together at the White Sulphur, when the minutes of the last meeting are read and a new campaign of inactivity inaugurated. But enough of the *haut ton*.

The circle of official society is perhaps preferable. It includes the President and Cabinet, the families of the two Houses of Congress, the various holders of the various offices under the Government and those whose interests are in any manner regulated by official action. To these add the Army and Navy, the only class who under our form of government can sustain any claim toward aristocracy; the wealthy class who are making Washington, of later years, a winter residence; the Diplomatic Corps, and the variously affected strangers and visitors whom the presence of Congress has drawn to the Capital, and you have a society as variegated in its character as could well be imagined.

The social element in government is next in importance to the ballot-box.—The gayer and more extravagant, without prodigality, the entertainment of a public man, the greater his influence at home and abroad. The opportunity of power is the occasion for the enlargement of one's usefulness and influence. The Republican party is today the stronger by reason of its alliances with the money-power through the family and social circle. Yet in Washington society let no one misunderstand us by imagining there is any drawing of party lines. Some of the best entertainers in Washington are the leaders of the opposition, and at the receptions of the President one is sure to meet the most bitter of his political enemies and the most earnest of his friends in social fraternization.

As for leadership, Mrs. Fish, the wife of the Secretary of State, beyond any question stands at the head of official society. For various reasons the wife of the President, though the first lady of the land, cannot lead its society as could Josephine and Eugenie that of the two Empires. Her position forbids her appearance to any great extent outside of the White House, and when her inclination may bring her into society at the house of a subordinate it is as a guest to whom every consideration should be shown, and against whom no question of rivalry should be directed or admitted.—The position of Mrs. Fish was acquired before her advent in Washington. Both herself and husband are members of the oldest families in the land, with a possession and tradition of wealth so remote, and of position so assured, as to add to rather than take from the high political honors they enjoy and grace. With absolutely nothing for her to lose or gain, with the reputation of being the most perfect hostess in the land, and of combining the most complete elegance with the most generous hospitality, she is by nature and position the natural leader of society.

The life of the society habitue must be a gay and yet a singular one. The morning reception, the kettledrum, the round of calls, the dinner party, the evening party, the ball, the supper, the roll home toward the dawn, the social dissipations, succeed each other as the day succeeds the night, with the elders eating, talking and sleeping, with the young eating, dancing and flirting. I once heard of a gentleman and lady, strangers at the capital, who managed to turn their social qualities to a most practical use, which, though of course dishonorable in the extreme, made them surely the more sensible of the crowd. It is the custom at the afternoon receptions of public men to spread in one of the suite of rooms a table, whereon boiled turkey and boned, cold sliced meats, *bouillon*, cakes, tea and chocolate, are most temptingly displayed, while often ices and punch are added to the list. After paying one's *devoirs* to the hostess and chatting a few moments with chance acquaintances, you are politely shown to the refreshment room, where you can accept or gracefully decline the proffered attentions of the ebony waiters in swallow-tails and immaculate cravats. The couple I have mentioned had come to Washington to spend the season, taking lodgings in a fashionable locality and displaying all the style and clothing, together with elegance of deportment, that could be expected or desired. They breakfasted on mush and milk, or hominy and sausages, or some other healthful and economic diet; donned their good clothes and sallied out to make calls and—get their dinner. A little boned turkey with the lady of a Cabinet minister; a few thin slices of cold tongue at the house of a Senator; a cup of chocolate here, a glass of punch or an ice there, and lo! they had combined profit and pleasure. Now as the various officials have by classes various and individual days for receiving, thus disposing of nearly every day of the week, this frugal pair had but to procure some crackers and cheese on Sunday, and the vexed question of how to live in luxury on nothing per annum was very nearly solved.

There is little to add to this rambling letter on society life, excepting the effect which such a life has upon the girls who enter it with overflowing spirits at the commencement of each season. Eating, drinking, dancing, flirting and talking, their complexions suffer, as does their health in after years, and the rush to cosmetics to cover up deficiencies in coloring, is as natural and quite as necessary as the use of medicines to restore their broken systems.

CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

THANSGIVING TREE.—The pupils of the Broad Street Grammar School, of Weymouth, claim the credit of originating this institution. Many of the scholars, with their teachers and invited friends met at the school-house Tuesday afternoon and evening last, to enjoy a social gathering, and though the weather somewhat disappointed the boys in their anticipated game of football, the afternoon was agreeably spent in playing various games in the lower room. Some could hardly restrain themselves from peeping into the upper rooms, when they had an opportunity, as they had an idea that something a little better awaited them there. At dusk all adjourned to the upper school-room, which was pleasantly lighted with lamps and Chinese lanterns, and prettily trimmed with evergreen.—On one corner of the platform was the principal attraction of the occasion,—the tree, which was completely covered with presents. The time was spent in singing till the hour of supper, to which ample justice was done, and to the credit of the scholars be it said, the floor looked as well next morning as could be expected. After supper the tree was relieved of its tempting fruit, and the pupils and teachers especially have good reason to remember this fruit-gathering. Everything was conducted in a manner satisfactory to all present.

LOVELL'S CORNER.—Thursday evening of last week we attended the 8th anniversary of Steadfast Lodge of Good Templars, in the Town Hall, South Scituate, where were assembled some 300 representatives of various lodges of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance and the Templars of Honor. Addresses, entertainment of varied and interesting character, and a substantial collation, with music by the South Scituate Brass Band, were the prominent features of the occasion, while the spicy replies to toasts and sentiments convinced us that there are many in that place and in neighboring towns who are willing to "stand up and be counted."

Your South Weymouth correspondent speaks of our village as destined to be burdened with saloons, and alluded to a new one opened by two young men from South Weymouth. The saloon in question was in full blast last Friday night, (a dance being in progress in an adjoining building,) when the proprietor, who had his money in a cigar box, found that receptacle empty; and at a later hour the door of his shop was forced open and his stock eloped with some unknown party.

G.

LECTURE.—The lecture of Rev. C. Y. Swan, at the Weymouth Baptist Vestry, last Monday evening, was, as expected, entertaining and brilliant. His subject, "Cheerfulness," was viewed physiologically, morally and religiously, and illustrated with telling anecdotes and points of humor that made his auditors merry exemplars of his theme. He closed with a touching picture of the cheerful, contented life of one under peculiar deprivations and trials. The audience, though highly appreciative, was not so large as was hoped for. Whether this was owing to a want of lecture-going taste in the community, or rather to the prevalent want of "quarters" to deposit at the door, we do not know.

RECEPTION.—A pleasant reception was given Rev. Mr. Emerson and bride, last Monday evening, in Lyceum Hall, Braintree. The ceremonies were under the direction of Dr. Dearing and Asa French, Esq., assisted by Messrs. W. Gage, W. Morrison and C. Belcher, in whose care the arrangements were conducted in a pleasant and gratifying manner. The music, under the direction of Edward Hayward, Esq., was excellent. The "Coming Home," by Messrs. Hayward and Huntress, Mrs. Arnold and Miss Bartlett, and the songs by Miss Bartlett and Miss Josie Dearing, were well rendered, as was also the piano solo by Miss Emma French and duett by the Dearing sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, as well as the friends present, appeared to enjoy the occasion greatly.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl named McFoye, residing in Weymouth, had one of her hands caught in the gearing of a loom at the Flax Mills, in East Braintree, last Monday, and one of the fingers was so badly mangled that Dr. Dearing was compelled to amputate it at the lower joint.

THE NATION'S DEAD.—The decease of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, which may well and truly be termed a national loss, will be the theme of an appropriate discourse to be delivered by Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of the Baptist church, Weymouth, next Sabbath.

THANKSGIVING DAY religious services in town were, as usual, rather slimly attended, but those who were present at the rifle shoot at the Landing were numerous enough to be called a crowd.—The firing party, in some instances, must have borrowed the gun which was "warranted to shoot round a corner," though some good shots were made by others.

ANNIVERSARY.—The fifteenth anniversary of the wedding of Rev. S. L. Gracie and wife was celebrated at the parsonage in East Weymouth, on Wednesday evening last, an extended account of which will be given next week.

THE LATE GEN. JAMES L. BATES.

BIOGRAPHY.—The life of our recently deceased friend and townsmen, General James Lawrence Bates, is one full of instruction and example to the rising generation, in its characteristics of perseverance in paths of rectitude and in a manly honor and courage which never shrank when duty called to the performance of noble and generous deeds. Such a life is deserving of a more extended record than the limits of a newspaper will permit, but a brief sketch of its leading incidents will be of interest to our readers.

Gen. Bates was born in Weymouth Aug. 11, 1820, and was educated in our common schools, with the exception of a few terms of advanced studies at Monson and Andover academies. He commenced life for himself as a school teacher, having taught the school on Union street, in his own district, several terms, and also the schools on Front street and Pleasant street, in South Weymouth, and a school in East Weymouth, besides a private, or as it was then termed, a high school in South Weymouth, being very successful in his profession.

In 1849, at the commencement of the extensive emigration to California caused by the discovery of gold in that region, in company with a number of others, he embarked for California in the ship Edward Everett, from Boston, and reaching the golden shore in safety, remained there about one year, when he, with others, purchased the ship and sailed to Peru, where he spent a month or two while the ship was waiting her turn to load with guano.

After his return from the Pacific coast he embarked in the manufacture of boots and shoes in South Weymouth for a few years, and then went into the leather trade in Boston, with his brother-in-law, M. T. Durrell, the style of the firm being Durrell & Bates. He was engaged in this business when the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, and such was his patriotic love of country, his condemnation of the barbarities of slavery, and his desire for the perpetuity of the Union, that he laid himself a willing sacrifice on the altar of freedom, and when the call for volunteers was made he was one of the first to enlist. A company being raised in Weymouth he was chosen to take command, and it was mustered into the service and formed Co. H, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry.—The company was quartered at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, previous to embarkation for the scene of conflict, and the energy and thoroughness of its commander wrought out an efficiency in their military drill which made it the best company of the regiment, and was the theme of gratifying comment among the many visitors to the Fort while they remained within its walls.

Capt. Bates' commission was dated June 26, 1861, and July 23d of the same year the Twelfth, under command of its gallant Colonel, Fletcher Webster, left for the front, remaining inactive for a time.

In the year 1862 it was engaged in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, also in 1863 at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. In the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, Col. Webster fell in action, and Capt. Bates having been advanced to the position of Major of the 33d Massachusetts Regiment the 5th of the same month, was called to assume the command of the Twelfth, his commission as Colonel dating Sept. 9, 1862. In the actions in which the regiment took part in 1863, the Twelfth was one of the most serviceable, and the 3d of May, 1864, it united with Gen. Grant's army in the advance toward Richmond, participating in the fierce and bloody fights of the Wilderness, this regiment, then in the Second Brigade, which Col. Bates was commanding as brevet Brig. General, being under a heavy fire of shot and shell at the North Anna river and at White Oak Swamp Bridge, at which latter point the brigade was ordered to relieve Gen. Wilson's cavalry and hold the bridge at all hazards. The enemy advanced a formidable line of battle toward the bridge and attempted to plant a battery, but in this movement they were foiled by the sharpshooters of the brigade. The regiment continued its march to the James, and crossing that river the 16th day of June, passed on to the front at Petersburg, where their corps, the Fifth, was ordered by Gen. Crawford to take the lead in an advance, the Twelfth acting as skirmishers and driving the enemy from the railroad behind which they were concealed, in gallant style. The corps was then ordered to charge the works of the rebels, in conjunction with Gen. Griffin's division and the 9th corps, the enemy opening upon them with grape and musketry, compelling the men to lie down to escape the terrific fire. They intrenched in the position they had attained, the loss of the brigade being very heavy, and afterward moved to the left of their position, being severely shelled during the movement.

June 25th, 1864, the term of service of the Twelfth expired, and Gen. Bates, who had been in command of the brigade since May 5, returned to the command of his regiment, which left for home.

At the close of the war he was chosen Cashier of the South Weymouth Bank, which had just commenced business, and this post he filled for about two years very acceptably to the Directors. He resigned this office and went into the firm of Fogg, Bros. & Bates, Bankers and Brokers, in Boston, where he remained until 1870, when he started in the same business under the style of Bates & Albee, in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

In addition to serving the town several years as School Committee, he was on the staff of Gov. Claflin while he was Governor, and was chairman of the board of State Police Commissioners during the existence of that board. As Commander of the Mass. Department of the G. A. R., and Commander of Reynolds Post 58, of Weymouth, he won the esteem of his associates, and as an evidence of the feeling of regard and confidence which prevailed among them, we append a series of resolutions adopted by Post 58, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS POST, No. 58, DEPARTM'T OF MASS., G. A. R.
Weymouth Town Hall, Nov. 16, 1875.

The death of comrade Commander James L. Bates having been announced, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, by the death of Comrade James L. Bates we have lost our beloved and honored Commander, therefore

Resolved. That in contemplating this sorrowful event, the members of this Post cannot but feel that they have suffered an irreparable loss. His name to them was a tower of strength; on his judgment and counsel they relied with trust and confidence, and his presence and influence was a never failing rebuke to every unworthy word or action.

His pure life, his just and upright character and unswerving integrity of soul, created a feeling of profound respect in all with whom he came in contact, while his loyalty to country and the courage and soldierly qualities displayed in its defence, won the love and admiration of every true soldier. To those who had the fortune to serve with him in the field, he was especially endeared by the thoroughness of his military training, and the watchful solicitude he ever manifested for the rights and comfort of those under his command. Possessing ability, bravery and fidelity, he was in truth the soldier "without fear and without reproach." His interest in all that pertained to the welfare of this Post was sincere and constant. Its financial success cheered and gratified his heart, and its reputation as a strong, thriving Post, was a source of honest pride.

Resolved. That while our hearts are saddened by the thought that he will never again form our lines in martial array; yet, as we recall the example of his noble life, we can so conduct that whether in council hall, or in paraded ranks, our actions will meet the approval of his ascended spirit.

Resolved. That we express our deep and earnest sympathy with the bereaved family of our deceased comrade. If we, as comrades, mourn the loss of our friend, how heavy must be the burden of grief for those to whom he bore the sacred relation of husband and father. To them we can only say, it is not an utter loss; he has only gone before, to a higher and nobler life, where he awaits the coming of the loved ones left behind.

Resolved, That as a token of regard for the memory of our late Commander, his portrait in possession of the Post, together with the flag and banner, be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That the Adjutant be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased Commander, and that they be entered on the records of the Post.

B. S. LOVELL, Senior Vice Commander.
CHARLES W. HASTINGS, Adjutant.

Masonic Semi-Centennial.

A brief sketch of the celebration of the introduction of Free Masonry in Weymouth was given last week, and as the address of W. bro. Edw. Avery presents in detail the facts pertinent to the history of the Order in this town, we publish the address in full, with accompanying letters which were received by the Committee.

ADDRESS, BY HON. EDW. AVERY,

AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF FREE MASONRY IN WEYMOUTH, NOV. 17, 1875.

Ladies and Brethren:

Just before the breaking out of the Anti-Masonic excitement, which swept over the length and breadth of our country, Orphan's Hope Lodge was chartered. The Journal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts contains the simple statement that at a Quarterly Communication held March 9, 1825, a petition of nine Brothers was received and referred, asking for the establishment of a Lodge in Weymouth. At the next Quarterly Communication, held June 8, 1825, the record shows that the petition was granted and the Charter was duly issued bearing date June 9, 1825. From this it appears that the present system of issuing a dispensation to petitioning brethren at the discretion of the most Worthy Grand Master, was not then required, but the application was made directly to the Grand Lodge. The petition I have been unable to find. It was probably destroyed, with many other valuable Masonic documents, at the time of the burning of the Grand Lodge building. The brothers named as members in the Charter are John Edson, Ezra W. Sampson, Samuel B. White, Levi Bates, Samuel Vinton, Solomon Ayer, Judah Loring, John Dalrymple, David Welsh. Two of these Brothers, Ayer and Vinton, do not appear to have signed the By-Laws, and probably never actively participated in the work of the Lodge. It is deeply to be regretted that the first book of records of the Lodge cannot be found.

When or by whom the Lodge was constituted, I am unable to say, for, while the records of the Grand Lodge contain accounts of the constitution of other lodges in 1825, no mention is made of Orphan's Hope. Fortunately, however, the original by-laws—the little book which I hold in my hand—has been preserved, and from this I learn that a regular Communication of the Lodge was held June 28, 1875, at which the by-laws were adopted.

The first name signed to these by-laws, other than the charter members, is that of Laban Pratt, Jr., followed by Abraham Thayer, Randall Richards, and the respected Chaplain of the Lodge, Alvah Raymond; and I infer from certain figures in the margin that these brethren were the four first admitted to the Lodge. After them come Timothy Gordon, Josiah Bent, Jr., Richard H. Allen, Samuel Norris, Josiah Hayward, Allen Edson, Albert Hersey, Appollos Randall, Lovell Bicknell, Silas Canterbury and Caleb Stetson. Bro. Stetson, who was made a Mason in 1827, was probably the last member admitted prior to the surrender of the Charter in 1830.

These by-laws contain some curious and interesting matter, showing the crude condition of the craft and the economy they practiced. The title of the Master was Right Worshipful. The annual meeting was held on the Tuesday occurring on or before the full moon next before the twenty-fourth of June. The seven first officers were elected by ballot, and all vacancies occurring by death or resignation were filled in the same way. The officers were to be installed at the pleasure of the Lodge.—Art. 3 provided that when the members became scattered, or enough to fill the first seven offices neglected to attend for six months, the Charter, records, jewels, furniture and funds, were to be turned over to the Grand Lodge. Any member about to leave town might, at his own request, be suspended until he returned, and then resume his connection with the Lodge. Article 5 provided for discipline. The offences were disclosing the private transactions of the Lodge, and giving information of applications or rejections—a wholesome provision which should be indelibly impressed on the memory of every Mason. With tender solicitude for the brethren, the first offence called only for a reprimand; the second offence, expulsion of a member; if not, he was debarred from visiting the Lodge. No refreshments were allowed, except by vote of the Lodge. Candidates for the degrees were to pay five dollars on making application, and ten dollars on taking the first degree.—The Tyler was the only salaried officer, and he received fifty cents a night.

John Edson was the first Master. He was born in Bridgewater, but at the time of his election he lived in Braintree and was connected with the Cotton Gin Co., which carried on business on the site now occupied by the Boston Flax Mills. He was Master but one year, and was succeeded by Ezra W. Sampson, a lawyer, then having his office in Braintree, occupying the little building now standing on the corner of the Turnpike and Commercial street. He removed to Dedham when he became Clerk of the Courts, and after a long and honorable career died beloved and lamented by all who knew him. He was Master from 1826 to 1830.

The first officers of the Lodge were John Edson, R. W. M.; Ezra W. Sampson, S. W.; Levi B. White, J. W.; Timothy Gordon, Sec'y; David Welsh, Tr. The Senior Warden became R. W. M. in 1826; Levi B. White, S. W.; Judah Loring, J. W., and they continued in office until 1830. Alvah Raymond became Treasurer in 1826, and continued in that office until 1830. Timothy Gordon was Secretary from the formation of the Lodge, until 1830. There have been but two Secretaries since brother Charles H. Pratt filled the office from 1856 until the installation of the present incumbent in 1874. The Treasurers of the Lodge have been David Welsh, Alvah Raymond, James Torrey.

If we could carry our minds back for fifty years, shutting out the gradual changes which have taken place in every department of life, we might be able to picture to ourselves the original lodge room and its surroundings. I have no doubt that a Mason of today would be somewhat startled and chagrined at being taken into the old Lodge Room. It was an upper room in the brick building now occupied by the Cowing family, at Weymouth Landing.—The remainder of the building was used for a dwelling house. The furniture of the Lodge was plain and simple, its dimensions small. The sacred altar was there, simple as that used by the brethren in olden times when they assembled under the starry decked canopy, arranged by the Great Architect. The Great Light, the foundation of our craft, was there; the room was dimly lighted by candles or oil lamps; the regalia and jewels were plain. Indeed, there was nothing in the room to attract or delight the eye; but when the Lodge was assembled, when those brethren gathered together there was in that little room that which might well delight the heart. There was the spirit of truth, the holy light of charity, the essence of sturdy faith and undying devotion to principle, the mellow rays of fraternal love; and these diffused through the room a brilliancy equal to that which gilded Sinai, and a sense of peace and rest which brought comfort and consolation to the brethren.

But this quiet enjoyment was not permitted for a long time. In 1826, about a year after the Lodge was formed, in the little village of Batavia, N. Y., a spark was lighted that soon convulsed the entire country. One William Morgan, a dissolute and unprincipled fellow, who had been admitted, some years before, a member of the craft, taking offence at the omission of his name as a charter member of a Chapter organized in Batavia, and not being able to gain admittance by vote of the body, from being, as he had before pretended, a warm and zealous friend of the institution became its determined foe, and resolved to make a revelation of Masonic secrets. In this resolve he was aided by one Miller, who had been admitted a fellow-craft, and by several others who anticipated as a result of their treachery the realization of immense wealth. An idea of the magnificence and value of the scheme may be obtained from the fact that the fifth day of August, 1826, Morgan's three associates placed him under a bond of five hundred thousand dollars to ensure the payment of one-fourth of the proceeds of their undertaking.

"At first," says an intelligent and apparently careful and unbiased writer, "Morgan's scheme was regarded by all alike as a thing of little consequence." But an unfortunate discussion of the subject occurred in the two village newspapers, which attracted attention to the subject and was followed by a proposition to suppress the issuing of the proposed work by force. The considerate portion of the Masonic fraternity took but little interest in the matter and supposed it would soon blow over; but a few over-zealous and inconsiderate individual Masons concerted a scheme for suppressing the work, and actually assembled for the avowed purpose of breaking into Miller's office and seizing the manuscript, but dispersed without making the attempt. Two nights after this an attempt was made to burn Miller's office. This was at the time charged on Miller, and a reward for the discovery of the offender was offered by some of the fraternity.

These events occurred early in 1826, and were followed by Morgan's arrest for larceny and finally for debt. On the morning after his arrest one Lawson called and paid the debt and procured his discharge. He was taken to a carriage waiting at the door of the jail and driven to Rochester. From this time his fate was involved in mystery. By some it was asserted that he was taken to Fort Niagara, where he was kept a prisoner under a man by the name of Giddens, who was himself a recusant Mason. What became of him it is impossible to say. Giddens, however, gives an account of a plan for his murder by drowning, in which he, Giddens, figures as the principal actor. On the strength of this statement it was popularly believed at that time that Morgan was drowned, and of course his death was attributed to the Free Masons.

Every Lodge, and the entire body of Masons in the vicinity, denied any connection either with the disturbance or the disappearance of Morgan, and a careful review of all the evidence extant on the subject will satisfy any candid inquirer that although some of the brethren were indiscreet and unwise in their talk and conduct, no Mason then in good fellowship with the craft was guilty of any overt act or violation of law.

But a free citizen of the United States had been subjected to various persecutions, arrested unlawfully imprisoned, and finally spirited away, no one knew whither, and evidence produced tending to show his final murder. All these acts were such gross violations of the people's sense of right, justice and personal liberty, that every mind was shocked and justly alarmed. Large rewards were offered for the discovery of Morgan, alive or dead, and for the discovery of those who were in any way instrumental in his abduction. These rewards were augmented by additional sums offered by Masonic bodies. The mystery remained unsolved, and naturally made a deep impression on the minds of the people in the neighborhood and prepared them to lend willing ears to any calumny that unscrupulous or ambitious men saw fit to indulge in, and appealing to some of the best feelings of our nation, to become willing instruments of proscription and persecution.

On the seventh of October, 1827, about thirteen months after Morgan's disappearance, the body of a man was found on the banks of the river, about 40 miles below Fort Niagara. It was at once supposed to be Morgan's. A coroner's inquest was called, and persons who were well acquainted with Morgan were called and after full examination failed to identify it, and swore it did not resemble Morgan in the least; but that which remained more conclusive than any other fact was that the pockets of the clothing found on the body were filled with religious tracts, and no one who had known Morgan ever knew him to indulge in any reading of that kind. The jury pronounced it the body of some person unknown, and it was accordingly buried. Shortly after it was disinterred, and a second inquest held. Mrs. Morgan was called upon and said is was the body of her husband. A couple of teeth extracted from Morgan's mouth were made to fit into two vacant places on the jaw of the body; the hair, which, when the body was buried, was said by all who saw it to differ in color from Morgan's, was now so colored as to be very like his. The body was some inches longer than Morgan's when living, but that was deemed of no consequence; another jury pronounced it to be the body of Morgan. It was taken to Batavia, a grand procession was formed, an oration delivered, and it was buried in state. A short time afterwards news came from Canada that one Timothy Monro had been missing since the September before the body was found, and from the description of the body buried at Batavia, and from the contents of the pockets of the clothing found on it, his wife and children believed it to be that of Monro, and upon its being disinterred a second time it was conclusively proven so to be, was finally taken to Canada and buried.

But the excitement had spread, and like everything in this country, from the reading of the Bible to the hanging of a murderer, got into politics. Anti-Masonic Conventions were held all over the land. The pulpit fulminated its anathemas. The rostrum resounded with denunciations. The forum hurled its logic, and Masons were persecuted for their opinions, as the Christians were of old. They were excommunicated from the Church, driven from the witness stand, excluded from serving on juries, declared to be unworthy of public trust, pointed at as murderers of Morgan, stigmatized as assassins and excluded from social recognition. It spread all over the country, and the little Lodge at Weymouth, with its twenty members, meeting in the upper chamber of a quiet dwelling house, as the disciples of our blessed Lord did, soon felt the force of the storm.

I can do no better in describing this part of its history, than to repeat the language of our late lamented W. Brother Lovell Bicknell. From this description of his it will be seen that he was one of the liveliest Masons made in the Lodge. He says: "In 1829, I applied to a Lodge at Weymouth Landing a set of men who are now nearly all dead, who were very bitter towards any known Mason, and it required some courage to defend ourselves from insult and abuse. The meetings of our brothers at the Landing were interrupted by hooting and unmanly conduct. I was so indignant that I chose to leave Weymouth in 1829 for Boston, where I was relieved from any interference in my business.

I have always deemed the institution of Freemasonry a social and beneficial one and well worthy the attention of all well wishers of social progress and ties of friendship, in the progress of human happiness. The condition of my health will not permit me to be present with you. Please present my regards for the continued prosperity of the Orphan's Hope and the Delta Lodges.

Yours in fraternal regard,
CALEB STETSON.

Letters were also received from R. W. bro. Enos Loring and W. bro. Royal Whiton, of Old Colony Lodge, Hingham, and bro. Cornelius Pratt, of North Weymouth.

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness* and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December is a number of unusual interest, and especially rich in illustration. Probably no more exquisite engravings were ever published in any periodical than those which illustrate the opening article of this number, "Up the Ashley and Cooper." This article will be a new revelation to most readers, showing that even in the New World are to be found old manorial homes worthy of comparison with those of older countries. Other meritorious articles of this number are Caricature in the United States; a description of Windsor Castle; Walks, Walks and Drives in and around Lea Castle, near Kidderminster, England, presenting some interesting facts of Richard Baxter's life; a narrative of events in "Bloody Mary's" reign; Legislative Humors; Art of Dining; Barry Cornwall: First Century of the Republic; with the usual accompaniments of story and song, humor and fact.

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DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine.—There is positively no pulmonary disease which it will not cure or greatly relieve. For all cases of hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, croup, bronchitis, asthma and whooping cough, it has no equal. We never knew a person who had used it but recommended it to others. We are prepared to guarantee every bottle. Please call and inquire about it.—Trial size 10 cents. For sale by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth; F. W. PARKS, South Braintree; J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Weymouth, 21st inst., by Rev. Lucien H. Frary, Mr. William C. Harlow to Miss Mary Lizzie Houghton, both of Weymouth.

DIED,

In North Weymouth, Nov. 17, Bertha Inez, dau. of Frank and Matilda Jane Lewis, aged 11 mos. 24 days.

Nov. 19th, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Arthur White, son of Henry and Betsey B. Nash, aged 2 years 3 months 22 days.

In Weymouth, Nov. 18, John Henry, son of Timothy and Margaret Cohen, aged 3 years 4 mos. 9 days.

Nov. 22, very suddenly, of heart disease, Mr. Ebenezer Kingman, aged 82 years 1 month.

In South Weymouth, Nov. 25, of pneumonia, Eliza May, daughter of David and Fernanda A. White, aged 3 years 11 mos. 27 days.

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[From R. W. Bro. John T. Heard.]

4 LOUISBURG SQUARE, BOSTON, Nov. 9, 1875.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—Your kind invitation to me to attend the "Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the introduction of Masonry in Weymouth," I had the pleasure to receive yesterday. It would be most agreeable to me to be present on the occasion; but I am forced to decline the invitation, the state of my health being such as to preclude my attending an entertainment of the kind you propose.

That the intended meeting of the Orphan's Hope and Delta Lodges will be a happy one, I have no doubt, and tend to cement those bodies together in the great work of Masonry.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. HEARD.

To Z. L. BICKNELL, Esq., East Weymouth, Chairman of Committee.

[From R. W. Bro. William D. Coolidge.]

BOSTON, NOV. 10, 1875.

Dear Bro. Bicknell:—I received your kind note and invitation, together with a photograph of my dear old friend's monument, so chaste and beautiful. I admire it.

It has been my intention to come out and spend a day or two with you quietly, and see the scenes he loved so well, and his last resting place, and I was about to notify you of my intent this week; perhaps this public day will do, and I will come that day if I can, though I should have preferred to have done so privately with you.

It is all beautiful and in accord with his noble, earnest, and self-sacrificing nature.

I will try to come on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, and please accept my thanks for the gift of the picture. I am happy in the consciousness of my continued hold on the regard of all the brethren of Orphan's Hope and Delta Lodges.

Fraternally, &c.,
WM. D. COOLIDGE.

[From R. W. Bro. Bradford L. Wales.]

RANDOLPH, 12 Nov., 1875.

Brothers:—I thank you for your cordial invitation to be present at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be holden at the Town Hall at Weymouth, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th. It would afford me a great pleasure to be present and participate with my Masonic brethren on this interesting occasion. I fear, however, my state of health will not permit; "the will is strong but the flesh is weak." Though absent in body I shall be present in spirit.

How joyous, my friends, is the cordial greeting
Which gladdens the heart of a family meeting,
When brothers assemble 'round friendship's old shrine
And look at the present, and talk of Lang Syne.

The occasion brings forcibly to my mind reminiscences of the past—events relating to the Masonic institution occurring fifty years ago, and the generation of Masons who have passed away. I am one of the few now living who were present at the birth and participated in the organization of your Lodge in 1825. Among your most active members at that time, I well remember Brothers Sampson, Edson, Thayer, White, Randall and last, not least, *Bicknell*, whose body we recently laid away and who was well known by you all, as a true, faithful and active Mason to the last. I venerate his memory as a young Mason, for his firm adherence to the institution in its darkest days, for the resolute firmness manifested by him on all occasions in its defence. I venerate his old age and his grey hairs now mouldering in the dust—blessed be his rest.

As an enthusiastic young Mason, I became quite interested in the success of the first masonic organization in Weymouth. Its early efforts were attended with many discouragements, it had hardly outgrown its swaddling clothes before the Sirocco winds of friendship in the progress of human happiness. The condition of my health will not permit me to be present with you. Please present my regards for the continued prosperity of the Orphan's Hope and the Delta Lodges.

Yours in fraternal regard,
CALEB STETSON.

BRADFORD L. WALES.

Bros. Z. L. BICKNELL, LEAVITT BATES, WM. S. WALLACE, Committee.

BOSTON, 14 Nov. 1875.

Bro. Z. L. Bicknell, Chairman of the Committee of invitation for the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the introduction of Masonry in Weymouth.

I am obliged for your kind invitation to be present with you on the evening proposed. I was received as a member of Orphan's Hope Lodge in 1827 and unless Dr. Gordon is alive I know but one now living except Judah Loring who was also a member. The Morgan excitement soon after came on; there was then at Weymouth Landing a set of men who are now nearly all dead, who were very bitter towards any known Mason, and it required some courage to defend ourselves from insult and abuse. The meetings of our brothers at the Landing were interrupted by hooting and unmanly conduct. I was so indignant that I chose to leave Weymouth in 1829 for Boston, where I was relieved from any interference in my business.

The Young Men's Overcoats have that peculiar look and finish which is so noticeable in a custom garment; the facings have been put in very wide and all the pockets have facings of the same material as the outside, thereby insuring durability. The bindings used are of the very best makes of Mohair, put on full and wide, and give a finished and genteel appearance which it is impossible to obtain any other way. The fits and style of the garments we have never seen surpassed by any custom work that has come under our notice. One great feature of the success of this house is the uniform courtesy shown to customers and the willingness with which they always display their goods, whether the examiner be a purchaser or not.

Parents and guardians will find their stock unusually attractive; not alone for its variety of styles and textures (many of the former being entirely new,) but more particularly on account of the prices at which perfectly fitting and thoroughly well-made clothing is offered. Messrs. PHILLIPS, SHUMAN & CO., are the leaders of the fashions in boys' clothing, and their trade extends all over the United States; in fact their scope is wider than that because they frequently have orders from abroad. They issue neat memorandum books and have printed rules for measurement, so that any parent or guardian can send an order intelligently from any distance. This has proved a great convenience to the public, who appreciate enterprise, and the indications are that the multitudes who now patronize this firm will constantly increase in numbers as the time passes.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court

GAZETTE & REPORTER.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree; also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.

DISTRICT COURT.—John O'Meara of Weymouth, for keeping open his shop on the Lord's Day, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, in default of which was committed to the House of Correction.

Michael Cross, of Weymouth, on complaint of Constable Garey, for an assault on Mrs. Cross. Found guilty and ordered by the Court to pay the costs and recognize to keep the peace for six months.

Thomas Murphy, of Weymouth, on complaint of Constable Garey, for sale of liquor to Andrew Hanley. Found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, from which sentence he appealed to Superior Court.

Annie Murphy, of Weymouth, on complaint of Constable Garey, for the sale of liquor to the foresaid Andrew Hanley.—The evidence not sustaining the offence, the defendant was discharged.

John Thomas of Weymouth, on complaint of Constable Garey, for an assault on Edward Cavanaugh of Weymouth.—Plead not guilty and case was continued.

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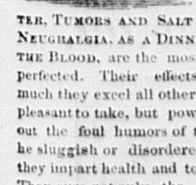

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WEYMOUTH, Sept. 29, 1875. 23tf

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Weymouth, April 10, 1875. 50 tf

"OAK HALL," BOSTON, 32 TO 38 NORTH STREET.

The winter season opens with prospects of a largely increased trade, and the effect of general dullness has been so to reduce the prices of materials and cost of manufacture that Clothing will be sold this season at least fifteen per cent. less than last year. We offer, as usual, everything which is worn by Boys, Young Men and Gentlemen, and remain the headquarters for all in search of first-class Ready-made Clothing at moderate fixed prices.

This is the fifth season since we introduced the now famous ENGLISH ULSTER OVERCOAT. As the original importers and first manufacturers we take pride in watching the growth of the trade.—We have prepared for our retail trade alone, one thousand Ulsters in eighteen different varieties,—from the child's "Ulsterette" to the choicest imported English Ulster. This health preserving garment will be the leading coat for the season, and we will send samples for approval to any address, the only sizes required being waist and breast measure, height, and length of sleeve.

For Fall shooting we have prepared some entirely new styles of Hunting Suits, and in connection with these we show the new patent Duck Decoys, one dozen of which can readily be packed in the carpet-bag.

We not only keep everything worn by man or boy, but we have in our Notion and Furnishing Departments all the useful and seasonable articles of the day. Just now we are offering UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS, weighing ten pounds, at $3.50 per pair. These are the cheapest and most serviceable blankets sold. We are selling a great many bales of HORSE BLANKETS at $1.50 per blanket;—protected by one of these a horse will be less likely to suffer from the prevailing disorder.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, also, we sell in greatest quantities, being direct agents of several mills.—Our prices vary from 50 cts. upward, and we supply the trade at less than jobber's prices.

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We have enumerated but a small part of our stock, which must be seen and examined to be understood. We cordially invite our out of town friends who visit Boston to call at

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Would call the attention of the public to his

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

He is now prepared to furnish the public with COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, AND A SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE, WITH TWO HORSES, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN. Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.

All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. WARREN,

WITH

GEO. H. RICHARDS,

DEALER IN

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, 24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 11th, 1875,

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD via TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; via FAIRHAVEN, 8.00 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am; 4.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN 7.20 am; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER via TAUNTON, 8.45 am, 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; via BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am, 4pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a, 6.45, 8, 11.15 am, 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.36 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.43a, 7.28, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12 m.; 4.35 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.45, 4.30, 6.05 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.52, 7.55, 9.14 am; 12.25, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 6.59, 8.03, 9.22 am; 12.33, 5.09 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.10, 8.13, 9.32 am; 12.45, 5.17 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8.00 am.; 3.25, 4, 6.05b pm. RETURN, 6.10d, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m; 3.35, 4, 5, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.30, 7.38, 9.23 am; 12 45, 4.48 pm.

BROCKTON, 8.00, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6.05 pm.—RETURN, 6.54, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8.45 am; 2.30, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15b pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 6.30, 9.15 am; 3.40 pm; via DUXBURY, 4.45d, 6.40 am; 2.55 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5pm. RETURN, 6.55, 9.34, 11.38 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12 m; 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.12, 9.50 am; 12 m, 4.17 pm.

SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15b pm. RETURN, 5.05d, 7.02 am; 3.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.44, 7.57 am.; 12.55, 4.15, 5.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 8.11 am; 1.09, 4.27, 5.58 pm.—Nantasket, East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.51, 8.04 am; 1.02, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.07, 8.22 am.; 1.19, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.16, 8.31 am; 1.29, 4.44, 6.15 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11.00 am; 12 m; 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.57, 6.39, 7.19, 7.43, 7.48, 8.26, 8.48, 9.27, 9.42, 10.20, 10.45 am; 12.53, 1.32, 3.42, 4.49, 4.56, 5.25, 5.35, 8.25, 10.20 pm.

BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.30, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.02, 6.47, 7.25, 7.30, 7.46, 7.52, 8.30, 8.53, 9.30, 9.46, 10.50 am; 12.57, 1.39, 3.47, 4.55, 5.05, 5.38, 6.25, 8.29, 10.24 pm.

QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.09, 6.54, 7.30, 7.36, 7.52, 7.58, 8.35, 8.45, 8.59, 9.36, 9.53, 10.57 am; 1.02, 1.46, 3.55, 5, 5.12, 5.43, 6.31, 8.35, 10.30 pm.

NEPONSET, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.21, 7.03, 7.13, 7.46, 8.08, 8.51, 9.10, 9.46, 10.35, 11.06 am; 12.39, 1.58, 4.07, 5.22, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.39 pm.

HARRISON SQUARE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m.; 12.40, 1, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.30, 6.05, 6.20, 6.30, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.12, 6.25, 7.08, 7.19, 7.51, 8.14, 9.01, 9.14, 9.50, 10.24, 11.10 am; 12.44, 2.02, 2.09, 4.12, 5.15, 5.26, 6.09, 6.45, 8.53, 10.43 pm.

WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.45, 5, 6 15 pm. RETURN 6.05, 6.58, 8.48 am; 1.42, 5.02, 6.18 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis, 8.00 am, 4.00 pm.—RETURN, 6.45 am; 2.07 pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am.; 4 pm. RETURN 5.00 am, 12.20 pm.

WOODS' HOLE, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

NANTUCKET, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5h am; via Bridgewater, 7.30 am.

SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.30 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN, (South Braintree) 9.20 am; 1.40, 6 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. c Thursdays only. b Saturdays only. d Mondays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875, $2,629,043.00

Cash Assets - - - - - - - - $21,939.53

Deposit Notes - - - - - - - 101,235.12

Gross Assets, $123,174.65

N. L. WHITE, President.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lumber,

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,

WHARVES,

Weymouth Landing.

Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

E. H. FRAY.

Boot and Shoe Store,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

WEYMOUTH LANDING,

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

S. W. HOLLIS, Insurance Agent,

WASHINGTON ST., - BRAINTREE.

Agent for the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 14 27

Why go houseless & homeless?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

Spruce Lumber

AT

$10.00 PER M.,

suitable for Cheap Houses,

AT

F. A. GARDNER & Co.

Weymouth Landing.

50 6

Best Flour,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

ALSO

PAPER HANGINGS

AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. Orders called for, if requested.

J. E. JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY DYEHOUSE

AND

Steam Laundry.

HAVING fitted up a Dye House in the most improved style, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Gentlemen's Garments cleansed or dyed. Kid Gloves, Boots and Slippers cleansed.

THE QUINCY LAUNDRY REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

All orders left with C. S. WILLIAMS will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE BROTHERS, Propr's.

45 tf

H. N. OUR,

Carpenter and Builder,

WASHINGTON STREET, { South of Village Cemetery.

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.

36 tf

DON'T READ THIS!

FOR FEAR IT MIGHT

SAVE YOU A DOLLAR,

which we all know is not

Necessary these Hard Times

THE SUBSCRIBER ONCE MORE TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, FURNITURE

and

CARPETS, PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAINS, CROCKERY

and

Glassware, CLOCKS, Children's Carriages,

AND EVERYTHING BELONGING TO A FIRST CLASS STORE, TO BE FOUND THIS SIDE OF BOSTON.

Being in the market every day, I am enabled to buy, with Cash in my fist, cheaper than many in the trade, and thereby in condition to sell cheaper, and will not be undersold, without exception, by anybody.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Boots, Shoes

AND RUBBERS.

Owing to want of room, I am desirous of closing out that part of my business, and have marked the prices of the same below wholesale prices. It will pay patrons to look at my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld,

SOUTH WETMOUTH.

APRIL 19th, 1875.

THE

South Weymouth SAVINGS BANK

Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.

DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.

The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.

B. F. WHITE, Treas

S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

COAL

WOOD AND HAY,

—AT—

Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;

WHITE ASH COALS;

DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;

HARD AND PINE WOOD;

BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

SAMUEL CURTIS, COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

COWS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Apply to or address

J. W. HARDWICK,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PERFUME!

TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!

IMPERIAL COLOGNE,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers

FLORIDA WATER,

THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!

BAY RUM,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HAIR OILS, &c.

PREPARED BY

R. W. WALKER,

WEYMOUTH, - MASS.

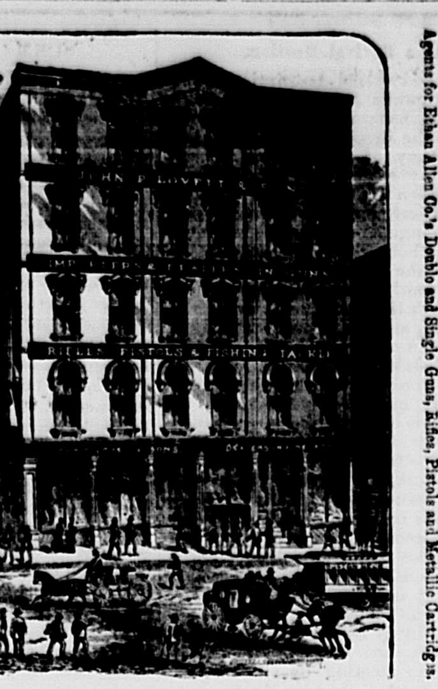
For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 29 39

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.



Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,

BOSTON.

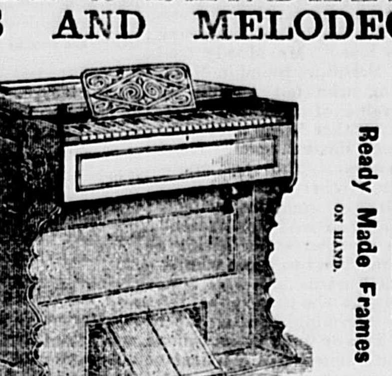
Agents for Ethan Allen Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

BAKER & RANDALL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.



PICTURE FRAMES!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Ready Made Frames

ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLESLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 18[illegible]

TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

DR. A. G. NYE.

E. C. BUMPUS,

Office, Boston Post Building,

Milk, near Washington St.,

BOSTON.

AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

MEETINGS OF THE

Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 5, 1875.

J. BINNEY & CO.,

CHOICE

Groceries and Provisions,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

Weymouth Landing,

Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,

FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,

Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,

Of the Best Qualities,

For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

OLIVER BURRELL,

House, Sign & Carriage Painter,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,

BROAD ST., East Weymouth.

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

R. F. RAYMOND,

Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

Notice to Ladies.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at

L. O. CROCKER'S

Railway Punch Manufactory,

10 EAST BRAINTREE.

Citizens Market.

WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.

The subscriber is now ready to

SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES

WITH

CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,

Cooked and Ready for the Table,

at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.

Customers will always find our market well supplied with

Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,

Weymouth Landing.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

R. MARSTON & CO.'S DINING ROOMS

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

23, 25, & 27, BRATTLE ST.,

BOSTON.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS

To Let by the day or Week.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled

MORSE BRO'S., Prop's, Canton, Mass.

Publishers & Printers

Can buy direct of the Manuf'r on favorable terms.

The ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES are the best and cheapest low priced machines made, and have a national reputation for utility and durability." [The Electrotyper, Chicago.

"The ANSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength and firmness, and is the only machine to which is applied the Patent Movable Cutting Board. The quality of the stock used in these machines is of the best to be had in the United States. These machines have always taken the highest stand, and nothing has been neglected which was found to be of benefit to them. One patented device used in them has a reputation of itself, by which the movements of the cutting board can be instantly and accurately regulated, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in this machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the labor of preparation in working the paper backward and forward. We cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of this patent movable board. It is worth the price of this machine, and purchasers should fully understand how highly it is to be valued. Every detail of the running parts have been thoroughly attended to, with the view of adding to the accuracy of the machine and it is put together in the most thorough manner. No imperfect work of any kind is permitted to be sent out. The reduced price at which these machines are now offered places them within the reach of every printing office. Though reduced in price the quality remains the same as it always has been, and will be maintained thus in the future." [Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Reporter & Printers' Gazette.

THE LATEST IMPROVED HARDY CARD CUTTER is pronounced the MOST DESIRABLE CARD CUTTER in the market, for the general uses of a printing office.

The well known RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, with my latest improvements, is still preferred by many printers, and holds its favoritism over other machines. The same excellence of material and workmanship will be found in this machine as in the others.

The above named machines are manufactured in the most thorough manner, and of the best material. The improvements have given to these Cutters a renewed popularity, and increased their favoritism among their old patrons."

Newspapers in want of advertising, from first parties, should send for my circular proposal.

ANSON HARDY, AUBURNDALE, MASS.

I will buy of those that buy of me.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry

REPAIRED.

THE undersigned having taken rooms at the Store of H. LOUD,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

is ready to attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

All work promptly and neatly done, and warranted. F. B. REED.

GEO. W. HERSEY, Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,

[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]

Weymouth Landing.

JUST ARRIVED,

A CARGO OF

Nice Skimming Sand,

AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Norfolk St., Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth

Office Hours.—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

ROOMS TO LET,

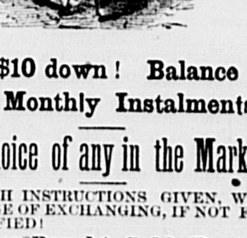
For Mechanical Purposes,

WITH STEAM POWER.

Apply to G. F. DOTY,

at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,



$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.

OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.

Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,

50 Bromfield St.,

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

BUILDINGS

MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.

All orders promptly attended to.

Agents Wanted for the Centennial

GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.

A book for every American. Sells everywhere at sight. Farmers, Teachers, Students, Lawyers, Merchants, School Directors, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Shippers, Salesmen, men of learning, and men who can only read, old and young, all want it for every day reference and use. Shows the grand results of the

First 100 Years of the Republic.

Every body buys it, and *Agents make from $100 to $200 a month.* Send for circular. Address,

J. McCURDY & CO., Publishers,

Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. 1 12

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Being in the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, I can afford to pay the

Highest Rates for SecondHand Carriages.

Spear's Carriage Factory,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

18 1y

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER, DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

Commercial St., Weymouth.

Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

COOKED PROVISIONS.

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply

Pic-nics and Parties

Of every description, with

Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,

All Cooked and Ready for the Table,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Parties will please give from three to four days notice.

All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.

All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,

ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH MARKET

J. G. WORSTER & CO.,

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,

Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,

WEYMOUTH.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,

Hams, Butter, Cheese, and FAMILY GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices

Jos. Sherman & Co.

DEALERS IN

COAL, WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT, BRICK LATHS, HAIR, etc.,

BUNDLE HAY, FLOUR, GRAIN, AND FEED

WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH

MASS.

37tf

Pallas RANGE

IF you know what is for your best interest, before you purchase you will not fail to look at the above Range, as it has several

Improvements

OVER

ALL OTHER RANGES

in the market. It is either

Double or Single Oven, High or Low Hot Closet,

Has a

Sifter Box, with Dumping Grate, A Broiler Door, Illuminated End and Clinkerless Grate, with Shelf

which fits on either end, level with the top, and a

Drier for Small Clothes.

It works Quicker and Better

THAN ANY OTHER RANGE YET MADE.

FOR SALE AT

L. Tuck's Stove and Hardware

ESTABLISHMENT,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

REBUILT.

Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.

Black Walnut Chamber Suites,

(at Factory prices.)

Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardrobes and Hall Stands,

Extension Tables

(with improved patent iron slides.)

CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.

READ AND PHILLIPS,

North Street, North Weymouth.

36tf

WANTED—A foreman in our fan factory, in the polishing department. Also, good polishers, such that have worked on fans. Good wages and steady work guaranteed.

Address American Fan Manufacturing Co., 527 & 529 West 22d Street, New York. 23 26

JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET. - - Weymouth Landing,

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,

in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Hard Wood Filling a specialty.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Housekeeping Hints.

POTATOES SAUTEES.—Cold boiled potatoes are sliced up, and tossed in a saucepan with butter, mixed with a little chopped parsley, till they are lightly browned. Pure goose or other dripping is by many cooks preferred to butter for this purpose.

MOCK MINCE PIE.—One cup of raisins, one cup of currants, one cup of syrup, one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of vinegar, one teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, three cups of water. Boil all together, and when cool add three soda crackers rolled fine. This will make three pies.

TO MASH TURNIPS.—After having been boiled very tender, and the water pressed thoroughly from them, put them into a saucepan and stir them constantly for some minutes over a gentle fire; add a little cream, salt, fresh butter, and pepper; continue to simmer and to stir them for five minutes longer, and then serve them.

LIGHT PUDDING.—Put two tablespoonfuls of sago, tapioca or rice in a pie dish, pour over a pint or a pint and a half of milk; add one and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little grated nutmug, if liked; bake two hours in a slow oven; if rice is used, bake three hours.

CHEESE PUDDING.—Grate three ounces of cheese, five ounces of bread, warm one ounce of butter in a quarter of a pint of milk, and mix with the above, then add two well-beaten eggs, a little salt, pepper and mustard; mix all well together, and bake in a pie dish for half an hour.

BUTTERED EGGS.—Break four eggs into a basin, and beat them well; put three ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of cream (or milk) into a stew-pan; add a little grated tongue, pepper and salt to taste. When quite hot add the eggs, stirring all the time. Have ready some hot buttered toast, and spread the mixture over it.

TO DRY PUMPKINS.—Cut the pumpthrough laterally, clean the inside; then continue to cut, in the direction as before, rings about half an inch thick. Cut off the rind and hang the rings on a pole in the sun or warm room to dry. When dried it will keep a year. It is to be boiled in plenty of water until tender; then skimmed out and prepared for pies, the same as undried pumpkins. Another way: Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut into small pieces, stew soft, mash and strain through a colander, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates, in layers not quite an inch thick, dry it in the stove oven, which should be kept at so low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and crisp. The sheets thus made can be stowed in a dry place, and they are always ready for use for pies and sauces. The quick drying after cooking prevents any portion from slightly souring, as it is nearly always the case when uncooked pieces are dried, the flavor is much better preserved and the after cooking is saved. To use: Soak pieces over night in a little milk, and they will return to a pulp as delicate as the fresh pumpkins.

Draining the Farm.

There are several ways of draining a farm that are not to be recommended. Here are some illustrations: We have in mind a neighbor who inherited a large and valuable farm, including an extensive tract of heavy timber land. The cleared land really needed draining, and the young man has been engaged upon it ever since it came into his possession, but instead of digging ditches he spends all his leisure hours at the village store, digging into the business affairs of his more industrious neighbors. When the tax collector gives him a call, he sells off a few tons of hay instead of feeding it out, and so makes a beginning toward draining his land. Having acquired a taste for alcoholic drinks, he occasionally makes a trip to the liquor store, and at the same time that he drains his cup he continues the drains already begun on his farm at home. This kind of drainage has already removed a large portion of the surplus capital left him by his ancestors.

Another young man left with a farm that needed draining, and having little taste for working cold, wet land, has for several years past spent a large portion of his time swapping horses, and endeavoring in this way to realize enough to drain his farm. We fear he will find it all drained before he is aware of it.

Another has not quite enough surplus capital to drain his farm all at once, and not liking to do anything by halves, has let his farm to another, while he is chasing fortune in the shape of a "patent right," from which he hopes to realize enough to enable him to drain his farm very thoroughly, and judging by the result of nine-tenths of such cases, he will probably be successful.

Profit in Farming.

We take the following extract from an address delivered before a farmers' club: Profit in farming consists not wholly in dollars and cents. The intelligent farmer who loves his business, and successfully rears his family in spite of insects, drought or storms, and at the same time increases the fertility of his soil, without being ingulfed in a whirlpool of debts, is really richer in true manhood and life usefulness than many a millionaire with his ill-gotten gains. We do not expect, and hardly care to convince each other, that any one branch of farm pursuit is so much more profitable than others as to make us rush pell-mell to that branch, for which, perhaps, neither aptitude nor education in farm life fits us. Of course, as a body of intelligent gentlemen, we expect to learn many things from our comparison of views and statement of facts. For one, I shall be content if we show to each other several methods by which farmers with ordinary intelligence and without too constant and excessive toil, can secure enough of this world's goods to make life happy, home cheerful, our children intelligent, and an accumulating safety fund for our declining years. I would not have farmers all rich if I could, for very few of the rich men are such as we delight to honor; but I would gladly see that day of jubilee that must have so cheered the ancient world, when debts were banished from existence.

Young Keizle's Awakening.

"My son," said old Keizle, appearing at the head of the stairs with a suspicious looking strap in his hand, "it is now the rose time of morn, and Aurora shines high in the heavens, warming the heart of the lark as he soars aloft filling the air with his melodies. Awake, my son, and breathe thou the freshness of the new-born day!" "Let the world heave on its ocean noise, I ask but sleep," said Tom, as he pulled the blankets close about and turned over; but old Keizle was not to be trifled with, and, gathering the blankets in one hand, he roared: "But, my son, the busy day, waked by the lark, hath roused the ribald crow, and them infernal hogs are in the cornfield raisin' blazes with the fodder! Git up, you lazy, snorin' hound you, or I'll blister your hide wuss'n a yellow jacket!" "I come!" replied Tom, as he rose from his couch of rest and rye straw with the alacrity of a streak of spring lightning.

A GRAND HOTEL.—That mammoth hotel at St. Louis will be called the Grand Hotel. It will be situated at the corner of Grand and Page avenues and occupy 120,000 square feet, 25,000 more than the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. There are to be 2,000 rooms, and the cost, exclusive of furniture, will be $1,950,000. Work will be begun by the contractor next spring, and the contract provides that the hotel shall be completed by September 1, 1877.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL TAXES.

Over $110,000,000 Collected During the Last Fiscal Year.

The United States commissioner of internal revenue in his annual report, makes a comparison between the amount of revenue, collected in the United States during the year ending March 31, 1875, and the amount collected in Great Britain, with less than one-fourth our population, under their excise laws, showing that the people of the United States paid $110,545,154.33 in currency, against $183,962,756.56 paid by the people of Great Britain in gold. From this he argues that those who find fault with our system as oppressive and vexations should modify their complaints, since a given amount of taxes from some source must be raised to defray the necessary expenses of the government, to discharge its obligations, and to maintain the public credit.

The report shows that the actual amount of receipts into the treasury from all sources from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1874, exclusive of loans and treasury notes, was as follows:

Customs	$1,973,710,367.91
Internal revenue	1,956,323,725.30
Direct tax	14,810,189.37
Public lands	22,151,958.02
Miscellaneous	236,084,982.94
Premiums on loans and sales of gold coin	192,557,117.46
Total	$4,395,688,341.00

Commencing with the year 1866, there has been a continuous repeal going on year by year of such internal taxes as were most oppressive, or at least as gave rise to most complaint, until at present but few subjects of taxation remain. The taxes are now levied upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, upon articles embraced in schedule, upon such occupations, and upon banks, checks, deposits, circulation, and capital of banks.

The receipts under the act of March 3, 1875, up to and inclusive of June 30, 1875, from the different articles subject to an increased tax, which were distilled spirits, cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco, were $3,203,818.85. The tax returned upon distilled spirits was $1,779,799.85. The commissioner says it will doubtless be a matter of surprise that the increased amount realized from distilled spirits during that period—March 3, 1875, to June 30, 1875—was so small. The explanation, however, is found in the fact that it became generally known through the proceedings in Congress that an increase in the rate of the tax would probably be made, and distillers, in order to realize the benefit of the increase, withdrew from bonded warehouses, upon payment of the taxes at seventy cents a gallon, 5,430,021 gallons in the month of January, 1874, and the enormous quantity of 11,504,356 gallons in February following, leaving still in the bonded warehouses over 7,000,000 gallons of spirits on March 3, 1875, the day when the increase of the tax from seventy to ninety cents per gallon was made by Congress. By law these spirits were allowed, after a bond was given, to remain in the distillery warehouse one year before withdrawal, and these spirits have been and still continue to be placed on the market, subject only to the former duty of seventy cents per gallon. Had these spirits been subjected, like those manufactured after March 3, 1875, to a tax of ninety cents per gallon, the difference in the two rates would have yielded to the treasury, after the entire withdrawal from bond, at least $1,400,000.

The net amount of receipts from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year, in the several States, is given as follows:

Alabama	$111,816.41	Missouri	$1,591,856.77
Arizona	10,263.06	Montana	23,666.10
Arkansas	71,823.39	Nebraska	292,472.80
California	2,983,595.19	Nevada	53,147.30
Colorado	70,531.82	N. Hampshire	298,812.80
Connecticut	622,225.51	New Jersey	2,362,478.29
Dakota	10,040.18	New Mexico	21,965.52
Delaware	360,331.03	New York	15,200,898.34
Dis. of Colum	11,027.97	N. Carolina	1,629,994.37
Florida	184,547.31	Ohio	14,656,295.30
Georgia	387,154.2	Oregon	47,930.64
Idaho	19,136.00	Pennsylvania	6,149,954.40
Illinois	17,627,668.55	Rhode Island	211,767.50
Indiana	4,650,883.13	S. Carolina	110,818.00
Iowa	1,040,064.15	Tennessee	858,910.50
Kansas	133,535.84	Texas	257,448.37
Kentucky	9,022,636.66	Utah	3[illegible],545.51
Louisiana	583,151.85	Vermont	58,251.85
Maine	107,261.90	Virginia	7,659,639.97
Maryland	2,755,845.40	Washington	21,146.60
Massachus'ts	2,670,491.15	W. Virginia	50[illegible],684.3
Michigan	1,930,506.05	Wisconsin	2,720,868.14
Minnesota	224,362.45	Wyoming	11,942.11
Mississippi	96,0[illegible]5.38		

The results thus shown do not indicate that the States paying the largest amounts of internal revenue pay in proportion to their relative population or wealth, nor that the consumption of their tax-paid commodities within their limits is in proportion to the amount produced, nor that they excel in general manufacturing enterprise. On the contrary, they rather show that whisky is distilled in largest degree in the corn-growing districts; brandies in the fruit districts; that fermented liquors are brewed in sections of the country where barley abounds, or in centers where that portion of our foreign population who prefer them as a beverage are found in largest numbers, and that tobacco, cigars, etc., are manufactured principally in or near the tobacco-growing regions.

The number of distilleries registered during the year ending June 30, 1875, were 4,736, and the number operated 4,608. Of the number operated, 656 were grain distilleries, seven were molasses distilleries, and 3,945 were fruit distilleries.

The commissioner estimates that the collections during the fiscal year from all sources of internal revenue will amount to $122,000,000.

The Tables Turned.

An instance of marvelous astuteness on the part of a detective is reported from Plymouth, England. It seems that a police officer from Liverpool was dispatched to Jamaica to bring home a defaulting cashier, who absconded to that island some months ago. The detective landed at Plymouth with his prisoner, whom he had safely brought home, the only drawback to the success of his mission being that the prisoner is now at large and the detective is himself in custody. The contretemps happened in this wise: On arrival at Plymouth the detective and his charge proceeded to a hotel, where the latter, taking advantage, it is stated, of his custodian having fallen asleep in the smoking room of the establishment, "stepped out," and has not seen fit to return. The Liverpool authorities, being much annoyed at the disappearance of the defaulting cashier, have arrested the detective. They have, therefore, something to show as the result of their exertions, and may with justice boast that this is more than can be said in many cases where an officer has been dispatched in search of a fugitive.

All About Silks.

The following figures, giving the widths and prices of silks, will be interesting to the ladies:

BLACK SILKS.	Width, inches.	Price per yard.
Bonnet	24	$2.00@$8.50
Sicilienne cashmere	24-52	2.50@ 8.50
Cachemire Parfait	25	3.00@ 6.50
Ponson	24	1.50@ 3.75
Golden O	24	1.50@ 3.00
Gros grain, extra sublime	24	2.50@ 4.75
Cashmere du Rhone	21	1.60@ 2.85
Household silk	26	1.75@ 3.00
Gros grain and Lyons	22	1.00@ 2.50
Bonnet taffetas	24	3.75@ 6.00
Taffetas	18-24	.75@ 3.00
Cachemire perfection	24	1.25@ 2.50
Cachemire faconnie, for overdresses	25	2.00@ 5.00
Brocaded Sicilienne, for overdresses	25	—@ 2.50
Matelasse, outside garments	25	4.25@ 6.00
COLORED SILKS.	Width, inches.	Price per yard.
Gros grain, new shades	20-24	$1.25@$5.00
Taffetas	19	2.00@ 4.50
Striped and plaid taffetas	18-20	65@ 2.00
Louisine, broken and solid checks	22	1.00@ 2.50

At a Revival Meeting.

A brief and simple description of one of Moody and Sankey's morning meetings which have recently drawn such crowds to the Brooklyn Tabernacle will interest many of our readers. It was about half past seven when we entered the Brooklyn Tabernacle—a building which will seat about five thousand people. Although so early in the morning, and half an hour before the time for the opening of the meeting, the vast auditorium was nearly half filled, and before eight o'clock there was not a vacant seat to be found, and many were standing in the aisles and about the doors. About a quarter of eight a gentleman rose, and saying he would take that time to speak what was in his mind, related some incidents in his own religious experience. Immediately following several hymns were sung—familiar ones, such as, "Just as I am," "A charge to keep I have," "Jesus, lover of my soul"—these hymns being apparently started by different persons, and the congregation joining. The two evangelists entered promptly and quietly, Mr. Moody taking his seat on the platform, and Mr. Sankey at the melodeon. For one moment Mr. Moody bowed his head as in silent prayer, then rose and said: "Let us open the meeting by singing the fifty-ninth hymn." Led by Mr. Sankey, the vast assembly sang. A list of requests for prayer was then slowly read, while the congregation bowed their heads in silent supplication, after which audible prayer was offered for the cases presented. After the hymn, "Oh, sing of His mighty love!" Mr. Moody read the passage of Scripture found in Mark, v. 24-34, making brief but forcible remarks on the value of faith and confession of sin. Another hymn, and then the meeting was thrown open to any who wished to speak. There was no delay; one after another rose, speaking briefly of their own religious feelings, of the conversion of friends, or presenting some case of interest, or giving a word of encouragement to those who desired to become Christians.

There were eight who thus spoke, the remarks being intermingled with prayer and singing. Two or three times, when something said suggested a particular hymn, Mr. Sankey would mention it, and one verse was sung. Once he sang alone, "Every day and hour," his clear, expressive voice interpreting plainly the manifest feelings of his heart. An opportunity was given for any who had recently been converted to say a word; and after several had briefly spoken, all those who desired prayer for themselves made their wish known by rising or speaking. Mr. Moody offered an earnest prayer for these, and for others who had been mentioned in the meeting. He then said if any desired personal advice or conversation on the subject of religion, if they would go to certain rooms designated, at the close of the meeting, he and Mr. Sankey, or other friends, would see them. "Now," said Mr. Moody, "let us have three minutes' silent prayer for this young man dying of consumption." (The request had previously been presented.) Every head was bowed. "We will close by singing 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'" And then the great throng slowly dispersed, the meeting having been exactly one hour long.

Powers of Endurance.

For upward of four hours M. Christol and Prof. Miller, the French and English wrestlers, were actually engaged in terrific struggle on a New York stage and in the presence of about four thousand spectators, says the New York *Times*. To the auditors in front of the stage their efforts may not have seemed so terribly fatiguing, but those who were in the immediate vicinity of the wrestlers will bear witness to the contrary. Both men were putting forth every effort to win. Miller, as a rule, resorted to defensive tactics, but his occasional efforts to throw his antagonist were characterized by undoubted muscular exertion. His powerful frame was exerted to the utmost. The rhomboid muscles and the latissimus dorsi of the breast were torn in numerous places by the violence of his exertions. Nor was Christol's condition any better. Again and again would he seize Miller around the neck and shoulders, and with all his strength attempt to hurl him to the floor. At the critical moment his grip would loosen and the man would slip from his grasp. Time and again were Miller's neck and shoulders seized by the muscular Frenchman, and with any other man serious effects would have resulted. On such occasions their labored breathing and the swelling of every muscle betokened the violence of their efforts. M. Christol is not only a very powerful man, but he possesses undoubted knowledge of the science of wrestling. What Miller lacks in skill he makes up in massive frame and wondrous strength of resistance. Hence his determination to act as far as possible on the defensive. Hoping to tire out his opponent, he himself succumbed, and had the contest continued through the night neither would have secured another fall. The reason for this is apparent: nature could no longer withstand the shock, and, though the will was strong, muscles lost their power and the men could do nothing. The triceps muscle, which works the hinge joints of the elbows, and the muscles of the forearm, which strengthen the wrist, are no longer serviceable. The muscles controlling the fingers lost their sensibility and their usefulness. While the deltoides and the biceps are yet strong, comparatively speaking, they are no longer useful without the aid of the others. Neither of the men could retain his grip, and unless the grip was maintained the lock was useless. To continue the struggle under such circumstances would have been useless, to say the least.

Tough Shooting.

Rev. Mr. Murray tells, in his *Golden Rule*, his experience in target shooting. Of his rifle he says: "It is superior to human control. It is inherently independent as to the range and direction of its projectile. It will shoot where it has a mind to, in spite of all one can do. It will hit everything but the target. It shoots as a cross-eyed man does, the Lord only knows where. The more you practice with it, the more you are amazed at its eccentricities. You aim at a barn, and you hit a house. You shoot at a cat sitting on a well curb, and you kill a sheep in the next lot. You put up a target in one town, and a sheriff waits upon you the next morning to inform you that you have killed several of the principal citizens who lived in the next, besides women and children." He relates that he went to a company shoot in Connecticut, when similarly erratic firearms were used, and he was appointed marker. He took his position fifty feet to one side of the target, but at the first shot he doubled the distance, at the second hid behind a stone wall, and at the third fled with all his might. "We tore down the road," says the reverend story teller, "toward the depot, with a stride that lengthened an inch at every explosion behind us. The engineer of the lightning express saw us coming, and, supposing some dreadful danger was ahead, slowed up, and the rapidity with which we went through one of those car doors and got into the seat behind the stove made everybody look around. We didn't feel really safe until we had got beyond Stamford."

Earth worms have been found to be of great value; they promote the fertility of the lands by the drainage which is maintained by their bores for water, which are always maintained down to the water level but never below.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The steamer City of Waco, anchored outside of Galveston after a successful trip from New York, only awaiting daylight to steam up to the city. About one o'clock she was discovered to be on fire, and the passengers and crew took to the boats; but as the sea was running high and the wind brisk, they were unable to land, and were driven down the coast. A tugboat was sent after them in the morning, but had not found any trace of them at the time of this dispatch. The Waco, valued at $150,000, was burned to the water's edge, and sunk. Her cargo was worth $100 000.... Miss Isabella P. Keene, aged twenty-four years, accidentally shot herself at her father's residence, in Buffalo. It is supposed she was killing rats and the ball rebounded from a brick wall, entering her head, and killing her instantly..... Later accounts from the Pacific disaster place the number of lives lost at two hundred. The impression is general among sailing men that the steamer struck a rock......The brigs J. W. Spencer, of Boston, and the Toronto, together with the schooners Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serene, are all supposed to have been lost in the hurricane which raged in the Gulf of Mexico at the time Galveston was inundated, as they have not been heard of since......The London *Times* has a special telegram from Penang, Malaya, which says that all this side of the Malay peninsula is greatly excited. A general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gunboats, and about four hundred troops are now at Perak.

Vice-President Wilson was taken very ill in a barber's chair, while being shaved, and it was at first thought he had been stricken with paralysis—indeed, it was so telegraphed over the country—but further investigation proved it to be only a severe attack of indigestion.... F. Geldowsky, one of the large furniture manufacturers of Boston, has failed for $350,000; assets, $150,000..... From the telegrams received from Malaya, it is gathered that the rajah of Lilla has ordered the Larut, Salangere, and Perak districts to take up arms. A religious war is expected......The following order, dated Nov. 6, has been addressed to the Russian troops in Khokand: The territory on the right bank of the Syr-Daria, from the Russian frontier to the River Nareen, hitherto belonging to Khokand, is annexed to Russia.... The revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott picked up one of the crew of the steamer Pacific, who states that the steamer was struck by a vessel under full sail. A steamer also reports having seen, in the supposed vicinity of the disaster, a vessel with signals of distress flying, which appeared to have her bow staved in, and which undoubtedly was the cause of the catastrophe.....The bureau of education, at Washington, has published a report, from which we learn that there are 8,090,981 children attending school in this country, at a total expense of $165,753,447....Supervising Architect Potter recommends the sale of the old post-office building in New York, and the erection of new buildings for the custom-house and assay office......Poison was put in the well of Charles Massey, Sr., at Fordsville, Ky., and his wife, son and daughter died from the effects of the water.

An unconscious negro was picked up in a boat at sea, who afterward stated that he was sole survivor of the bark Toronto, reported lost some days since. He stated that the crew of fourteen left the sinking vessel in one boat, but seven of them were shortly afterward washed overboard by the sea. The others floated about day after day without water or food, until one after another became delirious and jumped overboard, or died of exhaustion and were thrown over—the negro only surviving...... Deputy Attorney General Fairchild, of New York, having giving a legal opinion that savings banks could not, under the law, invest in District of Columbia bonds, the attorney-general of the United States and Charles O'Conor gave an opinion precisely opposite, and now Attorney-General Pratt has prepared a written opinion, setting aside the opinion of his deputy ...... The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that during the past year the government has lost on fraudulent spirits the sum of $1,650,000, and that twenty-four distillers, thirty-seven rectifiers and fifty officials have been implicated in these frauds......Edward Murphy and his mother, of Middleboro, Mass., both under the influence of liquor, attempted to cross the Taunton railroad in a wagon. The horse balked, and the young man was instantly killed by an approaching train. The mother escaped......The Porte has ordered the districts of Trebigne, Biletz and Piva to be detached from Herzegovina and organized as a separate department, which will be placed under an Armenian Greek governor ...... Sir Edward Thornton, umpire of the United States and Mexican claims commission, has given judgment for $1,000,000 in the case of the Catholic Church against Mexico......During the election for president of Peru, rioting occurred in the streets of Lima between the adherents of Gen. Prodo and Admiral Montoro. Fourteen were killed and many wounded.

The number of hogs packed in St. Louis from March 1 to Oct. 31 was 102,424, averaging 220 pounds each, against 159,962, averaging 209 pounds, last year. The product of these hogs, together with 43,000 head slaughtered by butchers, was 16,490,750 pounds of cut meats and 3,619,862 pounds of lard ...... At St. Mary, Mo., a young colored girl, while being married to a man named Brooks, was shot through the head and killed by a discarded lover, who escaped...... Tennessee has experienced a slight shock of earthquake. The cotton mills of Robertson & Co. and Young & Co., at Glasgow, Scotland, were damaged by fire, at a loss of $1,500,000. Twelve hundred hands were thrown out of employment ...... The fire-damp explosion in the Belgian coal mine proves to have been quite disastrous—forty-two bodies having already been taken out......The crew of the ship Orpheus have been picked up from an island, and state that the steamer Pacific ran into their vessel during the nighttime, from the effects of which she sunk......The strike of the coal miners of the Hocking valley, Ohio, is over, the miners securing their own terms......The city of Ellsworth, Kansas, has been nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire. ...... Servia has withdrawn her troops from the frontier and countermanded the order to the militia to proceed thither, on account of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

A force of three hundred troops garrisons the British residency at Perak, Malaya. The Sultan Abdullah is friendly to the British. It is now thought that the murder of Mr. Birch, the British resident, was unpremeditated. The Malays, however, are arming defensively. Gov. Jervois is preparing for military operations.... The ship Calcutta from Quebec for Liverpool, deal laden, was wrecked on Grosse Isle, near Newfoundland, and twenty-two of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.... The President has appointed T. C. Woodward, of Iowa, to to examiner-in-chief of the patent office, vice Hopkins, resigned...... All hope of rescuing any of the passengers or crew of the steamer Waco, burned in Galveston harbor, is now dissipated, and it is conceded that all hands were burned to death or drowned ...... A tidal wave, ten feet high, swept up the Parrett river, Somersetshire, England, and caused much damage to vessels and property with water frontage ...... Owen Marshall, residing in Stoughton, Mass., shot and probably fatally wounded his wife. He had been married three months, and is said to have been jealous of a fireman on a railroad, whom he had charged with improper relations with his wife.... The cotton crop is nearly all harvested, and the yield is above the average......Sixteen families at Rahway, N. J., were poisoned by eating of a cheese, which is supposed to have been pressed in a copper press. None of the cases terminated fatally.

A grand jury at Brownsville, Tex., found eighty indictments against Mexican banditti and urge decisive action on the part of the State and general government to punish the criminals and protect the inhabitants. The jury state that 100,000 head of stolen cattle are driven annually into Mexico, and that the American rancheros on the 60,000 square miles between Brownsville and the Pecos river have been ordered by the banditti to vacate on the pain of death......A recent tide in the Thames river, England, was the highest on record, and Greenwich and the lowlands were partially inundated, the damage being estimated at $5,000,000 ...... The British ship Aristida, from London for this country, was lost off Boulogne, and nine of the crew drowned ..... Joseph H. Sadler has retained the rowing championship of England, by beating R. W. Boyd, in a four-mile contest....The State officers of South Carolina deny that there is any likelihood of that State repudiating her bonds......The secretary of the treasury has ordered the redemption of $12,785,000 of five-twenty bonds of 1864, and also $3,024,600 of five-twenty bonds of June 30, 1864, and $1,475,400 of March 3, 1864....John Costello, of Troy, N. Y., while intoxicated, quarreled with his wife and threw a lighted kerosene lamp at her. The lamp broke, covering her clothing with oil, and she was instantly in flames, from the effects of which she died. The husband was arrested...... The Brig Morne, from Newfoundland for France, was capsized at sea, and thirteen passengers and two of the crew drowned....The commissioner of internal revenue recommends the taxation of all sums over $500 deposited in the savings banks.

His Bill.

A friend in Des Moines, Iowa, sends an account which was recently brought up in court in that city, which may be serviceable as a guide to young accountants elsewhere:

Mr. James Davison
To John Benton, Dr.
For 3 iron wheelbarrows @ $15.00......$45 00
For 1 wooden do........................ 15.00
$30.00

Mr. Davison returned the bill as incorrect. Mr. Benton sued. When called in court, Mr. Davison said it wasn't right; first, because he never bought a wooden wheelbarrow, and second, if he had, the bill would have been $60 instead of $30. Mr. Benton, when called upon to explain his account, said: "I made three iron wheelbarrows for Mr. Davison for $45, but for one that 'wooden (wouldn't) do' I deducted $15, and I reckon that's right."

That was what the court thought, and so adjudged.

A wash that would usually take all day with ordinary soap, can be done in three hours, with Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), and it cannot injure the finest fabric. Try it. *

All who have heard of little Charlie Ross should read the beautiful new book, entitled "Cherry the Singer," published by Edward A. Samuels, 125 Tremont st., Boston. Possibly it may lead to the recovery of the stolen child, as the character of the little hero of the book is partially founded on his own life and abduction. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of one dollar.—*Com.*

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of hair.—*Com.*

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.—*Com.*

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally and externally.—*Com.*

We often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.—*Com.*

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied on as safe, sure and certain. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* combines the *desideratum*. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

AN ACCIDENTAL CURE.—When death was hourly expected from consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Phila., Pa., naming this paper.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08½@	13¼
Common to Good Texans	07¼@	10¾
Milch Cows	40 00	@80 00
Hogs—Live	07¼@	07¾
Dressed	09 @	09¾
Sheep	04¾@	07
Lambs	05¾@	07½
Cotton—Middling	13⅛@	13¼
Flour—Extra Western	5 60 @	6 10
State Extra	5 [illegible]0 @	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 35 @	1 35
No. 2 Spring	1 31 @	1 34
Rye—State	80 @	1 12
Barley—State	92 @	1 22
Barley—Malt	1 1[illegible] @	1 40
Oats—Mixed Western	[illegible]4 @	50
Corn—Mixed Western	7[illegible]¼@	76
Hay, per cwt	[illegible]5 @	1 05
Straw, per cwt	50 @	1 00
Hops....75's—15 @17 ....olds	04 @	07
Pork—Mess	20 00 @	20 50
Lard	12¾@	13¼
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	28 00 @	28 00
No. 2, new	17 00 @	18 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	5 75
Herring, Scaled, per box	35 @	40
Petroleum—Crude......06⅞@06¾	Refined,	12¾
Wool—California Fleece	20 @	35
Texas	20 @	34
Australian	47½@	47½
Butter—State	24 @	37
Western Dairy	20 @	34
Western Yellow	16 @	22
Western Ordinary	14 @	17
Pennsylvania Fine	30 @	33
Cheese—State Factory	07½@	13¼
State Skimmed	03 @	06
Western	06 @	13
Eggs—State	30 @	30
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 50 @	1 50
Rye—State	94 @	94
Corn—Mixed	79 @	79
Barley—State	1 03 @	1 03
Oats—State	4[illegible] @	45
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6 00 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 31 @	1 31
Corn—Mixed	66 @	66
Oats	40 @	40
Rye	80 @	80
Barley	[illegible]8 @	[illegible]8
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	12⅛@	12⅜
Flour—Extra	5 75 @	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 48 @	1 48
Rye	[illegible]8 @	85
Corn—Yellow	70 @	70
Oats—Mixed	40 @	43
Petroleum	0[illegible]⅜@	06⅜
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 10 @	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 25 @	1 38
Rye	85 @	85
Corn—Yellow	7[illegible] @	75
Mixed	74 @	74
Oats—Mixed	36 @	36
Petroleum—Crude......10 @10	Refined,	12¾

Just Like Him.

Many are the anecdotes that have been published of the late John Van Buren, but the following will be new to many readers: During his father's Presidential term, "Prince John," then a very young man, indulged in many playful performances that were not altogether a delight to the paternal. On one of his visits to Washington Prince John stopped at Willard's, where his father came, and, after a kindly greeting, said: "John, I had hoped you would some time prove to be a worthy representative of our family, but I fear you never will; in fact, I am convinced that you will bring disgrace rather than reflect credit upon it."

"Father," said John, "you may think, because you happen to be President of the United States, that you are something more than an ordinary man, but permit me to say that you will never be known in history except as the father of John Van Buren."

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. A pair of shoes will cost you only five cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

For service and comfort wear Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes, the best and easiest. Also try Wire Quilted Soles. CABLE SCREW WIRE

Have you ever seen The illustrated catalogue of *The Excelsior Portable Printing Presses*? $3 Press now ready. *Every man his own printer.* A few dollars buys a press and type for printing cards, labels, envelopes, etc., at quarter printers' prices. *Save money and increase business by free advertising.* Send two stamps for catalogue to the M'f'rs, W. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

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ASTHMA and Catarrh Sure Cure. Trial free. Address W. K. Bellis, Indianapolis, Ind.

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$15 SHOT GUN A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

SEA FOAM. Keeler, Holmes & Co., Grocers, Norwalk, Ct., say: "We have the assurance of our customers that Sea Foam is the best Baking Powder. Our sales of it increase continually." Geo. L. Claflin & Co., Druggists, Providence, R. I., say: "Your Sea Foam is steadily gaining in favor. All speak well of it." It is the best. Farmers' wives can excel New York Hotel Cooks by using Sea Foam. Try it and be happy. Send for circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhea; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion, dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
DR. J. W. CARTER.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Ins. and Real Estate Agt., 49 Sears' Building, BOSTON, Mass., June 5, 1872.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For Dyspepsia, General Debility and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine, to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens Street. Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

BARNEY'S ORANGE FLOWER WATER. For the toilet or bath it has no equal. It is more pleasant than any Cologne, Toilet Water or Handkerchief Extract. Its perfume is very lasting, is always agreeable to the person using it, and to those around them. It fills the room with a pleasant odor. It has no equal. GEO. T. BARNEY & CO., Boston, Mass. This covered.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind

REVOLVERS Seven shot, nickel-plated. $2.50 or New Buffalo Bill Revolver. With 100 Cartridges, $3.00. Sent C.O.D.; every one warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill., 69 Dearborn-st. (McCormick Block).

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TWO MONTHS FREE!! The New-York Tribune, *The Leading American Newspaper.* On receipt of $2 and this advertisement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, to any address until December 31, 1876, or for $12.50, six copies; for $22, eleven; for $30, thirty one. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

ELASTIC TRUSS. This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining Rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, and sent by mail. Call or send for Circular, and be cured.

INQUIRE FOR W. A. DROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS. PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS! VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and Bands are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits, female complaints nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by VOLTA BELT Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

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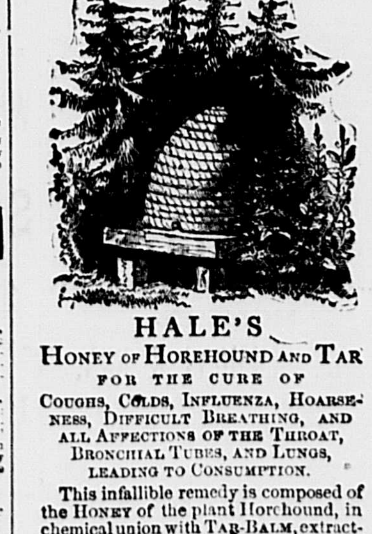
AGENTS wanted for the GRAND NEW BOOK. PRESENT CONFLICT of SCIENCE with RELIGION; or, Modern SKEPTICISM Met on its Own GROUND. The grandest theme and most vital question of the day. By the author of "SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE." Every man, woman and child wants to read it. It gives the Christian a reason for his Faith, proves the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony with God's Word, disproves the Tyndall assertion, and destroys the Darwin Theory. It sells beyond all expectation. First agent sold 33, second 17, third 25, first week. First agent 31 second week. Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash advertised by other publishers, and secure territory for this book, that sells because the people need and want it. Send for circular and terms to agents. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted Over 1500 Outfits were ordered by old agents in advance of publication of the splendid new book "BACKSHEESH" or LIFE and ADVENTURES in the ORIENT. A bran new book of Travel, Adventure, and Experience, by THOS. W. KNOX, with 250 magnificent new Engravings—the finest ever seen. It actually *sells at sight* to every wide-awake, progressive person, and outsells all other books 6 to 1. No work was ever endorsed so highly—none sells so fast or pays so Big. *25th thousand now in press.* One agent sold 315 in two weeks, another 218 in one township. We want 5000 more active agents now. OUTFIT FREE to all. A bound pamphlet with Specimen Pages and Illustrations of this famous work, full Description and unusual Terms, sent free to any one. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Ct.



HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES, AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air-passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor, who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

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The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and physiological discovery, and as ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., and WM. BEATLEY, M. D., write, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates:

FERGUSON STATION, Logan Co., Ky., June 6th, 1872. Dr. J. BALL & Co., Oculists:

Gentlemen—Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but truth is mighty, and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and indorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years.

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis to the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

REV. S. B. FALKINSBURG, Minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small, catchpenny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 15th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, late editor of the New York *Tribune*, wrote: "Dr. J. BALL, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—ninety years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied. ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 5th, 1873, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me. WM. STEVENS, J. P. LAWRENCE CITY, Mass., June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor, S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor, GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M., ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision, and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING! A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING! Save your Eyes and Restore your Sight! Throw Away your Spectacles! By reading our Illustrated Physiology and Anatomy of the Eyesight, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send on your address.

AGENTS WANTED To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your county. Any person can act as our Agent. To gentlemen or ladies, $5 to $20 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., 91 Liberty St., NEW YORK CITY, P. O. Box 957. Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to farmers during the winter months, and to any person who wants a first-class paying business. THE LARGEST COMMISSION ALLOWED TO AGENTS BY ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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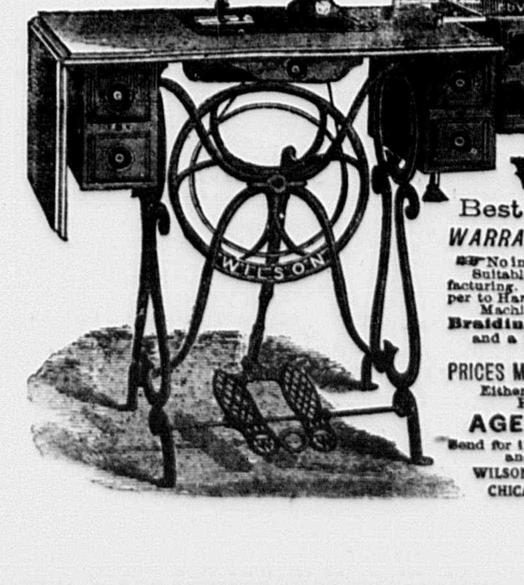

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